"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, showers this morning; Friday fair, warm; moderate south winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,369. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

U-BOAT CLEARS FOR DASH TO SEA

Capt. Koenig of Deutschland Gets Government Papers; Craft Meets New Tests.

NAVY PATROL GUARDS CAPES

Cruiser North Carolina and Three Destroyers Stationed Where Warcraft Ventured.

SUBMERGES IN 2 MINUTES

Giant Underwater Trader Is Put Through Her Paces by Skipper in Baltimore Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—With right hand raised Captain Paul Koenig swore this afternoon to the manifest of the submarine Deutschland, obtained his clearance papers, and so far as the port of Baltimore is concerned "the diving Deutschland" can now start her dash for the open sea at any time. The hour for her flight past—or under—the allied patrol is still kept secret.

Customs officials here are doing all they can to aid the Deutschland. The manifest of the submarine will not be made public at present.

"This is at the request of A. Schumacher & Co.," said William T. Ryan, Collector of the Port, after Captain Koenig had filed the papers. "There is nothing unusual about this. We asked the Treasury Department for instructions, and are permitted to withhold the manifest for a reasonable time."

There was an atmosphere of secrecy before the arrival of Captain Koenig, Philip Volz, and Captain Frederick Hinsch at the Collector's office. Customs officials professed to know nothing of any arrangement for the filing of the manifest after the usual hours. The truth was that the Eastern Forwarding Company had requested permission for tearing a bit of red tape.

At last, when officials and newspaper men were tired waiting, the Deutschland's skipper arrived. Immediately Chief Clerk Thalheimer took Captain Koenig behind a railing and began the usual formalities.

Twenty-nine in Crew, Same as Before.

"How many are there in the crew?" he asked, among other questions.

"Besides myself, twenty-eight," returned the Captain.

This was news. It had been announced that William Prusse, the constructor, and supercargo on the trip over, would remain in this country. So the Captain's statement raised conjecture as to who the new man would be to fill the vacancy. For the submarine had twenty-nine as crew when it arrived. In a few minutes the formalities were completed.

"When are you going, Captain?"

"I don't know," smiled the little mariner, who then walked swiftly out of the Custom House, with Captain Hinsch acting as a buffer between him and the newspaper men.

With two big British freighters, the Highbury and the Ardgryfe, lying squarely in her path to the sea and not more than 500 yards distant, the Deutschland put all her crew above decks and then got them below and submerged in the twinkling of an eye in the afternoon.

It was a sight suggestive of the daring voyage the Deutschland has already made and the one before her to see Captain Koenig and his twenty-eight men on the deck of their boat and then, in a little more than the time it takes one to open the mouth and draw a long breath, to see the Deutschland, with her men tucked inside her, sink until the yellow waters of the Patapsco roll over her.

The Britishers did not see her unless they had a man hidden in the crow's nest of one of the freighters. The submerging was done at the Deutschland's dock, with the usual screen of barges about her, and with every precaution taken to prevent any one outside that screen learning that the Deutschland was undergoing the tests.

If there was a man in the crow's nest of either freighter, he was hidden cleverly, for the masts looked bare from shore. With a good glass a man in such a position could have seen every detail of the move. Perhaps Captain Koenig would not have cared if he had.

With her cargo all in, it was imperative that the Captain should know how his boat would behave herself if submerged, therefore, all the crew were ordered aboard in the deep sea garments they wear in mid-Atlantic. They distributed themselves about the deck. Captain Koenig marched up and down.

Then he called an order, and before one hardly knew what was happening the Deutschland was sealed as tightly as a can of sardines and had sunk beneath the water. She stayed down only a few minutes. Then, with much rolling and splashing of water, she came up again.

Again the crew climbed out of the hatches. Again they marched about the deck. Again the order was issued, and the sealed steel hull, with its men in it, went down. This time the submerging took two minutes. It did not represent the best that could be done. Captain Koenig says he can dive in one minute.

There isn't sufficient water in the dock for him absolutely to duplicate open-sea conditions. He did not submerge completely. The periscope remained above water.

Although Harbor Engineer McCay said he felt sure neither British ship had dropped anchor where she was on account of the presence of the Deutschland, the Ardgryfe was ordered to change her anchorage. She is due to take on coal at the Western Maryland Railway pier, a short distance from her present anchorage, but out of the way of the Deutschland.

She was ordered to move, said Mr. McCay, because she was in the channel.

A garden party was to have been held in honor of Count von Bernstorff and the officers of the Deutschland tonight by Carl A. Lüderitz, the German Consul at this port, but the party was post-

Continued on Page 2.

Senate Ready to Ratify Danish Treaty; Islands Would Welcome the Change

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Senator Stone of the Foreign Relations Committee told President Wilson today he expected no difficulty in having the Senate ratify promptly the treaty now being negotiated with Denmark for the purchase of the Danish West Indies for $25,000,000.

It is understood that the treaty will be signed in a few days.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., July 26.—Nothing is known here officially concerning the probable purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States from Denmark, but the news that negotiations for the transfer of the islands have virtually been completed caused no surprise.

Probably due to the reluctance of Danish capitalists to invest more money for improving and maintaining the islands, conditions daily have been becoming more unsatisfactory. St. Thomas is threatened with bankruptcy, the harbor trade, its principal support, being almost dead. St. Croix is facing a social revolution, following agitation by laborers for higher wages and better living conditions.

Public sentiment in St. Thomas is divided over the question of the transfer of the islands, the lower classes of the people being the more desirous for a change. It is pointed out that St. Thomas would only be useful to the United States as a naval base, and that it is probable, should the sale be effected, that the harbor would be closed, and the few ships which now call for coal, fuel oil, and other supplies driven away. The hope is expressed that if the change is effected the harbor facilities will not only be unmolested but greatly improved.

St. Croix stands to benefit more than any of the islands by the sale. It is purely agricultural and the planters there are very desirous to be brought under the American flag, expecting under such a condition with improved agricultural methods and the use of large tracts of land, now uncultivated, a larger production of sugar and rum, the island's chief products, which would enjoy a free and ready market in the United States.

The island of St. John also expects to benefit should the sale be consummated, the greater part of the land there being uncultivated and uninhabited.

It is generally agreed here that the Danish Government has endeavored to hold the islands, and that while sentimentally a change in their nationality would be a blow, it is unavoidable.

Germans Think Danes Will Accept.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 26, (via The Hague.)—There is little comment in the German newspapers regarding the proposed purchase of the Danish West Indies by America. It became known here some weeks ago that formerly rejected negotiations for the purchase of the three little islands of St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix had been renewed by America. Repeated riots of negro plantation workers, which almost assumed the proportions of a revolution, and which the Government repressed not without difficulty, seem to have made the Danes more amenable to the American offer which is said to be about five times as much as the former offer of $3,000,000.

The Tageblatt considers that the islands have become of great political and economical value to America since the Panama Canal was opened. The general opinion here is that Denmark will accept the American offer since the colonists are in favor of demanding more effective protection against the blacks.

SHUNNED, WIRE SPY TRIES TO END LIFE

Sergeant Kennel Crazed by Criticism After He Had Accused Priests.

IS DYING IN HOSPITAL

Policeman Shoots Himself After Failing to Catch Test Telephone Talks in Court.

Crazed by criticism he brought upon himself as a witness in the wiretapping proceedings, Sergeant John Kennel of the Police Wiretapping Squad tried to kill himself in the office of the bureau at 50 Church Street yesterday. He shot himself directly under the heart with his .38 calibre service revolver, and he is now at the point of death in the Volunteer Hospital. So serious was his condition last night that physicians did not attempt to remove the bullet for fear the operation would kill him.

In a statement he made to Assistant District Attorney Joyce of the Homicide Bureau, he said he could not endure any longer the criticism and jeers inspired by his failure to prove the accuracy of phonograms which were obtained by him and used as evidence in the wiretapping hearing before Justice Greenbaum in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. But more than that, he said, he could not stand the resentment of his own co-religionists, who snubbed him because he, a Catholic, had taken the stand as a witness against two Catholic priests.

Deputy Police Commissioner Lord and Inspector Faurot, who first reached the officer's side on his removal to the hospital, found him on the verge of complete mental and physical collapse. In one breath he would insist that he told the truth on the witness stand and in the next he would speak of his children and the humiliation which he and his family had to endure.

Says He Told Truth.

"My head is in a whirl," he gasped. "Don't blame me. Everything I got on the wires was true. I could not help it. What will my poor wife and children do? Did you tell my brother? Can't they give me something? The pain is terrible."

The physicians came to his relief then and told him not to talk. Later, when his mind was cleared and the pain in his side had been stilled somewhat, he made his statement to Assistant District Attorney Joyce, in which he also insisted upon the truth of his phonograms, despite the denials made by the priests and the other defendants in the wiretapping proceedings. What he heard, he said, he put down to the best of his ability and what he did not hear he did not put down. He had no desire to tell anything but the truth, and because he did tell the truth, he said, he and his family were being snubbed by their co-religionists.

"Look at my children," he muttered. "They snub them. Some people have no respect at all. My children were born in the Catholic faith. I was married in the Catholic faith. I believe in the Catholic faith, and people snub you simply because you do something against a priest or a head of the Church. They don't look at it in the right way."

Other members of the wiretapping squad said Kennel had been brooding for days over the showing he made in court when he was called upon last week to demonstrate how he had obtained the phonograms upon which are based the charges of conspiracy and libel against Father William B. Farrell, Mgr. John J. Dunn, and Dr. Daniel C. Potter, and the charge of perjury against ex-Commissioner of Charities Robert W. Hebberd. It was Kennel who said he overheard the conversations in which Father Farrell and Mgr. Dunn were said to have offered Dr. Potter money to leave the jurisdiction and thus avoid subpoena service in the charities investigation.

Poor Showing in Court.

For the purposes of test, which would prove whether the phonograms were reasonably accurate, a wiretapping apparatus was rigged up in Justice Greenbaum's chamber. Kennel was directed to make a phonogram of a conversation which took place over the telephone between Alfred J. Talley and Meier Steinbrink, lawyers for the defense, both speaking to each other from distant parts of the Criminal Court Building. In the same room with him at the time were Justice Greenbaum, George Yunge, chief of the Wiretapping Squad, and Frank Moss, counsel for the defense.

From the start it was apparent that Kennel was in a highly nervous state of mind. He obtained only a jumbled portion of the first conversation between the two lawyers and complained that there was too much noise in the corridors and that the lawyers spoke too rapidly. As the test proceeded, his nervousness increased, and he seemed to hear nothing over the telephone but an unintelligible blur of sounds which meant little to him and much less to the court when the final result was read from the witness stand. One of the phonograms dictated to him in this test was a conversation which the wiretap-

Continued on Page 5.

Through Service South via Southern Ry. Trains running through to Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Memphis, Chattanooga, etc., via Lynchburg, Bristol and Knoxville. Dining and sleeping car service. N. Y. Office: 264 Fifth Ave.—Advt.

CAR STRIKERS' RAID STOPS BRONX LINES

Armed Yonkers Invaders Resort to Violence in Forcing Traffic Suspension.

HURRY CALL FOR POLICE

Conductors and Motormen Driven Off Their Cars—Threat of General City Tie-Up.

Threats of violence alleged to have been made by striking motormen and conductors caused the Union Railway Company of New York City, a subsidiary of the Third Avenue Railway, to suspend operations last night on all of its surface street car lines in the Bronx. Service on about thirty routes in a territory of 700,000 residents ceased at 8 P. M., following an announcement that as many of the cars as possible would be started again at 5 o'clock this morning.

The order to shut down the system came after the transportation facilities of the Union Railway in the morning and afternoon rush hours had been badly crippled by strikers. Members of the union who went on strike on the lines of the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Company last Saturday made a trip to the Bronx early yesterday morning, and induced about 500 uniformed employes of the Kingsbridge Division to desert their cars. Officials of the company insisted that these men had not gone on strike, but had been driven from their work by intimidation and violence. The union was about to call out 300 motormen and conductors on the West Farms Division of the Union Railway, when the order to suspend operations for the night was issued.

The trouble in the Bronx was in keeping with the promise of officials of the Carmen's Union that they would carry the labor disturbance "as far as the Battery" if the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company did not accede to the demands of the strikers. Edward A. Maher, Jr., Assistant Vice President of the Third Avenue Railway, asserted that one of the cars of the Kingsbridge division of the Union Railway had been forced to return to the barn at 215th Street and Broadway by a striker, who first smashed the vestibule window with a brick and then compelled the motorman to turn back by pointing a revolver at his head. The motorman, Patrick Hartigan, was then compelled to quit his car.

Men Driven from Cars.

Mr. Maher reported that another striker jumped on the platform of a car and forced the conductor to join the union by threatening him with a knife. Numerous other acts of lawlessness were alleged, such as pulling down trolley motes and placing obstacles on the rails of the company's lines. All of these accusations were denied by the officials of the union, however.

Members of the union in the Bronx sent a letter to Mr. Maher yesterday, saying:

We, the undersigned committed, representing the employes of the Union Railway Company, members of Division 581 of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes of America, have been instructed to forward to you a copy of our demands which have caused the present suspension of work:

1. The employes of the Union Railway Company shall have the right to join the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Employes of America without any interference upon the part of any of the officials of your company.

2. We further demand an increase of 5 cents per hour over the rates of wages paid on June 30, 1916.

3. We further demand that the officials of the company meet with the committees of the association and adjust the runs and working conditions of the employes.

EDWARD JUDGE, President.
PATRICK FARRELL, Secretary.

These demands are identical with those served on the Yonkers Railroad Company and the Westchester Electric Railroad Company, also subsidiaries of the Third Avenue system, before the strike was called at Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle. The rate of pay on June 30, 1916, was 25 cents an hour for motormen and conductors during their first year of employment, and 28 cents an hour after that. The men told the companies they were willing to arbitrate these demands with the exception of the right to belong to a union, but President Whitridge of the Third Avenue Company refused either to grant the demands or to arbitrate them.

Mayor Lennon of Yonkers attempted to bring the labor trouble in Westchester County to an end by inviting the intervention of the Public Service Commission of the Second District, which settled a strike of the carmen in 1913, but the commission yesterday decided at Albany that it was in no position to compel the street car company to operate its cars in Yonkers.

The decision has an immediate relation to the situation in the Bronx because the labor trouble there is a result of the strike at Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and New Rochelle, all of which places have ordinances providing that motormen and conductors employed there must have had at least fifteen days' experience on

Continued on Page 4.

FOR NERVOUS INDIGESTION.

TAKE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. Relieves the distressed stomach, restores appetite, strength and vitality. Buy a bottle. —Advt.

PREPARE PROTEST AGAINST BLACKLIST

Washington to Send Note Despite Britain's Modification of Embargo.

TO BE GENERAL IN SCOPE

Specific Cases of Firms Here Under Ban Will Not Be Taken Up Now.

MAY WARN ALLIES, TOO

Government Expected to Send Protests to Other Members of Entente.

WASHINGTON, July 26. — President Wilson and State Department officials have practically completed preparation of a protest against the promulgation of a blacklist of American firms under the British Trading with the Enemy Act.

It was said today that the communication would be sent to London in the near future, probably within the next few days. It will discuss the principles involved, and will not interfere with the continuance of informal discussions of the representatives of the two Governments regarding the cases of individual firms included in the blacklist.

State Department officials believe that their study of the blacklist clearly has proved that it injures American firms in violation of international law. Acting Secretary Polk talked over with President Wilson today facts laid before him by the firms affected, and the precedents on which the United States will act.

May Protest to Allies, Too.

When the principles involved are taken up with the British Government it is expected that issue also will be taken with France, Russia, and Italy. It is understood here that in announcing its blacklist Great Britain really acted in deference to her allies, who felt that their own merchants were suffering and some British merchants were profiting through failure of the London Government to follow the lead of the Continental powers in making indiscriminate war upon all of their enemies, commercial as well as military, and upon those located in neutral countries as well as those resident in Germany and Austria-Hungary.

The Allies' view of the legal aspect of the blacklist order, which probably will be the basis of the Parliamentary statement to be issued soon in London and be incorporated in the reply to the American protest, is understood to be as follows:

The Allies agreed to enforce international law against their enemies and upon all their subjects without distinction. The Continental rule, applied by Germany, France, Italy, and Russia, interprets the word "enemy" as a person of enemy origin or interests; English and American precedents put the emphasis on domicile. Consequently British subjects have considered they could trade with any enemy firm domiciled in a neutral country.

If the Continental view of the law were applied by Great Britain, suspicion would attach, the British Government contends, to every firm of German name in a neutral country. The trade of the British Empire with the United States for the eleven months ended May 30 amounted to $2,500,000,000, or almost half of the total foreign commerce of America. Of all the firms engaged in this trade only thirty-one have been declared to be enemy firms.

England Sees Benefit of Move.

A withdrawal of the list, it is further contended, would have the effect of casting suspicion on transactions with all firms having German names which are acting entirely in neutral interest, and whose profits are accruing to neutrals. The effect of the prohibition to trade with these firms would be to transfer British business from firms acting in the interest of Germany to firms acting in the interest of the United States.

It is expected by Great Britain that in operation the measure will benefit those firms which are purely American in character, as distinguished from those firms which, although operating here, really are trading in foreign interest. In cases where injury to purely American interests has resulted, Great Britain will be glad to entertain and carefully consider representations.

The rule to prohibit trading with the enemy, either directly or indirectly, and the right of a sovereign Government to prohibit its subjects from trading with any one, friend or foe, was maintained by the United States, Great Britain is ready to point out, in 1807, 1809, and during the civil war. Furthermore, if the United States Government is disposed to challenge the right to issue blacklists it cannot rely, it is argued, upon the support even of Germany in its contentions, as the Government of that country already has committed itself to the extreme Continental view, toward which the British Government is taking only small approach.

SOME FIRMS HOLD ALOOF.

Not All Blacklisted Houses Are Members of Protest Organization.

The Association to Resist British Domination of American Commerce, organized by firms and individuals on the British trade blacklist, and of which Leopold Zimmermann of the banking house of Zimmermann & Forshay is the President, does not include in its membership all of the individuals and firms whose names appeared on the blacklist published by the British Government last week. At least four of those firms are not in the association. The names of the firms and individuals who are members of the association have not yet been made public.

A statement relative to the work of the association in resisting the enforcement of the blacklist was given out yesterday afternoon by Maurice B.

Continued on Page 2.

BRITISH OCCUPY WHOLE OF POZIERES; RUSSIANS TAKE ERZINGAN FROM TURKS; LINSINGEN DESCRIBES KOVEL SITUATION

FAVORS A RUTHLESS WAR

Commander's Guiding Principle an Offensive Regardless of Cost.

WATCHES ALL FRONTS

Thirty Telegraph Instruments Keep Him Informed on Entire Field of War.

HIS ARMY IN HIGH SPIRITS

General Goes Personally Into Trenches to See That the Soldiers Lack Nothing.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Staff Correspondent of The New York Times.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GREAT HEADQUARTERS OF GENERAL VON LINSINGEN'S ARMIES IN VOLHYNIA, July 25, (by Courier to Berlin, July 26.)—The most important fact on the German side of the southeast front is the tremendous personality of General von Linsingen, which I found animating the whole gingery, scrappy staff and permeating to the farthest mud outposts, chiefly accounting for the exuberant morale and terrific optimism of the Volhynian front and helping to explain the Volhynian campaign.

His is the most compelling, powerful personality I have so far encountered among the Teuton Generals afield, yet the Hindenburg of the south is as diametrically different from the grim lion of the north as is imaginable, having none of that Titanic grandeur and uncanny calm that make you liken Hindenburg, as I saw him beside his Kaiser before burning Novo Georgievsk, to a chiselled ivory Oriental idol.

It was characteristic that on arriving late at night at great headquarters I ran into a great celebration and "family blowout," with von Linsingen in the bosom of his staff gathered about a twenty-foot-long table decorated with flowers and clinking bric-a-brac in the junior officers' mess. The occasion of such intimacy nobody would confide to me, but in a small anteroom where I was politely segregated I could hear the effervescent morale of von Linsingen and his youngsters pouring out in oratory and song; could hear the old General himself call for three rousing hurrahs for the Kaiser and lead in singing "Deutschland uber alles" with a loud, deep roar that sounded above the rest, and again and again the sound of the "Jaeger" cheer and huntsman's cry—a triple "horrido" which the whole pack gave with a lusty will that was far from confidence-inspiring to neutrals with money on the Russians at this part of the front.

Young staff officers, and old staff officers who looked young, kept taking turns at relieving one another in the thankless task of entertaining the American interloper in his chambre separée, and I felt almost sorry for Brusiloff and his Cossacks as I studied this Linsingen brood of lean, keen-eyed, determined-jawed, saturnine, ruthless fighters, flushed as with victory, still showing the effects of their anti-fat cure in the Carpathians and supremely confident of the morrow in Volhynia and a fresh triumph for German arms.

That Single Supply Road.

When finally General von Linsingen received me in his council room, and I got him to talk about the situation on this section of his 250-mile battle front, he reverted to the fact that, as I cabled yesterday, in this whole region there is only one highway on which the army could depend for bringing up reserves, ammunition, provisions, and supplies.

"But," he went on, "the Russians are in the same boat. Our autos are, of course, tied to this highway in the present bad weather. I myself rode out to the front this morning and my horse was up to his knees in mud and water. An auto gets stuck without more ado the moment it leaves the one chaussée."

The Commander in Chief referred with gratitude and not without humor to certain "useful" strategy for which he had to thank the Russians.

"The railroad from Kovel to Lemberg, via Vladimir-Volynski, was built by the Russians during the war in 1914. We knew at the time that such a railway line was coming into existence, and marked it in on our maps, and were quite happy to find it there, too, when a year ago I drove the Russians back with my army. This railroad was naturally further built out by us for our machschub. Naturally the whole roadbed (because built by Russians) isn't adapted to heavy trains. My saloon train had to travel mighty slowly when I went over a stretch to visit one of my armies recently. The Kovel-Lutsk line is also a good railroad to have."

Next to von Linsingen's quiet, unboasting confidence in himself and his staff is his keen personal solicitude for the welfare of his troops, and it was characteristic of him that he asked me many more questions about the front than I could get in even edgewise at him. It wasn't an interview, but a genial cross-examination, with an American correspondent for once in the rôle of the under dog. Thus von Linsingen noted the bedraggled, mud-crusted limbs of the correspondent and promptly asked how it was in the first trenches since the deluge started.

Cheerful Amphibians in the Trenches.

I was able to report finding the first fighting line held by bearded amphibians in field-gray bathing suits, kneedeep in mud and water, cheerily sniping rash Russians. Others were trying to bail out the trenches with tin cans. Still others were resting outstretched on wet straw in holes scooped in the side of

Continued on Page 2.

Lloyd George Quotes from a German Order to Show Importance Attached to Pozieres

LONDON, July 26.—The British Secretary for War, David Lloyd George, in a published statement tonight shows the importance the Germans attached to the retention of Pozières by quoting from a German divisional order issued in Contalmaison on July 11, as follows:

"Furthermore, the conversion of villages into strong points is of the greatest importance. Such villages are Pozières, Contalmaison, the two Bazentins, and Longueval."

Secretary Lloyd George points out that with the capture of Pozières the last of these villages has fallen into the Allies' hands.

He further points out that today's German claim of the repulse of an attack on Trones Wood must be a clerical error, as Trones Wood has been in British possession since July 14.

ERZINGAN FALLS BEFORE RUSSIANS

Czar Congratulates Grand Duke Nicholas on Capture of Foe's Important Base.

ARMENIA CLEARED OF TURKS

Full Flight of Sultan's Army Expected Before Triple Advance of Invading Legions.

PETROGRAD, July 26.—The Turkish fortress of Erzingan, in Central Armenia, has been captured by the Russians. This was announced officially today by the War Department in the following statement:

On Tuesday our gallant troops under command of General Yudenitchi took in battle the town of Erzingan. As a result the clearing of the Turks from Armenia has been accomplished.

The Emperor yesterday sent the following telegram to the Commander in Chief at Tiflis:

It is with joy that I have heard of the taking of Erzingan. From the bottom of my heart I congratulate you and the heroic Caucasian Army upon your victory. I am delighted that the troops so quickly justified the confidence placed in them.

NICHOLAS.

The full flight of the Turks before the triple Russian advance from the north, the northeast, and the east is expected by the military authorities here in the near future.

Erzingan Burning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—On the Caucasus front the Turkish retreat is in the way of becoming a stampede.

Erzingan is burning. With this city in Russian hands the occupation of all Armenia which was delayed after the capture of Trebizond by the sudden renewal of Turkish resistance will be accomplished in fact.

The Turks are retreating west and also southwest apparently with the object of protecting the Bagdad Railway and guarding the connections with Syria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26, (via London.)—The following statement on military operations was issued today by Turkish Army Headquarters:

Irak and Persian fronts: East of Kermanshah there has been no change. Russian forces were dislodged from Revanduz and driven to the east across the frontier.

Caucasus front: A hostile detachment attempting to attack our patrols was repulsed. Our troops successfully counterattacked hostile patrols. In the centre and on our left wing our troops replied to attacks of hostile reconnoitring parties.

Erzingan Strongly Fortified Base.

Erzingan was formerly the headquarters of the Tenth Turkish Army Corps, which was first annihilated on the Caucasus front in December, 1914, refitted and again annihilated by the Russian Army of the Caucasus before Erzerum in February last. Erzingan, besides being well supplied with barracks and munition factories befitting a corps headquarters, was also well fortified on heights of 3,900 feet altitude. Before the war it had a population of 15,000, principally Armenians.

The principal fortified towns and military bases of the Turks in Armenia are now in the hands of the Grand Duke Nicholas—Erzerum, Trebizond, Bitlis, Baiburt, Mahakhatum, Gumushkaneh, and now Erzingan, captured in the order named.

Since the Grand Duke left his base at Kars in the dead of last Winter his troops have traversed lines 200 miles west, north, and south. They have done this without any railway communications whatever. The Turkish line at Sivas, which is said to be the next objective of the Russians, is well supplied with them.

RUSSIANS NEAR BRODY MENACE LEMBERG LINE

Capture More Than 4,000 Austrians in Battle on the Slonevka River.

LONDON July 26.—On the front in Russia the Germans and Austrians appear unable to make a successful stand anywhere against the Czar's victorious forces.

German forces under Field Marshal von Hindenburg attacked the Russian lines near Kemmern, twenty miles west of Riga, and nearly succeeded in penetrating the Russian front line, the Petrograd War Office announced today,

Continued on Page 2.

GERMAN TROOPS LIVE OFF FRANCE

Reap the Fields Right Up to the Trenches—Cattle Fatten in the Meadows.

MANY HERDS ON SOMME

Even a Brewery and Sausage Factory — British Cutting Down Their Grain District.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE GERMAN ARMIES ON THE SOMME, July 24, (via Berlin, July 26, to London, July 27.)—The great Allied offensive has not availed to check the rich harvest of the fertile lands in the occupied French provinces. The German soldier, wielder of the sword and plowshare, too, has planted the fields right up to the line of trenches, and not the least striking impression of the long automobile tour made by The Associated Press correspondent on the front of Picardy and Ile de France was left by the sight of soldier harvesters swinging cradles in broad fields of ripened rye, loading stacked sheaves into wagons, and feeding the thrashing machines in utter disregard of the great battle raging almost within rifle shot. Sometimes within actual range soldiers in some instances reaped the crop under the fire of their enemy.

The crack guard regiment gathered a crop of hay from a field so close to the French that the grass could only be cut at night and carried back to vacant fields where it could be spread and cured.

The harvest will be well worth the risk. Great fields of wheat, oats, rye, and potatoes, all showing remarkably good condition despite the lack of artificial fertilizers, were to be seen on every hand. The wheat and rye were particularly filled out, and an officer of the —— German Army, who was encountered by the correspondent during his tour, said casually that the crops of grain and vegetables in the occupied districts of France would be sufficient to supply the needs of the army.

The cattle from a thousand hills seem to have been sent to graze and fatten on the French meadows.

Army Prepares Its Own Meat.

The correspondent today from an observation station whence he was watching the stretch of front between La Maisonnette and Earleux had only to turn his head to see a half dozen herds of from fifty to two hundred head of cattle grazing almost at his feet and in easy range of the French cannon, from which they were hidden only by the brow of a hill. The cattle, mostly of German origin, had been sent hither to fatten, and are slaughtered in the military slaughter houses for army consumption. One of these abattoirs, which supplies the needs of a single corps, and which the Associated Press correspondent inspected, slaughters daily fifty beeves, 200 pigs, and the same number of sheep, from which figures the extent of the army cattle industry may be judged.

The institution, which the corps intendant developed from the four brick walls of an abondoned agricultural establishment, now includes a big sausage plant, a complete brewery and a bottling plant for wine and seltzer water. It also has attached to it a creamery and a cheese factory from which the troops are supplied.

So proud are the higher officers of the agricultural side of their life that the keenest and in fact the only regret expressed by the Staff Chief of the Commander in Chief at the loss of the territory occupied in the Anglo-French offensive was that it involved the abandonment of so many thousand acres of cherished grain which he had sown and planted in the rear of their old positions.

New improvements in the processes of utilization are being constantly tried in the army. The Emperor sets an example for the officers of the Intendancy division in new schemes of utilization. He recently approached the agricultural specialists of the army with the suggestion that the seed in many fields of oats were so overgrown with hederich or hedge mustard—a weed related to several oil-bearing plants—that perhaps it would be worth while to reap the weed instead of the grain to see whether oil could not be commercially extracted from it. The specialists were soon able to report a process for utilizing both the grain and the weed, extracting considerable quantities of oil from the weed.

The Kaiser's Visit.

Emperor William in his talk with the Saxon and Baden military plenipotentiaries today, when he described the impressions resulting from his recent visit to the trenches, punctuated and emphasized his discourse with vigorous gestures. With the freshness of his color and general vivacity of energy his bearing showed plainly that his health had not suffered under the long strain of the war.

The Emperor's departure for the Eastern front, accompanied by General Erich von Falkenhayn, Chief of the

Continued on Page 2.

PUSH ON FROM POZIERES

British Gain to the West and Across Road to Bapaume.

GERMANS' STRONGEST POINT

Guns Massed There to Stop Threatening Movement—Berlin Admits Loss of Village.

FRENCH KEEP UP ATTACKS

By a Surprise Assault They Capture Another Fortified House to the Southeast of Estrees.

LONDON, July 26.—The British are able to congratulate themselves on another good day's record with the capture of the important position of Pozières, on the Western front.

The opinion of the military critics in London is that no positions so strong as the British are now successfully attacking will be found between Pozières and Bapaume; otherwise, they argue, the Germans would not have risked bringing troops and guns from the Verdun sector to defend Pozières, and it is inferred from indications in the official dispatches that the British are already beginning to establish themselves on both sides of the road from Pozières to Bapaume.

The text of the British official statement of this afternoon follows:

The whole village of Pozières is now in our hands.

West of the village our territorial troops made a further advance and captured two strong trenches and a number of prisoners, including five officers.

Elsewhere on the battle-front there is no change.

Tonight this official statement was issued:

With the exception of occasinal artillery duels and sharp local encounters at various points, there was no important incident today.

The Berlin Statement.

The German official statement regarding operations on the western front says:

On the Comines-Ypres Canal a large British bastion was destroyed with its occupants by the explosion of a German mine.

The British have established themselves in Pozières. Further east minor enemy attacks on Foureaux Wood and near Longueval were repulsed. Attempted attacks on Trones Wood were observed and frustrated by our fire.

South of the Somme, southwest of La Maisonette Farm, on the night of July 25, we held the ground won against French attempts to recapture it. Lively hand-grenade fighting occurred South of Estrées yesterday.

The French occupied the crater made by the explosion of one of their mines on La Fille Mort Height in the Argonne, but were immediately driven out by a German countermine.

On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we made a little progress on Hill 304.

On the right bank of the river there was artillery fighting during the night in the region of the Thiaumont Wood.

At various points along the front enemy patrols were repulsed.

Two enemy aeroplanes were brought down within our lines north of the Somme by infantry and machine gun fire. One aeroplane, after an aerial battle, fell to earth in a burning condition in the vicinity of Luneville. On Monday a French biplane was shot down in the direction of Fort Souville by a direct hit from our anti-aircraft guns.

French Capture Another House.

The official communication issued by the French War Office tonight says:

South of the Somme a sudden attack made us masters of a fortified house about 150 metres to the southeast of Estrées. We took some prisoners.

Five cannon, of 105MM., taken in a battery captured by us the day before yesterday south of Estrées, are added to the material already reported as taken.

On the rest of the front the day was calm except in Champagne, where a rather violent artillery action occurred in the sector west of Prosnes.

The text of the French official statement of this afternoon follows:

On the Somme front the night was calm.

In the course of the battle the day before yesterday, when we won a group of houses south of Estrées, we made 117 prisoners. We have brought in three new German guns and much material found in the terrain conquered by us July 20 to the north of Soyecourt. This brings the total number of cannon captured by us on that day to six.

On the right bank of the Meuse there was great artillery activity in the Fleury sector. We placed under our fire and dispersed enemy detachments north of Chapelle Sainte Fine.

At daybreak we bombarded an important munitions depot near Dun. Thirty-eight shells were launched on this objective.

In the course of the night twenty-nine shells were thrown on the railway stations at Vilosnes and Brieulles and on the bivouacs near Dannevoux.

LORD DERBY IS SURE OF BRITISH VICTORY

Under-Secretary Thrilled at Seeing His Recruits Driving Germans Back.

ENTIRE EMPIRE UNITED

"I Never Dreamed of Working in Same Office with Lloyd George," He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—Lord Derby, Under-Secretary for War, in an interview granted to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent, today, expressed himself as confident of victory for British arms as the result of what he saw during his recent trip to the front. Lord Derby was lavish in his praise of the new British armies. Fighting in the advance the British are now making against the Germans along the Somme he found men who had enlisted under his régime as Recruiting Minister, and he spoke of the thrill it gave him to see "Derby men" doing such superb work.

"After seeing the British Army in action in the gigantic task they have on hand," he said, "one could not fail to be impressed with their spirit of undoubted determination to win. These men, many of whom fifteen months ago didn't know what soldiering was, are now better fighting men than the Germans. I was greatly impressed not alone with our infantrymen, but with the artillery, whose ranks are also made up largely from the recruits trained since a year and a half ago. The whole work of the British Army since the advance began is eloquent evidence of the stuff British soldiers are made of.

"I found the utmost cheeriness among the troops at the front along with an intense eagerness to keep at the enemy. Out there you don't find men with long faces and wondering if they are going to beat the Germans after all. You only hear that kind of talk from the stay-at-homes. The British officers and men are all sanguine of final victory and all are working hard for it.

Asked how the losses of the British compare with those of the Germans Lord Derby said:

"Naturally the losses of an attacking army are expected to be severe. But it may also be put down that the German losses have been very heavy."

As to the likely duration of the war Lord Derby remarked:

"No man of ordinary sense would attempt to say how long the war will last with such fighting as is going on now. It is idle to make any prophecy."

The Under-Secretary regarded the capture of Pozières as "most satisfactory" and emphatically giving the British considerable advantage in the impending steps of the campaign.

"Altogether," he added, "Great Britain has every reason to feel tremendously encouraged over the turn events have taken since the British advance began."

As evidencing the unity of the British Government in the single job of putting the war through Lord Derby observed with a smile:

"Why, who would have thought before the war that Mr. Lloyd George and I would be working together in the same office? I had never dreamed of it."

LONDON, July 26.—Lord Derby in his interview with the American correspondents today said: "Great Britain is not tiring of the war. On the contrary, the country has never been more hopeful and united.

"I want you to impress upon the American people our determination to destroy the efforts of Germany to dominate the world. The fighting now is terrible; so awful that not a man actually in it—ourselves as well as the Germans—ever wants another. But we must push our victory until we make it impossible for the German rulers to revive the conflict.

"The unity of the nation has become impressive. It extends to every circle.

"Even the Irish situation, lamentable as it is, merely forms a domestic problem. The unfortunate aspect is that neutrals may think it indicates disunion in our prosecution of the war, but a study of the speeches of both sides in the controversy shows they have not changed a hair in their opinion that the war must be prosecuted with the utmost vigor.

"We have no desire to partition Germany. Some of our colonies may insist upon the retention of the German colonies, but that is not what we are in the war for. We want to prevent future wars and we want the United States with us in this, not for this war but hereafter.

"You ask how far the present offensive expects to go. I don't know, but, personally, I want it to go as far as Berlin."

OFFICER CHARGED ALONE.

German Correspondent Reports Curious Incident on Argonne Front.

BERLIN, July 26—(By Wireless to Sayville). — A correspondent of the Lokal-Anzeiger at the front in the Argonne is quoted in an Overseas News Agency statement today regarding an incident that occurred in the fighting in that region.

"A French officer," says the report, "commanded to attack German Chasseurs, cried 'En avant!' and jumped from his trench. He had advanced several steps when he saw that no one was following him. The Germans refrained from firing. Then the French officer, after waiting alone for a short time, saluted the German trench with his sword and, as returned, if deeply chagrined, to his own trench."

GERMAN TROOPS LIVE OFF FRANCE

Continued from Page 1.

General Staff, immediately after the religious service at Army Headquarters, is taken as a sign that the responsible heads of the army consider the situation on the Somme front now well in hand and that there is no occasion for apprehension.

The Associated Press correspondent spent part of the morning at an artillery observation station near Peronne, waiting for the weather to clear sufficiently to permit military operations to begin. Noon, however, saw no lift to the clouds, which hung low until they joined hands with the fog from the Somme flats, and as there was no prospect of witnessing anything interesting or important the watch was abandoned.

The weather was not too thick, however, to present the general line of the opposing positions being traced from this observation point. From the rustic platform, built on the top of a lofty elm tree on a commanding height, the wide expanse of battlefield, with good glasses, could be swept directly opposite, and seemingly almost at the observer's feet was the point of the wedge which the French had driven against Peronne.

To the northwest the square tower of Peronne Cathedral arose from the valley. The houses of Peronne, which is completely in German hands and separated by the river from its natural French owners, also were discernible to the observer. Officers who recently had visited the city stated that Peronne was remarkably little damaged in view of its proximity to the battlefront. The French had plenty of shells for the railway station, but obviously were desirous of sparing the rest of the city as much as possible.

The correspondent unfortunately had no opportunity during his stay of inspecting the front opposite the British troops. He was unable either by personal inspection or conversations with participants to learn independently how the situation stood there.

Pozieres and Surrounding Country.

Pushing westward from Pozières toward Thiepval the British threaten a deep salient in the German line toward Ovillers. An advance will force a German retirement or cut off the troops in this sector.

The present front swings around Pozières, all of which is now held by the British. The Germans are supposed to hold strong positions at the windmill on the Bapaume Road and at Hill 160, northeast of Pozières.

The War Situation

BY THE MILITARY EXPERT OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Germans are apparently entirely unable to stop the progress of the British troops along the Albert-Bapaume highway. No point on the whole British front is as important as Pozières and its immediate vicinity. Pozières, as was stated yesterday, is only a small village, and taken by itself was of small importance, but it commanded approaches to what was of value.

Nowhere on the entire front have the Germans made the resistance they have here. In spite of it, in spite of the terrific counterattacks which the Germans have hurled against the new British line at each advance, the British still keep going ahead. Germany has stated several times that the drive is stopped, and each time the British have recorded a fresh gain. Now that Pozières is taken, it would not be surprising if the British did pause for breath before making their next effort. They have been fighting continuously for days, with no let-up. They now hold the most important point they have yet taken. Ahead of them are the prospects of a much greater advance. They may well pause in preparation for the next blow.

It is to be noted in yesterday's report from London that the British speak of taking the whole of Pozières, which, by the way, is admitted by the Germans, and then of making headway toward the west. This move is a corollary to the Pozières success. When the British moved north of this town their line between it and Thiepval stood fast. It is therefore about a mile and a half at the furthest point in the rear of the Pozières position. This point is due north of Ovillers. The other end of the line is at Thiepval. It can be seen that there is a deep dent in the line toward Ovillers, which offers the most inviting chances of further success.

It is probable, therefore, that the next British gain will be recorded here, so that the British line will run from Hill 160, north of Pozières, to Thiepval. With the British in their present position this should not be a particularly difficult undertaking. The British report does not mention Hill 160 as having been taken. This hill is less than half a mile north of the village, so the probabilities are that it is still in German hands. Its importance was discussed yesterday.

The German report of yesterday mentions fighting in the woods of Trones. This is evidently an error. The woods of Trones are a full mile to the south of Longueval, over a mile and a half south of the woods of Delville. In both places they admit that the British are fighting in the northern end. Therefore it is impossible that there should be any Germans in Trones Wood. I mention this so that those who are following the war closely may not be misled.

The Russian report of the fighting in Volhynia does not mention any great advance, it does state that the Russian troops have succeeded in forcing the crossing of the Slonevka River and the capture in the process of another group of Austrian prisoners. Reference to the map will indicate more clearly than the Russian report just what the Russians have been doing during the time the Germans have been claiming that the Russian advance had come to a permanent halt. On Sunday, it will be remembered, the Russians announced that they had taken the crossings of the Styr River at its junction with the Lipa. From this point to the nearest point on the Slonevka is over fourteen miles. Therefore since Sunday morning the Russians have driven into the Austrian lines for this distance.

No better proof could be looked for of the fact that the Russian offensive is still in full swing. Kovel and the line of the Stokhod have been temporarily selected. But Kovel is valueless to the Teutons without Lemberg. If the latter falls, the former must go also. It is then towards Lemberg that the Russians are driving with almost uninterrupted success. Brody still stands in their way. But in the early days of the Russian success they advanced to Radsiwilov on the Brody-Dubno road, about six miles from Brody. Here they were held up on the watershed of Northern Galicia. They abandoned the attack here, and as Kovel and Lemberg are interdependent, one being no good to the Germans without the other, switched the attack to Kovel. As we know, after the line of the Stokhod was reached, Kovel was given up at least temporarily and the attack again turned on Lemberg.

The Russians, advancing on both banks of the Styr River, are cutting in behind Brody and are now not more than fifteen miles north of the town, while they hold Radsiwilov, six miles east. In other words, they are straightening out their lines from the apex of the Lutsk salient to the south. This move threatens Brody from two sides as it now stands, and a little further progress will also threaten it from the rear. As stated several days ago, the Austrians will not hold Brody when the Russian move southward is sufficiently close to the Brody-Lemberg road to constitute a serious threat. Readily as the Austrians seem to surrender, they will not court disaster. In the meantime, the Stripa position is being placed in a more jeopardous position daily. The great Austrian retreat from this line westward is approaching.

Further to the north the Russian report, without giving any details, mentions fighting northwest and southwest of Baranovichi. It is not possible, due to the absence of the names of towns where this fighting is taking place, to locate it. If the Russian report is correct, two considerable advances have been made in this region, one to the north and the other to the south of Baranovichi. Heretofore all the Russian attacks have been to the east of this town. It is possible that the Russian report is in error, but if not, the advance has carried the Russian line far to the west of the German positions about Pinsk and in the Pripet marshes. It will be of very great interest to follow this section of the front closely until the actual location of the Russian troops is found.

The most important and least expected news of yesterday was the taking by the Russian Army in the Caucasus of Erzingan. The recent movements of the Russian Grand Duke in this theatre have constituted the most surprising chapter in the whole war. Nothing like his rapidity of movement has been seen, not even in the present theatre, since of last year. Monday's report stated that his troops were fifteen miles from Erzingan. On Tuesday it was taken.

This place was strongly held and strongly fortified. It was the only Turkish base between the Russians and Sivas, and it was expected that a strong resistance would be met with before it could be taken. However, either the Turks had removed all the mounted guns for use in the field, or had taken them to the south, or what they would not, fall into Russian hands.

The main point is now that the Turks are without any base in this region from which to operate, and must therefore fall back all the way to Sivas, 130 miles to the southwest. Just what the Russians will do now is not apparent. Inasmuch, however, as their left wing is still far behind, (this wing is moving toward Diarbekr, although absence of details in official reports does not permit it to be located definitely,) they may wait for it to catch up somewhat before again forging ahead.

From Erzingan westward the Russian going will be much easier, as the most difficult mountainous country has been left in their rear. Moreover, they have the route of the proposed railroad from Erzingan to Angora to follow, which route passes through fairly level country. This railroad has been completed up to a point somewhere near Erzingan, it will then probably be along this line that the next Turkish stand will be made.

ERZINGAN FALLS BEFORE RUSSIANS

Continued from Page 1.

but finally were compelled to retreat by the concentration of the Russian fire.

The Russians are continuing their successful drive in southern Volhynia, pressing back the Teutonic forces near the Slonevka River, a branch of the Styr, which the Russians are crossing. Great losses have been inflicted on the retiring hostile forces, aside from the fact that General Sakharoff captured many prisoners, some 4,000 officers and men having already been brought in.

Russians Ten Miles from Brody.

The forces of General von Boehm-Ermolli are being attacked by the Russians in Galicia, ten miles north of Brody.

The official statement says:

In the region of Kemmern, after artillery preparation, the Germans made two attacks and were on the point of forcing back our front line detachments when, owing to our concentrated fire, the enemy was compelled to fall back, leaving many dead and wounded. During these battles the Germans used explosive bullets and tear-producing shells.

In the region northwest of Baranovichi a fierce artillery battle was waged on both sides, together with engagements between front line detachments. During these our detachments succeeded in making small advances at some points.

Six enemy aviators threw thirty-two bombs on the Gamira Station. Eleven aeroplanes also threw seventy-one bombs on the station at Fogorelzy.

During the night, after fierce fighting in the region of the village of Vonski, southwest of Baranovichi, a company of the enemy crossed the River Shara and approached our wire entanglement, but were repulsed by our rifle and gun fire.

In the region of the River Slonevka, a branch of the Styr, our troops crossing to the left bank of the river continue to press the retreating enemy, who suffered great losses. We have taken prisoner 63 officers, 4,000 men, five guns, six machine guns, twelve cases of munitions and many other stores. Prisoners are continuing to arrive.

Important Events Impending.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, July 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The results of the successes of General Sakharoff's army during the last week has been to straighten out the lower edge of the Lutsk bulge and the bringing of the front into line with that before Tarnopol, to push into Galicia on a fairly broad front between Berestetchko and Leszniew, north of Brody.

The present direction of Sakharoff's advance is on the railway connecting Lemberg with Stoyanow. The operation is as yet unfinished, and it is early to speak of its possible effects, which look as though they might be highly important.

The present stage of the Russian operations is one of methodical developments. A problem is being worked out with almost mathematical precision, and those best acquainted with the situation at the front are now able to predict with quiet assurance when certain events will take place. There is something almost uncanny in this calm air of certainty which receives constant justification in the progress of events. Possibilities that only a month or two ago were dreamed of are now strategical and statistical calculations.

Sakharoff's Blow a Surprise.

PETROGRAD, July 26.—The brilliant blow struck by General Sakharoff along the River Slonevka, north of Brody, has injected a new element of surprise into the constantly changing situation on the northwestern front.

The original attack against Brody, which followed the fall of Dubno fortress, came to a sharp halt before the swamps and thick forests, which offered a strong barrier to any direct advance along the Dubno-Lemberg Railroad, and, since the beginning of General Brusiloff's drive, the Russian forces have been compelled to rest on the Russian side of the Galician frontier near Radziviloff.

When it became evident that Brody could not be taken from the west, General Sakharoff began a rapid extension of his front southward from the Lutsk region, and is now making a strong flank attack on the Brody-Lemberg line from the north. The River Slonevka offered a difficult obstacle on this line of advance, but it has already been successfully forded and the Russian forces in this group are now scarcely ten miles distant from Brody.

The joint pressure of these forces and those stationed at Radziviloff now definitely threatens the Brody-Lemberg line and is likely to bring about the retirement of the Austrians from Brody in the direction of Lemberg.

The Austrian answer to the Russian attack has been renewed attempts to advance in the region fifty miles to the north, on the Vladimir-Volynski Road, with the hope of withdrawing General Sakharoff's troops northward and lessening the pressure on Brody. But it is announced that this attempt to advance has been repulsed by the Russians without the necessity of sending reinforcements from other points.

Events are still developing on the extreme southern flank, where the Cossacks are engaging the last German rearguard in the Carpathian passes. At several points the Russians are only ten or twelve miles from the Hungarian frontier.

Berlin Reports Russians Repulsed.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—The repulse of strong attacks by the Russians on the German lines in the Baranovichi region is announced today by the War Office. Heavy losses were inflicted on the three divisions engaged in the attack, and at one point the Russians were driven back by a counterattack. The official statement says:

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg.—West of Riga, reconnoitering detachments penetrated Russian advance positions and destroyed them. Enemy patrols showed very greatly increased activity. Four airmen, by dropping bombs and by their machine gunfire compelled enemy troop transport trains on the Dvinsk-Plock Railway and east of Minsk to come to a standstill.

Army Group of Prince Leopold: During the evening and the night the Russians directed attacks, in which three divisions were observed to be engaged, against the front east and southeast of Gorodische, (thirteen miles north of Baranovichi.) As with all previous attacks, these were rendered fruitless and most severe losses were inflicted on the enemy. At one point the enemy was driven back by a counterattack, leaving one officer, eighty men, and one machine gun in our hands. German aerial squadrons successfully dropped numerous bombs on the railway stations of Pogorelsy and Horodzinia, where troops trains were standing, and on troop camps in the vicinity of these railway stations.

Army Group of General von Linsingen: Northwest of Lutsk enemy reconnoitring detachments were unsuccessful. Northwest of Berestechk strong Russian attacks were repulsed, partly by our fire and partly by counterattack. One hundred prisoners and two machine guns were brought in.

Army Group of General Count von Bothmer: East of the Koropice sector minor fights occurred between advanced detachments.

BERLIN, July 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—South of the Dniester River and west of Obertyn a Russian attack broke down under our fire, says a statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian Headquarters under date of July 25. Russian reconnoitring attacks southwest of Labaczovka were repulsed.

MANY TURKS TO GALICIA.

Large Army Will Aid Austria, Vossische Zeitung Says.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 26, via The Hague.)—The Vossische Zeitung wants it understood that the Turkish aid for Austria in Galicia means something entirely different from the Russian samplebox to France, and English samplebox to Russia. "The Central Powers," it says, "do not use faint symbols as the parading of a few thousand men in Turkish uniforms on the eastern frontiers. There will be a large bodies of Turks taking their place in the operations on the Galician war theatre. It is being realized at Constantinople that to beat the Entente on its main frontiers means the disappearance of the Russian danger from the Caucasus."

DENIES HUGE CAPTURES.

Vienna Says Russians Have Taken Only 100,000 Prisoners.

LONDON, July 26.—An official statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian General Staff says that only 100,000 soldiers were taken prisoners by the Russians during their present offensive, according to a Budapest dispatch to The Morning Post. The statement brands as untrue the claim of the Russians that they took 266,000 prisoners, and declares that on the 300-kilometer front, where the actual fighting occurred, the number of Austrians and Hungarians engaged was less than this number.

Russians Chase the Breslau.

PETROGRAD, July 26.—The official communication issued this evening says that a squadron of Russian ships yesterday encountered the Turkish cruiser Breslau steaming in the direction of Novorosiijskoe (on the Black Sea coast southwest of Ekaterinodar) and pursued her until dark.

BRITISH ARTILLERY AMAZES GERMANS

Captured Officers Express Surprise at Resources and Skill of the Gunners.

DARING WORK IN THE DRIVE

Success of Infantry Made Possible by This Vastly Developed British Arm.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. The London Daily Chronicle Dispatches.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, July 24.—More ground has been gained today at Pozières, and the Australians, after their first great assault before dawn yesterday, have been pushing across the Bapaume road, which goes through the town, and are bombing out the German machine gunners and holding parties on the western side, so that not many enemies are left among the ruins of the underground in Pozières itself.

There is higher ground beyond toward the windmill and further north for which the fight will have to be made before the key of the position is really captured, but the advance of the English regiments on the left is a menace to the enemy which must cause him grave anxiety. The line also has been thrust forward a little by a series of posts and joined up with the positions in the neighborhood of High Wood, where the enemy is again bombarding heavily, so that no further progress has been made in this direction during the day.

One curious incident was observed here by the troops holding the ground south of High Wood. They suddenly noticed a body of men coming out of the glades and were surprised to see they were in kilts. For a moment it may have occurred to them that they were some of the wounded Scots who had fought through High Wood a few days previously. That could hardly be possible; however, because the enemy is in strong numbers in the upper part of the wood. An officer, staring through his glasses, uttered a word of astonishment and two of anger. The men on the skyline were Germans dressed up in kilts taken from the dead. Our guns put some shells over them and they disappeared below the ridge.

For the past few days the increasing strength of the enemy's artillery, especially of heavy guns, has been noticeable and he has been firing at longer range and more rapidly than before, according to make things uncomfortable behind our lines. Owing to the great superiority of our observation and the complete failure of his own aircraft, our anti-aircraft guns have hardly been called upon to fire a round during the last few weeks. He is wasting a great deal of heavy ammunition. This is different from the earlier days of the battle when the German gunners had to concentrate their fire upon very definite points of attack and were completely masked by many of their positions by the immensity of our bombardment. The work of our artillery is a wonderful achievement and all the success we have gained during this great battle has largely depended to the science and daring of our gunners and to the labor of all those thousands of men at home who have sweated in soul and body to make guns and ammunition.

A Battle of Big Guns.

Flesh and blood cannot fight against high explosives; it can only die, and the whole history of the battle is not to be written in reference to bayonets or rifles, but to guns. It has been and is still a battle of guns and our heroic infantry has only been able to get forward or to hold its ground when the artillery preparation has been complete and the artillery support overwhelmingly strong. Should this fail it would not be fighting but murder.

From the early days of the battle onward our artillery has been great in weight of metal, in science, in vastness of its supplies of shells, and in the superb courage and skill of its men, who have come into action and remained under fire night and day for four weeks. They broke the German spirit and German strength to a point when our infantry could attack with something like a chance almost for the first time in this war along the British front, for the work of the aviators and artillery observation officers we know the positions of most of the enemy's batteries and the geography of all his communicating trenches, transport roads, and supply depots. Our guns, which had been brought up secretly, were unmasked one morning, when the great bombardment began before the battle and poured unceasing shells upon all those positions, smothering them with high explosives and shrapnel, while the field guns, closer up, were cutting the enemy's wire. Trenches were swept out of existence, and batteries were blown to bits. I have seen many of those broken German guns now standing as trophies on French lawns.

The roads were swept by storms of death. The barrage was a great wall, through which nothing could pass. German soldiers in their lines could get neither food nor water. No reinforcements could be sent them. Those of our own soldiers who were taken prisoners on the morning of the first attack could not be sent back into the German lines, because no escort dared to go with them through the barrage. They were thrust down into a dugout with some German soldiers, and saw and suffered the effect of our fire. The enemy had no food to give them, having none for themselves, and they were tortured by thirst for five days. They endured this until nearly dead, but when the Germans were too dazed to act as guards, three English soldiers managed to crawl out of a dugout, and by a miracle of luck escaped back to our own lines over No Man's Land.

Experiences of British Fire.

A German officer now one of our prisoners bears witness to the work of our gunners. He was sent with a battalion from Verdun to Contalmaison and detained at Bapaume. There he began a painful experience of shellfire through an accident to one of the German twelve-inch guns, which burst and blew up several carriages of a train, killing some of his men. But the rest of his journey was made terrible by British gunfire. With his battalion he came down the road which was being flung up by our fifteen-inch and twelve-inch guns. Some more of his men were killed and he came on toward Bazentin, where he was under fire of our eight-inch howitzers and "nine-point-twos." More of his men were killed, but he went on until near Contalmaison he came within range of our eighteen-pounders and lost the remainder of his men. At Contalmaison he immediately was taken prisoner by our attacks and was rejoiced to come to his journey's end alive.

"Your artillery," he said, "is better than anything I had seen before, even at Verdun, and worse than anything I had suffered."

All the German officers with whom I have spoken are surprised that an army of amateurs, as they call us, should produce such scientific artillery work in so short a time and they also pay a tribute to the daring of the field gunners who go so far forward to support the infantry attacks. "They came up," said one of them, speaking of the Mametz Wood attack, "like charioteers in a Roman circus, at full gallop."

Many of their horses were killed, but the men were reckless of danger and placed their batteries in the open as though at manoeuvres. Field observers are audacious almost to point of foolhardiness. For a time the ground of an attack has been cleared of Germans, they walk calmly up with the telephonist, sit down on a crest or knoll commanding the field of observation and send back messages to the battery a mile or so behind.

When the territory around Contalmaison was still swarming with Germans, one of our officers went forward in this way and made himself at home on the crest, quietly recording and getting excellent information. He went back to the battery for an hour or two, and when he returned he found the Germans. He fired a few revolver shots and retired with dignity to choose another place not quite so crowded with the enemy.

Many Batteries Destroyed.

Such tales seem fantastic and impossible, but they are true. There is no doubt many German batteries have been destroyed apart from those which have been captured. I saw today a map which told by little colored dots the great drama of the war. Each dot represented a German battery discovered by our gunners since the beginning of the battle and each color the day it was discovered, and they were arranged on the map so that one could see the exact distribution of the enemy's guns as it changed during the course of the battle.

Soon after our bombardment began they began to send down new batteries, and there were clusters of little colored dots at certain spots. But a day or two later they were wiped out or withdrawn further back. There was a thick cluster of green dots to the north of Bazentin-le-Grand. It represented many batteries. A day later they had gone.

"What happened?" I asked a gunner officer. He laughed. "We just smothered 'em." They were smothered by a storm of shells which burst all over these battery positions, over every yard of ground there, so that no gun emplacement could escape.

But other dots are appearing on the map, other little clusters of color further away to the right. The enemy is massing new batteries and it is from these positions that Delville Wood, High Wood, and other parts of our line are being shelled night and day with fierce and increasing violence. Those batteries are not so easy to reach. To keep their fire down and still more to knock them out, we must have a continual and increasing flow of guns and ammunition—ammunition in vast and unimaginable quantities, for the figures I have heard today of the ammunition we have used during the past three weeks is beyond one's range of imagination. Ammunition workers at home must not relax their efforts if we are to continue our successes. It is by their labor that the lives of our men can be saved. All the time it is a battle of guns.

Another correspondent estimates the number of shells used by the British in four weeks at 5,000,000.

GERMAN AIRMEN RAID A RUSSIAN STATION

Attack on Island Off Gulf of Riga Successful, Admiralty Declares —Dutch Protest Endorsed.

BERLIN, July 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—A German Admiralty report today announces a successful raid by German aircraft on the Russian aerial station at Oerelon, Island of Oesel, off the Gulf of Riga. The statement says:

"A German air squadron, on July 25, attacked and bombarded the Russian aerial station at Oerelon, Island of Oesel. Aerial sheds and aerial planes ready for flight were struck. Although heavily shelled by the enemy's torpedo boats and battle planes the German attack was methodically carried out, and all our aircraft returned undamaged."

The Dutch Christian Seamen's Union, says the Overseas News Agency, has endorsed the protest of the Dutch Shipowners' Association and Sailors' Union against the action of the British authorities in seizing Dutch fishing boats, virtually all of which have been taken possession of, according to the news agency.

URGES BRITAIN TO BAR GERMANS AFTER WAR

London Post Tells of Kitchener's Plan to Exclude Them from Empire for 21 Years.

LONDON, Thursday, July 27.—The Morning Post, in its leading editorial article, urges the Government to take drastic steps immediately to prevent the Germans from gaining a foothold, commercial or otherwise, in the British Empire after the war.

The Post declares that Lord Kitchener shortly before his death devised a plan along these lines, which the paper now indorses.

"Lord Kitchener's proposal," says The Post, "was to pass a law that for twenty-one years no German should be allowed to naturalize himself or take up his domicile in the United Kingdom or the British Empire, or to enter into any partnership in any British business or become a shareholder in any British company."

The same article, discussing German submarine activity, says:

"The Germans sometime ago pretended to desist from their submarine policy. The truth is they had no more submarines to carry on the blockade, because our navy had sunk them all. When the Germans build more submarines they will try again; but we have faith in the British Navy to account for anything the Germans put on the water or under the water."

LINSINGEN TELLS OF KOVEL ATTACK

Continued from Page 1.

rude provisional trenches in swampy ground, their heavy cowhide feet projecting into the water-filled miscalled trenches; but these resting amphibians were either smoking long German pipes, reading, extracting quaint folk melodies from mouth harmonicas, singing, or joshing their less fortunate comrades engaged in piling up mud and molding it into something that might pass for Russian breastworks, the Russians showing while preparing them a shrapnel and intermittent rifle fire. Yet all were in the most astonishingly waterproof high spirits I had found on any front.

"They're always like that, always in good spirits, even when it's made hard for them by the weather," von Linsingen said, visibly proud of his troops; and then he again revealed his paternal solicitude for his men. The weather was worrying him far more than the Russians.

"If the rains continue there is danger that intestinal sicknesses will appear. Particularly new, when the new potatoes are coming into use, is the danger of sickness heightened. We experienced the same thing a year ago. Although we have warned the troops against these sanitary dangers the men, particularly after undergoing heavy hardships, like to root around in abandoned potato fields and cook potatoes in their trenches."

A staff officer told me this solicitude for his men was a dominant trait of the Commander in Chief's; that he did not leave the welfare of his men to his subordinates, but very often himself had gone into the front trenches, frequently under heavy shell and shrapnel fire, to ask his men what they were getting to eat, whether it was sufficient and tasted good, and also to give good sanitary advice and warnings. As a result, von Linsingen is idolized by his soldiers and staff to a degree which I have found exceeded only by the affection and feeling of his corps for the late General Emmeich, the conquerer of Liége.

Kindly to War Correspondents.

He showed also a very human solicitude for the welfare of correspondents, and of the many German Generals I have been privileged to meet in nearly two years of war was the first to show real enthusiasm and unlimited willingness to let me see anything at his front and as much of it as I wanted.

"It's too bad the weather was so bad, otherwise you could have seen so much more," he remarked almost apologetically, intimating that I must not hold him responsible for bad road conditions. He radiated good nature, however, when a staff officer who had piloted me along the front reported that we could have been sauntering down the Stokhod yet if THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent hadn't given the signal for retreat on the ground of "cold feet."

"You've been able to convince yourself on the spot, then, how things stand with us," he remarked.

Then I again brought up the subject of Volhynia weather as a strategic and tactical factor, saying:

"Everything is under water. I myself was recently at the front before the rain set in and saw our patrols advance over ground that is now impassable. Where meadows are indicated on my maps there are now swamps."

Our talk turning to Russian reports, and particularly to their enthusiastic claims about prisoners taken, von Linsingen expressed himself moderately, but with dry humor, and let it be seen that he takes no more stock in Russian victory reports than do the German people. How thoroughly von Linsingen is posted on even slight and insignificant details was indicated by the fact that he knew I had visited the Pinsk sector of his front in February, and the very regiments I had been with, which led him to mention the recent Russian reports that Pinsk had fallen.

"The report of the capture of Pinsk was possibly a Russian typographical error," he smiled. "I don't know how often more necessary and desirable to give up a line of defense here than to hold it and give battle and suffer heavy losses under unfavorable circumstances.

"For the initiated there is nothing unusual in the fact that in recent weeks the Austro-German line has been somewhat drawn in the west, so that the Russians did last year to a depth of five to six hundred kilometers we are allowing ourselves to do now to a depth of from ten to twenty kilometers. Naturally another unfavorable factor was that Austria-Hungary had been withdrawn for the Italian campaign, so that the line was thinner than formerly.

"You must regard our line in the east as an elastic rubber band, which one can stretch or draw together, or draw forward or backward, according to need, and which alters nothing in the fact that the line in general is maintained, for whether it is laid a little further east or west has, under the physical conditions prevailing here and in view of the scant cultural development of Volhynia, not the same importance as on the west front.

"In such a titanic struggle as the Central Powers are engaged in a few dozen kilometers more or less in the east makes no difference to us. Ground gain and loss play here no decisive rôle. The Russians are further favored by their railroads, because they have great railroad junctions in their hands. Baranovitchi we took from them last year, but the Russians have helped themselves there, too, by building a new branch line that enables them to cling to the railway network east of Baranovitchi.

Strength of the Russians.

"The Russians have learned much about strategic railroading, let us admit this quite openly. We have no intention of underrating our enemies, for by recognizing their strength we are placed in the right light. That the Russians are working with great masses is so well known as to require no further emphasis, but numbers alone are not decisive, but rather quality, and the quality of great masses cannot be the same as the quality of a numerically weaker army such as ours.

"Russian mass attacks also account for Russian mass losses. These masses occasionally take the form of large-scale cavalry attacks, which the Russians have repeatedly attempted here in Volhynia, too, and which they have executed with several cavalry divisions in succession. The Russian artillery has been improved and increased in both quality and quantity. Recently large numbers of Russian captive balloons have made their appearance on our front, and they are indispensable for artillery work in Volhynia.

"Behind the front the Russians are bringing up their transports of reserves to fill up corps that have suffered heavy losses. America and Japan are furnishing ammunition, fortunately, however, made up of many blind danger shells that fail to explode. Our ammunition, thank God, is better.

"Friends of the Russians, and particularly their French military instructors, are trying to improve their mass tactics and bring about the same attacking conditions and auxiliary means and methods prevailing on the west front. Thus on the occasion of the recent Russian attack and storming of trenches they sought to eliminate heavy mass losses by bringing the attackers nearer their goal under cover. The Russian corps that launched its attack out of this French system of trenches fourteen days ago was, however, beaten back with the bloodiest losses.

"The Russians expected to have easy going in Volhynia. They did not find here the hoped-for demoralized enemy, however, but machine guns, watchful outposts, wire entanglements, deep trenches and unwelcome fighting aeroplane squadrons which daily threw two tons of bombs on profitable targets."

Personal Details About the Chief.

From Captain P——, the brilliant young intelligence officer of von Linsingen's armies, and other officers I obtained the following symposium of intimate personal details about the big chief:

His guiding military principle is a ruthless offensive—to gain his purpose at any price. He is the incarnation of the German field manual and shows no consideration for anything under any circumstances. "Attack, and then attack again" is the essence of his strategy. In pursuit "let everything lie wounded and dead, and keep at the throat of the enemy." His offensive spirit manifests itself even in defense, as at present in Volhynia, where he is outnumbered four to one by the Russians. "In defense let not a moment pass when you can attack" is a maximum he lives up to.

He is full of healthy optimism, and won't have a pessimist around him. A tireless worker, he gives no rest to his staff. He sleeps none himself, except occasionally, between 2 and 4 in the afternoon, when, it is whispered, he sometimes nods while reading papers on a chaise longue. He is a typical Prussian, kindly, but outwardly harsh, and purely military. Nothing exists for him except things military. His colossal vitality makes the deepest impression on those associated with him. He is an unassuming gentleman for whom "shy" is too small, and "reserved" too big a word, but the fact remains that he loves to be alone. He eats with his small intimate staff, but on special occasions, such as birthdays, joins the larger staff on a basis of absolute friendliness, and always finds time for the little family affairs and domestic news of his younger men in particular.

His Three Sons All in the Field.

All three of his sons are in the field, one as a brigade adjutant in his own army, the others as a flier Lieutenant and cuirassier Captain. One has a feeling that if von Linsingen could follow his personal inclinations he would be fighting in the first line, bayonet in hand, at the head of his troops. In the trenches he is physically tireless, and on front inspections exhausts the youngest staff officers, examining most minutely every detail where the welfare of his troops are concerned, and he can become very energetic and scold hard in a flow of uncensored language, calling spade a spade, if he finds any officer has been neglectful or that his troops are not well cared for and fed.

As a rule von Linsingen takes no rest. He works almost the night long. He receives his staff officers promptly at 6, and generally rides from 7 to 8, sometimes longer, and has been known to fire out two or more horses. The rest of the morning is spent in his office, receiving reports and dispatches. In general there is nothing exciting about being Commander in Chief of the southeast front, and von Linsingen leads the gentle life of a Wordsworthian village curate in rural Volhynia, going for a walk after luncheon in his old-fashioned garden. When quartered in the country he likes to play the country gentleman, and one might almost imagine him for the owner of the Russian château. Before supper he receives more reports, principally from his chief of staff, with whom he consults in the evening only on most important and pressing matters.

His colossal energy and will power are such that his officers say it obviously pains him when he has to go back, even one step, and even a planned retreat hard. He labors under the constraint and stress to go forward. He has taken only five weeks off since the beginning of the war to take his annual cure at Carlsbaden.

Like Hindenburg and Ludendorff, he makes his plans only in collaboration with his chief of staff. No large conferences for Linsingen. But on the other hand, he never mixes into little details, implicitly trusts his staff officers and subordinate leaders, to whom he leaves the practical working out of details, devoting himself exclusively to the large problems of strategy. He is too reticent to break into print and wants to be let alone and won't see anyone, Prince or no Prince, when at work.

His favorite rest and relaxation is hunting. At present he is too busily engaged otherwise to indulge his passion for the chase, but in quieter times, between offensives, has frequently hunted wild boar on the other Russian front all day long.

Idolized by Hungarians, Too.

His popularity is not confined to his armies. The Hungarians, too, idolize him, and already consider von Linsingen as a national hero for driving the Russians out of Hungary.

At von Linsingen's suggestion one of his bright young men delivered the following illuminating dissertation on the fighting at Volhynia, comparing and contrasting it with the fighting on the west front and copiously illustrating with the largest scale staff maps:

"In the west strong German forces face the massed armies of the French and English, the numerical ratio being much greater for us in the west than here in the east, where we are accustomed to fight outnumbered three and even four to one. The western theatre of war shows the highest cultural development, being city-and populous country districts, many splendid chaussées and innumerable other roads that can all be used by the heaviest motors and transports and guns, an extensive canal system and a fabulous mesh of telegraph, telephone, and high tension electric wires. Consequently every foot of this valuable ground is defended step by step, as in the Somme battle, where a highly developed network of lines of communication makes possible lightning troop movements, and renders easy the provisioning, ammunitioning, and sanitation of the greatest masses of troops.

"Quite otherwise is it in the east, particularly in Volhynia, a land of swamp and wood, wretched highways, miserable footpaths and sparse, mostly one-track railways. On the roads in our region only very light wagons can travel. Heavy guns and motor trucks break through the weak roadbed. Numerous rivers

ENGLAND WILL SEND S. S. M'CLURE HOME

British Home Office Refuses to Let Publisher Stay in the Country.

CALLS HIM A PRO-GERMAN

American Citizens "of Repute" Can Visit Ireland, Says Lord Robert Cecil.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—It developed today that S. S McClure, the New York publisher, who was allowed to disembark from the steamship Philadelphia yesterday after having been detained for twenty-four hours, has been ordered by the authorities to go back to New York when the Philadelphia sails next Saturday. The authorities informed Mr. McClure that his activities in behalf of the German cause, both in his trip to Germany last Winter, after the breakup of the Ford peace party, and in America, made it advisable that he be asked not to remain in England.

Instead of coming to London Mr. McClure went to an inland English resort to remain until Saturday, when he will board the Philadelphia. On the same ship Ambassador Page and his wife will sail on a six weeks' trip home.

LONDON, July 26.—No objection has been raised by the British Government to any proposed visit of certain American citizens of repute to Ireland this season for philanthropic purposes," Lord Robert Cecil, Minister of War Trade, informed Laurence Ginnell, Nationalist Member for North Westmeath, in a reply to a question in the House of Commons today.

In reply to another question by Mr. Ginnell, regarding the refusal of passports to Mrs. James Connolly of Dublin and her daughter, who assert they are American citizens, Lord Robert said passports were granted only to residents of Ireland on the recommendation of the Lord Justices of Ireland, and no such recommendation had been received in this case.

The British authorities yesterday refused permission to land in England from the steamer Philadelphia to Thomas Hughes Kelly of New York, Treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund; his wife, and his assistant, Joseph Smith, of Lowell, Mass. Previously two members of the Irish Relief Fund, John Gill of New York and John A. Murphy of Buffalo, had arrived in England and were allowed to proceed to Ireland.

London dispatches said the British Government was not disposed to hold up funds contributed by persons in the United States for relief in Ireland, but that certain individuals would not be permitted to enter Ireland.

CALLS McCLURE UNNEUTRAL.

Providence Journal Says He Spread German Propaganda Here.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 26.—With reference to the deportation of S. S. McClure from Great Britain The Providence Journal will say tomorrow morning:

"Mr. McClure has long been suspected by the British authorities of unneutral activities of a most vigorous character, in which work he is charged with having used his American citizenship as a cloak. It is asserted that, taking advantage of the latitude allowed him to pass unmolested between England and Germany, he has given to German officials under the guise of "observations" important and valuable information, and that he has also been responsible for bringing into the United States propaganda moving picture films which have been handed to him by German officials for that purpose.

"As soon as it was ascertained that Mr. McClure was under investigation in England all the German propagandist sheets in this country began to attack him on the trumped-up charge that he had succumbed to British blandishment and was changing the course of The New York Evening Mail from Pro-German to Pro-British leanings. All this material was promptly forwarded to British officials from anonymous sources with the evident intention of clearing Mr. McClure from any suggestion of pro-German activities.

"Mr. McClure was led into his present entanglement by Dr. E. A. Rumely, one of the chief propagandist agents of the German Government in this country, who acted as the dummy in the purchase of The New York Mail from Henry L. Stoddard last year. The real purchaser was Dr. Heinrich Albert, fiscal agent of the German Government in the United States, who put up the money after a futile attempt to raise $2,000,000 by the sale of stock for the creation of a German propagandist daily paper to be published in the English language in New York.

"Owing principally to the very logical opposition of the New York Staats-Zeitung and some leading German-Americans of New York the scheme for establishing a new daily was abandoned and the purchase of The Evening Mail decided on, after an attempt had been made to buy The New York Press from Mr. Munsey.

"Immediately after Dr. Rumely took hold of The Mail, several of the older men on that paper left it, being unable to work in the atmosphere of international intrigue which began to pervade the whole establishment. The United States Secret Service secured possession of evidence showing that Dr. Rumely was using his office as a centre of the German propaganda system in New York. It was into the midst of these conditions that Mr. McClure was induced to enter the service of The Evening Mail and on his recent European trip he was carefully watched by the British authorities.

"They claim to have discovered sufficient evidence to justify their action of this week in ordering Mr. McClure's deportation from England."

TO ASK KELLY'S RELEASE.

British Envoy Promises to Aid Irishman Held at Liverpool.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—As a result of representations made today to Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, by Representative John J. Rogers of Massachusetts, the Ambassador said that he would cable to his Government recommending that Thomas Hughes Kelly, treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund in America, and his associate, Joseph Smith, be permitted to land at Liverpool and proceed to Ireland to carry out their mission.

Representative Rogers called at the British Embassy in company with Frank L. Polk, the Acting Secretary of State. Mr. Rogers' interest in the matter came mainly from the fact that Smith lives at Lowell in his Congressional district. Kelly is from New York. After listening to what Mr. Rogers and Mr. Polk had to say the Ambassador promised that he would recommend to the British Government that Kelly and Smith be permitted to go to Ireland.

George J. Gillespie of the law firm of Gillespie & O'Connor, 20 Vesey Street, who is Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Irish Relief Fund, said yesterday that he had been in conference by telephone with Acting Secretary of State Polk in regard to the British Government's action in ordering the deportation of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hughes Kelly, who arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday on their way to Ireland.

"The mission of Mr. Kelly was to distribute about $50,000 which had been contributed toward the relief fund for the families of the victims of the Irish revolt. Mr. Gillespie said that Mr. Polk informed him the State Department had cabled to Ambassador Page with reference to the matter, and that he himself expected to confer during the day with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador.

"I also had a talk with the British Consul General in New York, Mr. Bayley," said Mr. Gillespie, "and he informed me that it was untrue that any intimation had been made to Mr. Kelly that he would not be permitted to carry out his mission to Ireland. It had been reported that such an intimation had been made."

Mr. Gillespie said that Mr. Kelly is the Treasurer of the organization in this country known as the Friends of Irish Freedom, of which Victor Herbert is the President, and he said that this might be the basis of the action taken by Great Britain in ordering the deportation of Mr. Kelly. Mr. Gillespie added that Mr. Kelly had never been a propagandist.

THIS YEAR—COLORADO.
For a real trip and a real vacation—"Rocky Mountain Limited" to Colorado. Low fares all Summer. Superior service. Information at Rock Island Travel Bureau, 1238-C Broadway.—Adv.

MAY ORDER AN INQUIRY.

Page Will Probably Be Asked to Investigate Exclusion of Americans.

WASHINGTON, July 26. — No report on the exclusion of S. S. McClure, the New York publisher, had reached the State Department today. Acting Secretary Polk said he had heard nothing about the case since the announcement yesterday that Mr. McClure, after being detained, had been released on representations by Ambassador Page.

Detention at Liverpool, under a deportation order of Eugene Hughes Kelly of New York, treasurer of the Irish Relief Fund; Mrs. Kelly and Joseph Smith, was reported to the State Department today by Ambassador Page at London. They were at a Liverpool hotel, awaiting the sailing of the American liner Philadelphia.

Acting Secretary Polk said the department probably would have Ambassador Page inquire why the Americans were excluded. He said the object of Mr. Kelly's visit, distribution in Ireland of relief funds approximating $50,000, had been explained in detail personally by Mr. Kelly at the British Embassy and State Department before he sailed. Mr. Kelly also procured a letter of identification and introduction from the department.

McCLURE PEACE ENVOY.

His Mission was to Visit Both Belligerents, Says Dr. Rumely.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 26.—E. A. Rumely, Vice President and Secretary of the Mail and Express Company, publishers of The Evening Mail, of which S. S. McClure is editor, said at his home here tonight that Mr. McClure was on a peace mission which was to have taken him to both groups of belligerents.

"I do not know whether the idea which inspired the publisher was his own or that of a group," Mr. Rumely said. "He had in mind a scheme for promoting peace, but it may not have originated with him. I know nothing about the developments that have just taken place in England except what I have seen in the newspapers."

GERMANY ENLARGES LIST OF CONTRABAND

Many Articles Added in Retaliatory Revision of Prize Court Regulations.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—The Government today published a revision of the prize court regulations, made in retaliation for departures by the Entente Allies from the London Declaration.

The revision extends the absolute contraband list to many articles which previously had not been considered contraband.

The new regulations are much more rigorous than the old. The absolute contraband list contains 39 entries, as compared with 11 in previous lists. Many things hitherto expressly declared exempt from seizure are now made absolute contraband.

The most striking addition to the new list is "All saleable securities and commercial paper." The following articles also appear: Machines and machine tools, turning lathes, wire, mineral oils, many metallic and chemical products, especially chemicals for producing poisonous gases, cotton and other textile raw materials, yarns, rubber and raw hides.

Gold, silver and paper money, aeroplanes and parts of aeroplanes, barbed wire, wire shears, binoculars, chronometers and nautical and artillery instruments are transferred from the relative to the absolute contraband list.

The general provisions for determining whether cargoes are subject to seizure have also been made much more rigid, in accordance with Great Britain's recent changes. Enemy destination will be assumed, without regard to the port for which a ship is proceeding, when consigned, first, to hostile authorities or an agent thereof; second, to order, or to a person not mentioned in the manifest, or to a person living in a hostile country, or who has delivered contraband goods to an enemy or his agents during the present war.

GERMANS EXPLAIN FINE ON BRUSSELS

Only the Conduct of City Officials Prevented a Heavier Penalty Than 5,000,000 Marks.

LONDON, Thursday, July 27.—Germany's notification that a fine of 5,000,000 marks had been imposed on Brussels as punishment for the demonstration held on the Belgian national anniversary last Friday was contained in the following letter addressed by Lieut. Gen. Hut, Governor of Brussels, to the Mayor of that city, according to The Daily Telegraph's Rotterdam correspondent:

"Having regard for the circumstances under which the Belgian lives at the moment, the Governor General held the opinion that the serious population would give up of its own accord openly celebrating the national feast day. Notwithstanding that opinion and in view of the experiences of last year, he issued regulations with the object of stopping any demonstration by frivolous or disturbing elements. Further, the Brussels municipal authorities, in a loyal, sensible, and thorough manner, supported the regulations of the German authorities, so that, until evening of the feast day, unhappy circumstances were avoided, although the thoughtless part of the population had tried to excite the citizens by the distribution of pamphlets urging them not to obey the regulations.

"The German police did not interfere on seeing the people wearing green ribbons, as public order was not disturbed, but in the evening, when Cardinal Mercier rode through the town in an automobile, demonstrations occurred which were directly contrary to the commands of the German authorities and which had the character of exciting the people to rebellion or foolish deeds. No occupying power would bear a similar challenge. I therefore proposed to the Governor General to fine the community. The Governor accepted the proposal and imposed a fine of 5,000,000 marks. The Governor remarked: 'It is only in consideration of the loyal cooperation of the municipal authorities in preserving order that the fine laid is so moderate.'"

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ENGLISH COLLARS
Favored Summer Styles
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FOULARD SCARFS
$1 and $1.50.
42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

ASQUITH OPENS WAY FOR IRISH DEBATE

Sets Next Monday for Arguments on the Government's Stand Toward Home Rule.

HEALY ASSAILS SAMUEL

Charges That the Home Secretary's Acts Started the Sinn Fein Movement.

LONDON, July 26.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Premier Asquith announced that he would give Monday next for discussion of the motion on Ireland to be moved by John Dillon, Nationalist member for East Mayo. The motion follows:

"In view of the announcement of the Government that they do not intend to produce the long-promised bill to settle the Government of Ireland, it is vitally necessary and urgent that the Government should immediately disclose their plans for the future government of Ireland during the continuance of the war."

An exciting scene, indicative of the strong feeling which prevails among the Irish members, took place in the House tonight when Timothy Healy charged the Government with arresting 2,000 innocent persons in the course of the Irish rebellion and treating them with a cruelty and ferocity which even Germany had not shown in Belgium. The Home Secretary, he added, by his administration, had started the Sinn Fein organization in Ireland, and, therefore, was the father of the movement.

The Speaker here called Healy to order for irrelevance, but did not refuse the request of Herbert L. Samuel, the Home Secretary, for permission to reply to the charges made by Healy. Secretary Samuel characterized Healy's charges as utterly unfounded and denied vigorously that prisoners had been ill-treated or placed in solitary confinement as alleged. The Home Secretary said he would leave the House to judge the value of Healy's allegations.

John Dillon and other Irish members severely criticised the Irish administration in connection with the rebellion, complaining against the arrest of innocent persons and the continuance of the military regime.

Secretary Samuel, in a general defense of the Government, contended that the rebellion was not a pardonable eccentricity, but a grave crime against society, and that the country ought to be grateful to General Maxwell for undertaking his difficult task of quelling the disorder. Doubtless many innocent persons had suffered, he said, but he repudiated on behalf of the military any bloodthirsty desire to kill for sake of killing.

Mr. Samuel said the sifting of the evidence had proved the enormous difficulty of obtaining reliable facts, and that, therefore, it was not proposed to hold any further inquiries into the deaths resulting from the rebellion. Eighty-two women had been released from confinement, the Secretary added, and only two women were now under arrest. A large number of men had been liberated under the recommendation of the advisory committee on the ground that they were dupes of their leaders, and this, the Secretary concluded, left very few persons still detained.

The breakdown of the Irish settlement does not in any way injure the cause of Home Rule nor indicate any change in the attitude of the Government toward the Irish question, according to Sir Horace Plunkett, who for many years has been occupied with Irish agricultural and congestion problems, and probably possesses as broad a knowledge of Irish affairs as does any man. He has always held aloof from party politics and enjoys general popularity in all sections.

"The Government was anxious to seize the opportunity for an agreement between Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond to put the Home Rule act into immediate effect," he said today, "but before doing so it felt bound to ascertain the real sentiment of the Irish people, which proved more unfriendly toward the scheme than either the Government or its Irish advisers had expected.

"Home rule at the end of the war is perfectly secure, and the large measure of agreement reached between Carson and Redmond will doubtless be utilized to improve the terms of the ultimate settlement. Talk about 'dashing the cup of freedom from the lips of Erin' is sheer nonsense. It is, however, true that some of the contents of the cup were not to her taste, and she very sensibly prefers to wait."

Sir Horace, who has been ill for several days, is rapidly recovering.

MAY PUT CASEMENT TO DEATH IN PUBLIC

Ancient Law Still on the Statute Books—Nationalists Appeal.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—The London Daily Chronicle says that an act of 1888 abolishing executions in public applied only to persons convicted of murder. It points out, therefore, that unless an amending act is passed, Sir Roger Casement, if the death sentence holds, will have to be executed in public.

A deputation of Nationalist members of Parliament, headed by Arthur Lynch, waited on the Prime Minister yesterday at the House of Commons to present a petition, signed by thirty-nine members of the party, asking on the grounds of public policy for a reprieve for Casement.

Premier Asquith in reply assured the deputation that full consideration would be given to all the circumstances of the case.

BRITISH DENY U-BOAT TORPEDOED A WARSHIP

Berlin Says a Dreadnought Was Hit Twice Off the Orkney Islands on July 20.

BERLIN, July 26, (via Sayville.)—A German submarine attacked a British dreadnought off the Orkney Islands on July 20 and obtained two hits with torpedoes, the German Admiralty announced today. The Admiralty statement says:

"A German submarine, on July 20, off the British naval base of Scalpa Flow, Orkney Islands, attacked a British dreadnought and obtained two torpedo hits."

LONDON, July 26.—With reference to the German statement that a submarine had torpedoed a British dreadnought off the Orkney Islands July 20, the British Admiralty today reported that the actual facts were as follows:

"A small auxiliary off the north of Scotland was attacked by an enemy submarine on the date mentioned. She was not hit."

BRITISH STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Olive, 2,396-Ton Vessel, Reported Lost by Lloyd's.

LONDON, July 26.—An Algiers dispatch to Lloyd's says that the British steamer Olive has been sunk. Her crew was saved.

The Olive was a steamer of 2,396 tons. Her recent movements have not been reported.

WAR INVESTIGATION COMMISSIONS NAMED

Baron Hamilton Heads That on Mesopotamia Campaign, Earl Cromer on Dardanelles.

LONDON, July 26.—Separate commissions will investigate the Mesopotamia and Dardanelles campaigns. The Mesopotamia commission is composed of Baron Hamilton of Dalzell, Chairman; the Earl of Donoughmore; Lord Hugh Cecil, member of Parliament for Oxford University; Sir Archibald Williamson, M. P. for Elgin and Nairn, and John Hodge, M. P. for the Gorton Division of Lancashire.

The composition of the Dardanelles commission follows: Earl Cromer, Chairman; Andrew Fisher, Australian High Commissioner in London; Thomas Mackenzie, the New Zealand High Commissioner in London; Sir Frederick Cawley, member of Parliament for the Prestwich Division of Lancashire; James A. Clyde, M. P. for the West Division of Edinburgh, and Stephen L. Gwynn, M. P. for Galway City.

U-BOAT CLEARS FOR DASH TO SEA

Continued from Page 1.

poned. Asked whether the Deutschland would sail tomorrow, the Consul said the submarine might be here another week.

OUR WARSHIPS AT CAPES ENFORCE NEUTRALITY

Navy Department Acts Quickly Following a British Cruiser's Venture Inside Limit.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—As a result of a British cruiser's visit under cover of darkness inside the three-mile limit of United States territorial jurisdiction at the Capes of Virginia, the Secretary of the Navy today directed that the armored cruiser North Carolina and three torpedo boat destroyers should be stationed in the immediate vicinity of the sea buoy off Cape Henry for temporary "neutrality duty."

Aircraft were assigned to the destroyers for scouting work. The Navy Department did not attempt to conceal that the four vessels were to be stationed off the Virgiina Capes on account of the visit of the British warship. In fact, the announcement appeared on the same mimeographed sheet that contained the text of a telegraphic report from the commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard about the mysterious action of the belligerent cruiser.

Whether the matter will become a diplomatic incident has not yet appeared, but some officials are irritated. In their opinion the purpose of the British cruiser that came within the territorial waters of the United States during the night was to look for the German submarine Deutschland. That the Government accepted this opinion was indicated by the decision to place four American warcraft on guard near the point where the Deutschland would leave Chesapeake Bay to pass into the open sea. The purpose of these guard ships is to prevent violation of the neutrality laws that would come from an attack on the Deutschland within territorial waters by a British ship of war.

The official statement of the Navy Department in the matter was as follows:

The following is quoted from a report received from the Commandant of the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.:

The commanding officer of the Louisiana reports that about 2:30 A. M., the 25th, while he was at anchor in Lynnhaven Bay and using his searchlights and signal lights and otherwise indicating that he was a man-of-war, he was passed by a vessel that was barely discernible, excepting for two man-of-war lights displayed aft. As this vessel passed the Louisiana she made the signal which read "English cruiser." The vessel was then standing apparently up the channel toward Hampton Roads. The lights disappeared soon after the signal was made and nothing further was seen of her, though the Louisiana kept a bright lookout for her.

The North Carolina, with three destroyers, was sent out today to exercise on the southern drill grounds, and in the immediate vicinity of the sea buoy off Cape Henry, with aircraft in connection with the destroyers, and will temporarily also be engaged in neutrality duty.

Opinion is divided as to whether the Government should take diplomatic notice of the visit of the British warship. When Secretary Daniels, who did not commit himself, was questioned today by newspaper men as to international or other questions involved in the incident, he requested Captain Ridley McLean, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, who was present, to answer the questions.

Captain McLean said that there was no violation of international law or of privilege in the action of the British cruiser. Some nations, he said, required belligerent war vessels to report when they came within territorial waters, but there was no such requirement on the part of the United States.

NAVY PATROL STARTS DUTY.

Steam Outside Capes While Defense Argument Is Cited.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 26.—Determined to prevent a repetition of the intrusion into United States territorial waters of a foreign war vessel such as entered this port unannounced and unexplained in the darkness of yesterday morning, the Navy Department today sent the cruiser North Carolina and a convoy of torpedo boat destroyers beyond the Virginia Capes with orders to maintain a ceaseless neutrality patrol.

Naval officers interviewed at the Portsmouth Navy Yard this afternoon were found to be outspoken in condemning the unprecedented coming of the British cruiser.

"A piece of impudence," was the way one of the highest officers stationed there characterized the event, while one of those who viewed the venture of the cruiser with his own eyes from the bridge of the Louisiana said:

"There is no precedent in custom for such a visit from a war vessel. The cruiser didn't anchor here; it deliberately came in and patroled in American inland waters."

"It's just like prowling around in a neighbor's back yard at night, and slipping out again without telling him why you came," a third officer said.

Naval officers here asserted further that the unannounced coming of the fighting craft, while innocent in itself, proved their oft-repeated contention that Norfolk is "practically an undefended port," and should furnish to the whole country a vivid lesson in the meaning of American unpreparedness.

German sympathizers here were hugely delighted at the result of the cruiser's unusual visit. They think the vessel accomplished nothing by coming in and that the neutrality watch promptly established by this Government will operate to hamper the Allied patrol which is lying in wait for either of the German submersible freighters, the Deutschland or Bremen.

Those who hope for the escape of the Deutschland despite the elaborate preparations made for her reception outside the capes by Germany's allied enemies, regarded the establishment of the official neutrality watch just a few hours before the Deutschland got her clearance papers at Baltimore as a particularly good omen.

Captain Koenig has maintained from the first that his submersible freighter is safe unless an enemy ship should molest her inside territorial waters. An officer who saw the Englishman come in and nose about the harbor was asked why the Louisiana failed to insist upon some explanation from the visitor.

"The Louisiana was not on patrol," he explained, "and hence had no orders permitting her to act. The commandant of the navy yard could do nothing after he was notified, because he has no command over ships afloat."

Efforts during the early part of the day to minimize the importance of the incident and even to cast doubt upon its veracity, which were noted in Administration circles at Washington, aroused great interest among naval men at Portsmouth. Several of them let it be known that they regarded the possibility of such an entrance as being a direct reflection upon the efficiency of the Navy Department, which alone, they maintained, could give the necessary orders for guarding American ports. There were some among them, however, who disagreed with the majority, and said harbor patrols in times of peace would be totally uncalled for.

The North Carolina, trailed by three destroyers, steamed out of the navy yard at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, headed for the Capes. The warships sped about fifteen miles beyond Cape Henry Light and some twelve miles beyond the territorial limit. There they hugged the vicinity of a British cruiser, probably the one that entered this port. The North Carolina idled lazily, while the three destroyers scuttled vigilantly about.

It was learned today that there were five officers on the bridge of the Louisiana when the cruiser was sighted. One of them was Commander Phelps. With their night glasses the group plainly made out the lines of the cruiser, and were even able to see her open gun ports.

She had come in close to the Cape Henry Light, following the path into the harbor taken by the Louisiana. The collier Neptune, coming in behind, observed her, too. She carried the two lights at each end of her yardarm known as the "blinker system," whereby warships signal, using a key on the bridge to spell out the Continental code with the lights.

It was with this that the visitor spelled out the fact that she was a British warship, though she didn't give her name.

Further questioning today led to the discovery that the alien's exact position when she was observed was a mile or two inside the tail of the horseshoe outlined by the channel markings between Cape Henry and Thimble Shoal. In this position she could not have been observed from the signal station at Fortress Monroe.

It developed today that the two pilot boats which cruise about near the lighthouse waiting for calls from merchant vessels for their services chanced to be steaming out to sea directly away from the channel when the Louisiana and the Britisher came in. They "had their backs turned," and so didn't see either ship. The cruiser stayed only about an hour, so that in the darkness she was able to pass out again without being seen from the observatory. It is believed, too, that she extinguished even her sailing lights as she left the port.

Men at the Portsmouth yard spent many hours today trying to satisfy themselves as to why she came in at all. The nearest thing to an explanation they were able to reach was the supposition that, while British merchantmen could bring out to her information as to what had happened before they left port, they could not send word of what had occurred within an hour or two at Baltimore, where the Deutschland still lay at her dock. Neutrality regulations, enforced by censors, of course, make it impossible for the patrolling cruisers to get such information at sea over their aerials. So she may have slipped inside, they think, in order to communicate with some innocent-looking craft lagging inside the light and, perhaps, stationed there as an outpost of the allied patrol.

WARSHIPS OFF BEAUFORT.

Allied Cruiser Is Believed to Be Watching for the Bremen.

BEAUFORT, N. C., July 26.—At least one cruiser of the allied powers was believed to be standing off Beaufort Inlet tonight. The keeper of the Fort Macon Coast Guard Station reported that a strange warship was in sight off the inlet throughout the afternoon. The vessel, according to the keeper, cruised back and forth, about ten miles at sea, until just before dark, when it disappeared.

MAY GO TO SOUTH AMERICA.

Official Sure the Bremen Will Not Land in United States.

Shipping circles were stirred late yesterday afternoon by a report that the German submarine Bremen had eluded the British cruisers outside Fire Island and had anchored off Stapleton. The report reached the motion picture and photograph agencies in a few moments and operators were rushing to Staten Island. Inquiries by telephone to the navy yard elicited the information that no news had been received from the torpedo boat destroyers on duty at Quarantine of the arrival of the Bremen, and after half an hour had elapsed it was found by members of the Maritime Exchange that the rumor was a false alarm.

An official, who appeared to be well-informed as to the movements of the Bremen, said it was more than probable that the Bremen would emerge at some port in South America instead of the United States. He added that he knew the name of the port, but did not wish to make it public, as it might excite the inhabitants too much and cause complications.

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RETURN OF MILITIA MAY BE EXPEDITED

Washington Officials Think It May Come Within Two or Three Months.

DEPENDS ON NEGOTIATIONS

President Wilson Sends a Letter to a Mother About Her Son's Border Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Major Gen. O'Ryan's statement at McAllen, Texas, yesterday that the New York State troops on the Mexican border probably would stay there well into 1917 is not borne out by Government officials here. It is too early, in the opinion of these officials, to say how long the State troops will be kept on border service, and they are inclined to the view that unless there is a recurrence of the critical aspect of the Mexican situation the National Guard organizations will not remain in the Federal service for more than three months longer.

As the matter was viewed today by those who had their attention called to the statement of the commanding officer of the New York National Guard, decision as to when the State troops shall be withdrawn from the border will depend mainly on the outcome of the negotiations for the adjustment of the differences that grew out of the Villista raid at Columbus. Until these negotiations end, fruitlessly or otherwise, nobody, it was said, would be in a position to make any definite prediction as to the length of time the State troops will be kept under the command of the President.

Should these negotiations result in an arrangement for the withdrawal of General Pershing's expedition from Mexican territory and a joint border patrol by Mexican and American troops, the State organizations probably would be sent to their home stations and mustered out, it was asserted.

Favorable Result Expected.

While the diplomatic negotiations appear to be dragging, opinion is strong that they will result in a definite agreement that will enable this Government to reduce its armed forces along the border. The Mexican Government has expressed itself formally as in favor of the appointment of a joint commission to adjust the differences and the United States has assented to the principle of the commission form of settlement, coupled with the proviso that the commission must be empowered to deal with all issues between the two Governments and to make an agreement tnat will provide for the rehabilitation of Mexico.

Not long ago one of the highest officials of the Government, who would have a major part in determining how long the State troops should remain in Mexico, expressed the opinion that if the status of American-Mexican relations did not change the National Guard organizations would be recalled from the border in about two months. Today the opinion of officials coincided rather generally with this view. Some officials thought that the troops might be withdrawn from the border in two months, but would be retained in the Federal service for a month after they reached their home stations.

General O'Ryan was represented as having said yesterday at McAllen that the reason for the predicted long stay of the guardsmen on the border was to make them into first line soldiers. President Wilson today wrote a letter to the mother of an Indiana guardsman, in which he said that the National Guard was being kept on the border not to drill, but to protect the country.

The fact that the Senate today adopted an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill providing for taking the votes of guardsmen on the border next November has been cited as a reason for believing that the State troops would be kept at border points for a long time. As Congress expects to adjourn in a month or so the action of the Senate was merely precautionary.

Another circumstance cited to show that the Government would retain the National Guard in its service for a considerable period was that the Quartermaster's Department of the army is preparing Winter clothing for the border patrol. This also, it was said, was a necessary measure of precaution, but was not the result of any decision to keep the National Guard on border duty through the Winter months.

Recruiting as a Factor.

Nothing has come from the White House or the War Department to indicate that the Administration favored keeping the State troops in the Federal service for any great length of time. The desire appears to be, judged by views of officials, to let the members of the National Guard return to their homes at the earliest possible moment. Pending a decision in this connection, efforts will be made to recruit the regular army to the increased strength authorized by the Army Reorganization act, and, if recruiting progresses favorably, the necessity of retaining the National Guard in the Federal service will cease to exist, unless there should be war between the United States and Mexico.

President Wilson's letter, in which he said that the National Guard was not being kept on the border for drill, but to protect the country, was written in answer to a letter from Mrs. Henry Smith of Winamac, Ind., whose son is a guardsman. She had addressed her letter directly to the President, and Mr. Wilson adopted the unusual course of answering it personally. The White House gave out the letter of the President for publication in order that it might answer questions in the minds of many people similar to those which the Indiana mother put to the President:

The White House, July 26, 1916.

My Dear Madam: Your letter of July 23 distresses me a good deal, because it shows that you have not been correctly informed as to the purpose of having the National Guard at the border. It is not for the purpose of drill, but for the purpose of protecting the country. The service the men are performing there is an honor to them and a necessity to the United States. I cannot believe that the men in the National Guard would wish to be excused from it, or would lose heart because of the discomforts and inconveniences of the service.

The War Department has the camps on the border under the most careful inspection, and is using every means known to make them sanitary and safe against disease. The health record of the men on the border, both regulars and the National Guardsmen, is exceptionally good.

I would not have you think that I do not sympathize with your distress in the absence of your son, but I beg that you will take these larger matters into consideration. Sincerely yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

Mrs. Henry Smith, Winamac, Ind.

Army Bill Up in Senate.

In the Senate today, when the Army Appropriation bill was being considered, Senator Underwood made a speech, declaring that the country had gone "war mad" under the influence of hysterical conditions resulting from the war in Europe.

"I will stop here," said the Alabama Senator, "and I will go no further."

The Senate almost unanimously voted to repeal the clause in the Army Reorganization act by which a minor, 18 years old, might enlist against the consent of his parents or guardian. This amendment was proposed by Senator La Follette. The debate revealed that many Senators have received hundreds of letters from parents appealing for the release of their sons who were drafted as members of the National Guard into Federal service.

Several radical amendments to the Army bill were adopted, as a result of which, if the House concurs, the National Guardsmen on the border will be permitted to vote next November if they are there, and will receive extra pay for foreign service, while minors enlisted or drafted into the Federal service without the consent of their parents or guardians will be honorably discharged.

Little debate occurred on the proposition made by Senator Reed to allow the National Guardsmen to vote at the Presidential election. Senator Works made the charge that the National Guard had been mobilized purely as a political scheme to make the country think that President Wilson had kept the United States out of war. He urged that there was no condition of hostility on the part of Mexican bandits that had not existed for many months and that the regular army had taken care of all the trouble that had occurred in very good shape. Senator Reed replied that the mobilization of the National Guard was done entirely in good faith, and as a matter of actual necessity. The Senate adopted the Reed amendment providing that the guardsmen may vote in their respective organizations on the border.

Senator Reed also offered the amendment giving the National Guardsmen on duty along the border the foreign pay provided in the army pay act of 1908 for troops in foreign service, which gives the enlisted men an increase of 20 per cent. and the officers an increase of 10 per cent. This amendment was adopted without much debate. It was made to cover the regular troops along the border, also, whether they had seen service in Mexico or not.

PAY PLEDGES BROKEN, GUARDSMEN ASSERT

Commander of the Twelfth Says System Is Unjust to Employer and Employe.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, July 26.—Following Major Gen. O'Ryan's statement yesterday that the New York troops would be along the border until 1917, and the reports by men in the Twelfth Regiment that some large corporations, including a motor car company, had failed in their promises to pay wages to their guardsmen employes, Colonel Gordon Johnston, who was an aid on the staff of General Wood before becoming commander of the New York regiment, today spoke of the injustice done to both employer and guardsmen under the militia system, and expressed belief that universal service would remove many of the problems brought up by the border concentration.

Regarding one company alleged to have violated its pledge, Colonel Johnston said:

"I have no doubt of the patriotism of the officials of the motor car company whom I know. It is hard for me to believe that they could be guilty of failing to make good the promises set forth in their advertisements in newspapers a few weeks ago. The company used the Twelfth Regiment Armory to train their men for the preparedness parade as well as for other events.

"However," he continued, "I don't believe in this system that taxes the patriotic business man and gives unfair advantage to a competitor with fewer or perhaps no men in the National Guard. It is neither right nor democratic, and I do not believe in its justice either to the employer or to the man who goes away to fight. The State has at least 100,000 able-bodied men between the ages of 21 and 23 who might have been used for this service. The American people are shying from the draft, but this New York division, for instance, was drafted by order of the Governor and of the President. That may be an unpleasant phase, but the moral compulsion on the man in the guard was greater than any physical compulsion that could have been put upon him.

"The natural dread of being accused of having a 'yellow streak' got behind men who morally should not have started for the front, men who should have stayed at home to take care of their families and business. To many of the men the cost and sacrifice are out of proportion to the obligation resting upon them and to their actual military value."

About 150 members of the Twelfth Regiment have applied to Colonel Johnston for furloughs, so they may return to their families. Several of the men had received notice from their employers that their pay had either been discontinued or that they could draw pay for a few weeks and no more.

Corporal Charles Nelson, Company L, Twelfth Regiment, who was a mechanic employed by a company in New York for fifteen years, received a letter from his wife today in which she begged him to return home. She said she had been unable to draw his pay. Private Edward Sliney, also of Company L, and employed by the same company as Nelson, received a letter from his foreman to the effect that he would receive two weeks' pay and no more. Nicholas Farrell, a musician, also received a letter from his wife today asking him to return home at once. He is employed by the company for which Nelson and Sliney worked.

Captain W. O. Richardson of Battery F, Second Field Artillery, said that none of the men in his company had made applications for a furlough because they knew that he would not approve it unless the case was very urgent.

Several employers in New York have written to the Colonel of the Seventy-first asking him whether their men were really at work with the regiment and on the border doing their duty as soldiers.

WILSON JOINS FIGHT TO PASS NAVY BILL

Invites the House Committee to Conference Today and Will Urge Senate's Program.

INSISTS ON 16 CAPITAL SHIPS

Particularly Anxious for Four Dreadnaughts and Four Battle Cruisers This Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Reflecting the deep interest of the Administration in the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, the President expressed a desire today to confer with members of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. Members of the committee, at the request of the President, will go to the White House tomorrow to discuss the forthcoming conference agreement on the bill.

Both Democratic and Republican members will see the President, and the fate of the naval budget probably will be decided at tomorrow's conference.

It is now well understood that the President desires the House to accept the large building program proposed by the Senate. He is expected to so inform members of the House Committee tomorrow. Republican members of the House are expected to fall into line without ado, since they attempted to recommit the naval budget in the House and instruct the committee to bring in an ambitious building program. The "small navy" Democrats are still making plans for an opposition campaign when the conference report is presented. The White House conference, however, is expected to check much of the opposition.

The President will urge the House Committee to support the bill as it now stands, with all the increases added in the Senate. The bill is ready for conference between the two houses for adjustment of differences. It is said that the portion the President particularly wants to stand is the building program, including the four dreadnaughts and the four battle cruisers. There are ordinances that the House managers want to reduce the Senate increases, but the President hopes to convince them of the wisdom of the Senate bill.

ACCUSE GUARDS OF ATTACK.

Chauffeur Makes Complaint and Stotesbury Starts Inquiry.

CAMP WHITMAN, N. Y., July 26.—Investigations were begun today by Adjt. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury and the District Attrney of Dutchess County of the charge made by Jacob Cantor of Poughkeepsie, owner of a sight seeing automobile, that he was assaulted near Stormville last night by guardsmen from Camp Whitman.

Cantor declared in his complaint to the Sheriff, which was filed with Brig. Gen. John B. Eddy, camp commander, that while on his way from Stormville with several soldiers they attacked him when he refused to drive them to Poughkeepsie. He was painfully injured and was taken to a hospital. The soldiers also said to have driven the machine to Poughkeepsie and returned to camp early today. The automobile, considerably damaged, was found in a field about two miles from camp. General Stotesbury tonight ordered the arrest of any guardsmen found a mile from camp without a pass.

Private Clarence Burdick of Buffalo, a member of the Third Field Artillery, was arrested here today and taken to Poughkeepsie on a charge of having attacked a 14-year-old girl near the camp last Saturday. He was held under $500 bail. It was reported that other arrests are expected in the case.

47TH CAMPS IN MUD.

Brooklyn Regiment Supperless on March from Peekskill.

At the end of the first day of their march to the city from their camp at Peekskill the Forty-seventh Regiment of Brooklyn was forced to camp last night in the mud and in a torrent of rain at Oscewana, about nine and a half miles this side of Peekskill, practically without food since early morning.

The regiment was supposed to leave Peekskill at 8 o'clock, but did not get away until after 11. Before they left the men were given one roast beef sandwich apiece. The supply wagons, well in the rear, were left behind in the heavy mud and the men were forced to pitch camp in a site chosen the previous day, practically supperless. The only food available was a few cold sides of beef, which could not be cooked on account of the lack of dry wood.

The spirit of the men was cheerful. Pulling green apples from the trees as they passed, they sang snatches of ragtime and played mouth organs most of the way. With the same cheerfulness they made the best of their rainsoaked and muddy camp site.

1,500 A WEEK SEEK RELEASE.

Wives and Relatives of Guardsmen Make Most of Them.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 26.—Applications for release from service of guardsmen with persons dependent on them are pouring into army headquarters at Fort Sam Houston at the rate of 1,500 a week. Several hundred men already have been released. The vast majority of the applications are not from the guardsmen themselves, but from wives, mothers, and sisters, to Congressmen. Twenty-five releases were signed this morning.

HEALEY NOT CONSUMPTIVE.

No Trace of Lung Trouble, Family Physician Says.

Mrs. James R. Healey said yesterday at her home, 637 Park Place, Brooklyn, that she could not believe that her son, Clinton O. Healey, had died of pulmonary tuberculosis and the other diseases which the medical authorities on the Mexican border gave as the cause of the death of the young National Guardsman. His health had always been of the best, she said, and he passed his physical examination for admission to the Twenty-third Regiment in December with an excellent grade.

"When Clinton came home after the army officers had examined him preparatory to leaving for the border," Mrs. Healey said, "he was much pleased with the showing he had made, saying that the doctors had told him his heart and lungs were sound as a dollar. The last time he had a doctor was a year ago last Spring, when he had indigestion with some indications of slight bronchial trouble."

Dr. Charles H. Hall, 2,933 West Sixteenth Street, Coney Island, who treated the young man at that time, said yesterday that he had been an unusually healthy boy.

"At Mrs. Healey's suggestion," Dr. Hall said, "I went over the boy's lungs, and there was not at that time the slightest indication of lung trouble."

Healey died at Pharr, Texas, on July 15 of illnesses at first described as heat exhaustion and gastric enteritis, and later diagnosed after an autopsy as pulmonary tuberculosis.

A letter published in a Philadelphia newspaper on Sunday charged that the guardsman's death was due to neglect on the part of the army medical authorities, and alleged further that general health conditions in camp were very bad.

CAR STRIKERS' RAID STOPS BRONX LINES

Continued from Page 1.

got in touch with private detective agencies and until late in the afternoon there was a continual procession to the barn of automobiles filled with detectives and strikebreakers. As fast as these arrived the men were either placed in charge of the cars, or stationed about the company's property to guard it against damage.

The Mayor's Order.

Inspector Schmittberger told the company that he was willing to furnish as many policemen as were needed to patrol the streets where strikers were likely to congregate, but that he was forbidden to let his men ride on the cars by an order issued by the Mayor.

Nearly 400 policemen were finally detailed to strike duty, most of them being stationed in the streets approaching the barns of the company at 218th Street and Broadway and 176th Street and Boston Road. But despite the precautions the company was only able to run about one-fourth of its cars on the Kingsbridge-Stillwell line to work, when the order to quit running altogether went into effect. Hundreds of persons going to work were delayed in reaching their places of employment. Many walked to the Kingsbridge Avenue station of the New York Central's Putnam division, where they boarded trains to 155th Street. Persons living in the Williamsbridge and Woodlawn sections patronized the Harlem division of the New York Central.

When the afternoon rush began it was almost impossible to find a car moving out of the Harlem River terminals from the East River to Spuyten Duyvil. Intermittent service was maintained on the eastern division running to Pelham and West Farms and Boston Road sections, but from Jerome Avenue to the Hudson River no cars were to be had. Jitney buses, auto trucks, and ramshackle coaches were pressed into service on some of the streets and their owners reaped a harvest. Shop girls and factory workers who had only 5 cents with them to pay their usual carfare home had to brave the drizzle and go to their homes on foot.

Hundreds Were Stranded.

Hundreds of persons, who had gone to City Island for the day were unable to find conveyances when the cars stopped running at 8 o'clock, and many of them were compelled to spend the night there. Persons living in City Island had to walk from the New Haven station or pay the high charges demanded by taxicabs and buses to reach their homes.

About 600 motormen and conductors employed by the Union Railway on the West Farms line attended a meeting last night in Courtlandt Casino, 151st Street and Courtlandt Avenue. W. D. Mahon, International President of the union, will arrive in the city today from Detroit, it was said, to take charge of the strike.

Six strikers were arrested on charges of hindering the operation of cars and interfering with policemen in the performance of their duty. Five of them were arraigned before Magistrate Nolan in Night Court and four were discharged. John Redden of 801 East 178th Street, a motorman, was fined $5 for interfering with Detective John Blagge of the Bronx Branch Detective Bureau while he was making an arrest. Magistrate Nolan announced that he would impose workhouse sentences on persons convicted of damaging the property of the Union Railway.

ENGLAND TO ADMIT RELIEF FOR POLAND

Willing to Pass Food for Civilians in Areas Held by the Teutonic Armies

UNDER NEUTRAL CONTROL

President Wilson, Who Wrote to All Belligerents of Plan, Is to Appoint Commission.

LONDON, July 26.—Great Britain will consent to the admission of food in the areas occupied by the armies of the Central Powers under the supervision of a neutral commission appointed by President Wilson. This will cause surprise in relief circles which have been working hard to procure some form of relief for Poland, as the belief had become general that the negotiations between the Entente Powers and Germany had reached an impasse which offered no hope of agreement.

The full details of the British offer will be sent to Walter Hines Page, the American Ambassador, in the form of a letter for transmission to President Wilson. Therefore, they cannot be disclosed until the letter has been received in Washington. But the general nature of the plan as outlined at the British Foreign Office will give the Wilson commission a chance to work with the support and approval of the Entente Powers in provisioning the occupied areas, provided the Austro-Germans take no more native food supplies from these districts.

On account of its cordial relations and semi-official standing in the various belligerent countries it is considered here that President Wilson is likely to request the Hoover Commission to undertake the work if the proffered plan meets with favor in Germany. This commission already has fully investigated the needs of the civilian populations in the areas affected, and stands ready to use its existing machinery for additional relief work.

Since it is practically impossible to procure shipping to bring food from America before the harvest becomes available, it is likely that the commission will borrow the existing supplies of food from neutral European countries with the undertaking to replace these with overseas supplies.

Shipping will present the greatest problem in such a vast relief work, as the commission now is able only to procure tonnage to supply 70 per cent. of the demand in Belgium and France. The commission probably will endeavor to revive the plan to procure interned German shipping for the work.

Belgium is not affected by the British offer, and the relief work there will continue under the existing plan.

Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the Belgian Relief Commission, is now on his way to Brussels. He will probably proceed to Berlin. Mr. Hoover will be informed of the British offer to extend the relief work and he may be able to assist in the negotiations at the German capital.

BERLIN, July 26, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reports published in the United States that Germany had declined to give assurance that she would not requisition for the army food eventually sent for the civilians of Russian Poland are denied by the German authorities, says the Overseas News Agency. As a matter of fact, the agency quotes its informant as saying, the German Government gave all guarantees that the imports would be exclusively reserved for the civilians, and the relief action failed because of the attitude of Great Britain.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—While officials would make no formal comment on the attitude of the British Government it was feared that insistence on the condition that native food in Poland should not be removed, would make any agreement between the belligerents impossible. Great Britain took the same position previously, and this was the chief cause for the failure of negotiations instituted by the State Department.

President Wilson last week wrote personal letters to the rulers of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany and Austria-Hungary urging that the question be taken up anew and offering the good offices of the United States in bringing the nations involved together in an agreement to which the starving people of Poland might be fed. No replies have been received.

In the previous negotiations Great Britain promised to allow food supplies to be sent into Poland providing the Central Powers would guarantee not to use them for their armies, and that the food already there would not be seized. The Central Powers took the position that they were willing to guarantee that the food supplies sent from the United States would reach only the civilian population, but that since Poland was under their sovereignty Great Britain had no right to dictate the disposition of the native food.

GEN. WOOD REVIEWS CADETS

Makes Unannounced Visit to Fort Terry and Inspects Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WASHINGTON, FORT TERRY, July 26.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Eastern Department, reached Camp Washington today and reviewed the 1,200 cadets on the Fort Terry parade grounds. Headed by the Fort Terry Volunteer Band, the youngsters passed before General Wood, Colonel Hero and his staff. General Wood was greatly pleased with the drill and bearing of the boys, and made an extended address.

The arrival of the General was totally unexpected at the camp. He reached the island early this morning and was off on his tour of inspection just as the cadets came from their morning mess. It was part of his plan to reach the camp unknown, and to inspect the work of the cadets before they had a chance to make preparations for his arrival.

These are gala days at Camp Washington in spite of the continued threatening weather. Yesterday Colonel Roosevelt's visit and speech to the boys was the cause for a regimental parade of the cadets and of an influx of visitors to the island.

ELIHU ROOT, JR., TAKES HONORS AS MARKSMAN

Leads Rookies on Rifle Range with Score of 232—Other New Yorkers Qualify.

Special to The New York Times.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 26.—More than 50 per cent. of the Sixth Training Regiment, nine-tenths of whom had never done any shooting before coming to camp, qualified as marksmen or better in the range shooting which ended yesterday. Their remarkable showing was made without any instruction practice, which the previous business men's regiments have had.

Elihu Root, Jr., of Company G led in the shooting with a total score of 232 out of a possible 250. Mr. Root had had some previous rifle shooting both at Plattsburg last year and in the National Guard.

Company D led the regiment in the number of men who qualified and also in the percentage of men shooting who qualified. They had eighty-three marksmen or better, as compared with eighty for Company H, their nearest competitors. Company H had held a premature celebration over their supposed victory, only to learn this morning, after the tallies had been made, that Lieutenant Atkins's men had beaten them out.

One of the men who qualified as experts came from the Post Hospital after the shooting was nearly over and fired most of his shots within half an hour after the others had left the range, instead of having four days to complete his score. He was P. Whitlock, a Harvard graduate, of Company D and 535 Park Avenue. His score was 219.

Assemblyman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of D Company qualified as sharpshooter, with 191. Assemblyman Abram Ellenbogen of the same company qualified as a marksman. Other high scores in the company were A. H. Pratt of White Plains, 224; E. Marphy, 25 Hunter Avenue, 226; J. O'Rourke, 416 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, 211; H. Sulzberger, 354 Fourth Avenue, 203; W. H. Osborn, a son of William Church Osborn, 301; Professor J. L. Hoxton of the University of Virginia, 200; J. W. Appleton, Master of Hounds at the Myopia Hunt Club, Boston, 195.

GLORIA GOULD AIDS GUARDS.

Sends Money Raised at Children's Entertainment to Red Cross.

On a little sheet of pink letter paper, with the name "Gloria" in a circle engraved in gold at the top, Miss Gloria Gould, the ten-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, wrote a letter which yesterday reached the Red Cross, inclosing the money raised at a children's entertainment recently given for the benefit of the soldiers. The letter was addressed to the Executive Secretary of the Red Cross branch at Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, of which Mrs. Belmont Tiffany is the head. It is written in a childish hand, and reads:

Dear Mrs. Nichols: I am inclosing the $53.50 that we made for the Red Cross. Mrs. Clark suggested to my sister Edith to use it for comfort bags for our own soldiers in Mexico. Please may the money be spent for that?

It has been great pleasure for us all to have been able to do something for the Red Cross. Very sincerely,

GLORIA GOULD.

A picture of little Miss Gloria as the queen in "The Lost Child," a play she wrote herself for this entertainment, showing her in the rose garden of Georgian Court, Lakewood, is now recently published in THE TIMES.

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A number of late model Chalmers demonstrating cars, little used, exceptionally well cared for, also available. Really new cars at used car prices. Also note these great bargains in other standard makes: Rambler Touring Car, $300; Locomobile 7-passenger, $350; 1914 Cadillac, $625; 1915 Overland, 5-passenger, $425; 1914 Cadillac, $675.

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VOL. 17 NO. 10 10 CTS. A COPY

The American Boy

AUGUST 1916

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WILL IGNORE MOOSE IN STATE CAMPAIGN

Republican Chairman Tanner More Anxious About 17,000 Guardsmen's Votes.

MAY BE EXTRA SESSION

Executive Committee to Manage Whitman Campaign Will Meet Monday and Decide.

Even though a "Welcome, Progressives!" dictated by Charles Evans Hughes, is woven in large red letters on every doormat at the headquarters of the Republican National Committee, the Republican State Committee will conduct its campaign for the re-election of Governor Whitman under the chilling slogan, "Quick Death to the Progressives!"

Chairman Frederick C. Tanner of the State Committee explained yesterday that but for his timely interference there might have been a representation of the Bull Moose on the Executive Committee which is to run Governor Whitman's campaign and which now is composed almost exclusively of Old Guard Republicans friendly to Governor Whitman and Chairman Tanner. Mr. Tanner does not believe in coddling the Progressives, because he says there are so few of them in this State.

There was a report yesterday that Governor Whitman actually was anxious to have Progressives named on the Executive Committee, but that Chairman Tanner, who feels that he controls the Republican State organization more firmly than any State Chairman since the days of Benjamin B. Odell, put his foot down and said "No." Mr. Tanner, in common with some other Republican leaders, feels that to humor the Progressives at this stage of the game would merely help to keep the party alive and in control of a column on the ballot which might be made a thing for dicker and bargain. He thinks that if they want to support Governor Whitman—which a certain percentage of them do—they ought to come in and vote for him as Republicans, not as Progressives.

Tanner to Ignore Moose.

State Senator George F. Argetsinger of Rochester, who is slated for Chairman of the Executive Committee, is said to have less positive convictions on the question of keeping the Progressives out except on the Republicans' own terms. His political sponsor, George W. Aldridge, the Republican boss of Monroe County, was one of the Republican leaders from this State who supported Colonel Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidential nomination at the Chicago Convention two years ago, and undoubtedly would have continued to support him after the Colonel was turned down if it had not interfered with his regularity as a Republican.

Just at the present time Mr. Aldridge, and Senator Argetsinger with him, is said to favor following the line of least resistance, in order to insure a Republican victory in this State; but not so Chairman Tanner. Others may want the Progressives "taken in." He does not care whether they come or not, seeing that there were only 45,500 votes cast for the Progressive candidate for Governor in 1914.

Chairman Tanner took exception to statements which appeared in some newspaper articles yesterday to the effect that George W. Aldridge of Monroe and William L. Ward, the Republican boss of Westchester County, would be in supreme charge of the Whitman campaign. Mr. Tanner expects to be in supreme command himself, with the big Republican chieftains on the Executive Committee acting purely in the capacity of advisers and assistants.

He has called a meeting of the Executive Committee for Monday afternoon, when a majority of the Republican leaders in this State are expected in the city for the Hughes notification ceremonies that evening. At that time the Executive Committee will discuss campaign plans and, in particular, will confer on the advisability of having an extraordinary session of the Legislature called to enact a new Senate reapportionment bill and put through some legislation, if possible, to provide for taking the vote of National Guardsmen at the Mexican border.

Want 17,000 Guardsmen's Votes.

The Republicans are worried to death lest the votes of the guardsmen be lost. There are 17,000 of them from this State keeping watch on the Rio Grande.

The announcement made by Major Gen. O'Ryan that they would be kept on the border over Christmas and New Years has made the Republicans more anxious than ever to find some means to record their vote in the Presidential election. They are convinced that with that prospect in view all the National Guardsmen on the border by election time will be more bitter against the Administration in Washington than against the Mexicans. Some leaders seem to believe that the Constitution places insuperable obstacles in the way of legislative action to provide for taking the vote of guardsmen away from home. Others believe that the Constitution does no such thing. Here is what the organic law of the State says on the subject in Section 1, Article II:

In time of war, no elector in the military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such (his own) election district. The Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

May Be Extra Session.

The Republican county organizations of Bronx, Queens, and Richmond will make emphatic demand for an extra session of the Legislature to pass a new reapportionment act. Contrary to expectation, there will be no strong objection to the calling of an extra session for that purpose from the leaders in Manhattan.

Samuel S. Koenig, Chairman of the New York County Committee, said yesterday that he would have no objection to a new reapportionment if it is the consensus of Republican leaders throughout the State that there should be one.

"The whole thing could be fixed up so as to meet the objections voiced by the Court of Appeals in a couple of hours," said Chairman Koenig. "All the districts in the State, except a few in Manhattan, are all right, and the court sat down firmly on the Democratic contention for only fifty Senate districts and the objections raised by the Democrats against the act on the ground that Senate districts were not compact and composed of contiguous counties. The matter will be thoroughly discussed when the Republican leaders from up-State get down here next Monday for the Hughes notification."

It is the belief among Republican leaders here that the question of a Republican State Convention, unofficial, of course, will come up for discussion, too. If one is held, it is not likely to be prior to the primaries. The Republican slate has been made up. It contains the names of all the present State officials. After the primaries, if there is a demand, a State convention may be held for the purpose of adopting a platform and preparing a list of Presidential Electors. The latter function, however, under the law, devolves on the State Committees of the respective parties.

Mr. Barnes Not Invited.

The managers of the Republican National campaign discovered to their dismay yesterday that former Republican National Committeeman William Barnes had been overlooked in the sending out of invitations to the notification ceremonies in Carnegie Hall Monday night. Chairman Willcox hastened to explain that it was pure oversight, due to the fact that Mr. Barnes is not a member of any of the committees active in the campaign, and as such entitled to complimentary admission cards. Herbert Parsons, Mr. Barnes's successor on the National Committee, said he would make it his personal concern to see that Mr. Barnes got a good seat at the ceremonies.

'BET YOUR LIFE,' SAYS HUGHES

Startled Into Slang by Question About Preparedness.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEHAMPTON, L. I., July 26.—Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee for President, went on record again tonight for thoroughgoing preparedness, and in doing so he forgot all about judicial dignity and the careful selection of words which has marked his other utterances.

He made the declaration at the Firemen's Carnival, which he inspected under an escort of the Southampton Rifles, an organization which drills and wears the khaki but has not come under Federal or State control yet. The leader of the rifles said to Mr. Hughes:

"We are for preparedness, Governor. Aren't you?"

"You bet your life I am," retorted the nominee.

The crowd of 300 collected about him gave three hearty cheers.

Mr. Hughes went to the carnival grounds with his wife and three daughters at 7:30 P. M. and had the time of his life. He wandered about the grounds with his escort, talking freely with the merrymakers and inspecting the exhibits. He went within the roped inclosure to view the man-eating shark packed in ice in a coffin. The shark was caught near Sag Harbor and was put on exhibition at 10 cents a look.

Mr. Hughes also stroked the neck of the donkey which was won by George Mulligan, the four-year-old son of Carl Mulligan, the town constable, who was voted the most popular youngster in the community. He remained at the grounds for half an hour and withstood all demands made upon him for an address. The merrymaking at the carnival grounds was preceded by a parade, which Mr. Hughes reviewed.

Mr. Hughes worked all day on his address. He will go to New York tomorrow morning to talk over the Mexican situation with Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico and to keep other political engagements. He will return here in the afternoon.

In his mail today was a map of the United States, eight feet long and five feet wide. There was a red arrow in the State of Montana, just outside Yellowstone Park, pointing to Red Lodge. Then followed this inscription:

"Red Lodge invites you, Governor."

There was a picture of the nominee riding on a horse toward Red Lodge, followed by a cowboy on horseback leading a pack mule. Whether he will accept this invitation to spend his brief vacation on the Western trip at Red Lodge Mr. Hughes did not say.

TARIFF MAN HEADS SPEAKERS.

Ex-Congressman Cole of Ohio to Direct G. O. P. Orators.

Chairman William R. Willcox of the Republican National Committee announced yesterday that he had appointed ex-Congressman Ralph D. Cole of Findlay, Ohio, Director of the Speakers' Bureau. Mr. Cole was counsel to the Controller of the Currency in the Taft Administration, and served four terms in the House of Representatives. In the pre-convention campaign he was an active Burton supporter. He is an authority on the tariff.

Charles E. Hughes is expected at his headquarters in the Hotel Astor today, where he will spend a few hours conferring with leaders. Chairman Willcox said last night he had not yet heard whether Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico, with whom Mr. Hughes is to confer regarding conditions on the Mexican border, would be on hand today. Nelson O'Shaughnessy, who was Henry Lane Wilson's successor at Mexico City, held a conference at headquarters yesterday with the Chairman.

Among other callers were Herbert Parsons, C. P. Bishop of Oregon, a member of the Notification Committee; E. C. Potter, and President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University. President Schurman is compiling a new edition of Mr. Hughes's speeches, which will be published shortly, and will contain his famous speech at Youngstown, Ohio, in the 1908 campaign, of which 1,000,000 copies were circulated by the Republicans.

With the exception of Chairman Willcox and his personal staff, all of the Republican Headquarters retinue moved yesterday from the Hotel Astor to the new quarters of the committee in the Guaranty Building at 511 Fifth Avenue.

Guard Corporal Eligible to Office.

Jacob A. Livingston, Republican leader in Brooklyn, yesterday received a letter from Deputy Attorney General Sanford W. Smith, advising him that Assemblyman George R. Brennan of the Eleventh District, who is a Corporal with the First Cavalry Regiment, now at the Texas border, was eligible for nomination and election as a State official. The Deputy Attorney General said the case of Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Wells of the Twenty-third Regiment, who is Assemblyman from the Seventeenth District, was still under consideration. The Deputy Attorney General maintains that under the State military laws, as well as the Federal articles of war, the term "officer" did not include non-commissioned officers.

To Retain Justice Davis.

A Non-Partisan Judiciary Committee, on which the names of many prominent lawyers are enrolled, has been formed to handle the campaign of Justice Vernon M Davis of the Appellate Division for renomination and re-election. The Committee will circulate nominating petitions and urge the renomination of Justice Davis on a non-partisan basis by all parties.

ONE GRAFT DOLLAR SNARES 20 POLICE

Crumpled Bill Used to Silence Prisoner Points to Score of Indictments.

EVIDENCE IS PILING UP

Women Tell in Affidavits of Extortion at Hands of Vice Squad Members.

A crumpled dollar bill handed to a police spy by a detective in front of the Yorkville prison may put a score of policemen behind the bars. It was this happening, reported by another policeman who saw it, that inspired the police graft investigation by District Attorney Swann that has resulted in the indictment of five members of the force on charges of extortion. It is expected to produce three more indictments by the Grand Jury today of policemen whose names have not heretofore been mentioned in connection with the white slave inquiry.

According to the District Attorney's office, the dollar bill was handed to Max Turkowitz by Detective William J. Enright of the Vice Squad on June 29 as a price for "keeping his mouth shut." The story was made public yesterday after Turkowitz had received a suspended sentence from Judge Mulqueen in the Court of General Sessions when he pleaded guilty to the extortion charge.

Turkowitz and David Cohen, for many months spies for Detectives Enright and Foley of the Vice Squad, both now under indictment on graft charges, were arrested on June 28 on a charge of extortion for representing themselves to women of the underworld as agents from the District Attorney's office and extorting money to save them from arrest.

Detective Saw Prisoner.

According to the District Attorney, Foley went to the prison in Fifty-seventh Street at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of June 28, displayed his badge, and demanded to see Turkowitz. According to affidavits by Turkowitz and others in the hands of the District Attorney, Foley said to Turkowitz:

"Enright went down to Deputy Police Commissioner — and asked if he could testify for you. The Commissioner said yes."

Then, according to the affidavits, Foley asked Turkowitz:

"Do you need any money?"

"No," was the alleged reply.

"Don't you be afraid," Foley is said to have told the prisoner. "We will put you out. Enright and I will testify for you, and we will have the complainants held for perjury."

Turkowitz's case was postponed until 2 o'clock the next day. On the morning of June 29 he was indicted by the Grand Jury, and Patrolman Conway got the warrants for the arrest of Turkowitz and Cohen. When he appeared at the Police Court with the warrants Turkowitz and Cohen were released on the extortion charge, so that Conway could arrest them for the District Attorney. According to Conway, when Turkowitz and Cohen left the Police Court, Enright and Foley were standing outside of the door, although not officially connected with the case. Conway reported that Enright handed money to Turkowitz and said:

"Me and Foley will be a witness for you. Don't be afraid and don't talk."

Turkowitz told the District Attorney it was a dollar bill that Enright gave him. Enright, Foley, and Turkowitz were for a time in the Tombs together, and District Attorney Swann issued strict orders that the accused policemen should not be allowed to communicate with their spies.

Immunity and Revenge.

Some seeking immunity but more for revenge, denizens of the underworld, went to the District Attorney's office yesterday to tell what they knew about the activities of grafting policemen. Apart from these was one woman, whom Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith described as of unimpeachable character, who told a remarkable story which may lead to new charges against Enright. She will repeat her story to the Grand Jury as one of the District Attorney's most important witnesses. Mr. Smith refused to divulge her name.

She told Mr. Smith that soon after December, 1914, when the graft ring is said to have been organized, her maid, a respectable married woman with a child 7 years old, had been "framed" by the police and their spies on the charge that the boarding house in which she was employed was a disreputable resort to extort money from her. She went to the police station following the arrest of the maid and said she was met there by Enright, who told her he would get a lawyer for her. She told him she already had a lawyer but Enright persisted in taking her to the office of a lawyer, who, after a whispered conversation with the detective, offered to take her case for a fee she couldn't afford to pay. She said Enright then took her to the office of another lawyer who demanded twice as much as the first.

The next day, she said, the maid was bailed out. That afternoon, her affidavit says, Enright went to her house while she was alone and made indecent proposals to her. She finally got him out of the house. The maid was discharged later, the police charge having proved groundless.

A Woman's Affidavit.

Another woman who gave an affidavit to Mr. Smith was Sadie Lipschitz, a one-time keeper of a disorderly house in other days, who reformed, married, and lives on the east side with her husband. They have a daughter, 16 years old, who works in a Broadway department store.

She swore that one day last year she was out shopping when Enright went to her house and waited for her return. When she came back Enright told her she was under arrest for running a disorderly house and her husband for soliciting. She swore that while Enright was charging that her daughter was one of the disorderly inmates of her home the girl came in with her pay envelope. She exhibited the envelope to Enright as proof of her daughter's respectability, but Enright took her and her husband to the police station.

Her affidavit said that in the afternoon of the next day, after she had been bailed out, Enright sent word that he wanted to see her. She said that when she met him, the detective told her that for $700 he could settle both cases. Her husband's case was to come up in the afternoon and her own in the Night Court. She said she went to a pawnshop and got a loan of $450 on her diamond earrings. Mr. Smith said he had the pawn tickets as part of the evidence.

Then, according to the woman's affidavit, she met Enright just before her husband's case was called and gave him $350. She said she was to deposit $350 more with a go-between before her case came up that night. Her husband was dismissed, but she was unable to raise the other $350 by the time her case was called at night, and she got a three months' sentence on the Island.

Mr. Smith said Magistrate Murphy was on the bench that night, and that he had sent for the minutes of the hearing to see exactly what the woman had reported to the Magistrate. He also said that an investigation of the case was made last year, but that he hadn't been able to learn the result. The woman served her three months' term. Mr. Smith believes she was innocent.

Plenty of Witnesses.

"There are a great many such stories," said District Attorney Swann, in whose presence Mr. Smith repeated what the women had told him, "and we have to sift the grain from the chaff before we present the witnesses to the Grand Jury. If all of our witnesses told their stories to the Grand Jury it would be swamped.

"The evidence gathered by this office does not show any widespread grafting in the Police Department, but indicates that it was confined to comparatively few. The evidence is cumulative against those who have been indicted and much evidence has been collected against others. The particular ring of grafters we are after began its operations late in 1914 and it is amazing that it has assumed such proportions without coming to light."

Mr. Swann has received letters from many policemen in the ranks asking that he do everything in his power to stamp out grafting in the department. The District Attorney said that Commissioner Woods and the other police officials were doing everything in their power to aid his investigation. Five policemen have been indicted and evidence has been gathered against about fifteen more.

SHUNNED, WIRE SPY TRIES TO END LIFE

Continued from Page 1.

pers overheard between Dr. Potter and some one on an outside wire. The conversation was as follows:

Out—Hello, is the Doctor in?

9I8—Yes. Hold the wire, hello.

Out—Hello, what do you want to know?

9I8—Well, I had The Sun, Tribune, World, and TIMES. There are a few stories, but they have them all mixed up.

Kennel's record of this talk was as follows:

606—Hello.

Out—Hello, is Do in?

606—Her, the wir."

Out—S. T. W. T.

606—Mw stir all mix.

Lawyers Laughed at Him.

The result caused a laugh in the courtroom. Justice Greenbaum, however, decided that the test was not exactly fair, the surrounding conditions being so much different from those in the listening in room at 50 Church Street, where the wiretapping squad operated. Kennel insisted he was "rattled," and at recess he went from one lawyer to another with apologies for his demonstration. Kennel felt he was discredited. Assuring Mr. Steinbrink that his phonograms were truthful transcripts of what he overheard, he said:

"I don't want you to think I did anything wrong. I would not give wrong testimony against Catholic priests. I am a Catholic, and I'm bringing up my children in the Catholic Church. I'm no enemy of the Church."

Kennel thought that he had not only cast discredit upon himself but had also discredited Mayor Mitchel. He said as much to his brother, Lieutenant William Kennel, who is the Mayor's attendant. According to Theodore Rousseau, secretary to the Mayor, the Mayor heard of this and ordered Lieutenant Kennel to assure his brother that the Mayor had no criticism to make of him. This assurance might have been a source of consolation to Kennel had he received it in time. But his brother did not get an opportunity to see him within the last few days and could not tell him just how the Mayor felt about the matter. Kennel continued to worry, especially after he learned that Justice Greenbaum had decided to hold another wiretapping test, which was scheduled to take place probably today or tomorrow.

Brother Rushes to His Side.

When he reported for duty at the wiretapping headquarters yesterday his fellow-officers observed that he was disconsolate. With Detectives Watson and De Gilio he listened in on conversations of some gangsters whom the police are tracing by telephone until about 11 o'clock, his lunch hour. Then he got up from his seat, and walked behind a glass partition which separates the wiretapping room from the washroom. His associates heard a shot. Rushing behind the partition they found Kennel lying at the foot of the washstand, with a revolver at his side.

Police Headquarters was immediately informed of the shooting, and an ambulance was summoned from the Volunteer Hospital, where Father C. N. Woods of St. James's Roman Catholic Church administered the rites of the Church. Lieutenant Kennel, the Mayor's attendant, on hearing of the shooting hurried to the hospital.

Sergeant Yunge asked Kennel: "How did you happen to do it?"

"I don't know; I don't remember; I can't realize it," replied the wounded man.

Worried Over Criticism.

Assistant District Attorney Joyce asked him what he was worrying about and he replied:

"The treatment I got the other day from people prepared to criticise everything I did. Everything in these conversations is true and nothing but the truth. There was no stranger in the room, only the men that were assigned there, and we all made out our own papers, only I couldn't do the typewriting and I left that to the other men, so that's all I have got to say. And I couldn't sleep. I was taking messages and messages."

Then Kennel told that he and his family had been snubbed by fellow-Catholics because he had testified against two priests.

"They do not take two sides of the story," he said. "I went there and I told the truth clear as any man could tell it."

Police Commissioner Woods, on hearing that Detective Kennel had tried to kill himself, issued a statement in which he praised the officer as an honest, conscientious man and a faithful servant of the department.

"It is a case of a particularly faithful and capable policeman honestly trying to do his work and broken-hearted over what he thought was a failure that might discredit him and his brother officers," said the Commissioner.

Kennel was 50 years old and was appointed to the Police Department on Oct. 29, 1892. Since June 20, 1911, he had been a first-grade detective. Shortly after his promotion he became a member of the Police Wiretapping Squad. He had two children, a son and daughter, and he and his wife lived at 151 Lott Avenue, Forest Park, L. I. His salary was $2,250 a year.

SHOOTING HALTS HEARING.

When It Resumes, Hebberd Denies Phonogram Records,

The news that Detective John Kennel had tried to kill himself reached the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court near the close of the morning session yesterday while Deputy Charities Commissioner Doherty was on the stand in the wiretapping case. Justice Greenbaum ordered a temporary halt in the proceedings.

At the afternoon session of the hearing Robert W. Hebberd was called to the stand, and he, as Mgr. Dunn and Dr. Potter did, denied the accuracy of phonograms recorded by Kennel during the charities investigation. He specifically denied talking with Dr. Potter on March 18, when a phonogram recorded him as urging Dr. Potter to remain away from the city a few days longer. According to this phonogram, Hebber admonished Dr. Potter to be certain that he was not being trailed.

At the beginning of his examination Mr. Hebberd repudiated any connection with the publication of the Farrell pamphlets, upon which Mayor Mitchel's charge of libel is based.

Frank Moss, counsel for the defense, then showed him a series of phonograms, the substance of which Mr. Hebberd persistently denied as being part of any conversation that he ever had with Dr. Potter. One phonogram quotes him as urging Dr. Potter "not to leave anybody in the house," and concludes with the phrase:

"They ain't going to get anything from me."

Mr. Hebberd also denied having had a conversation in which he is quoted as saying: "I think they will stop today or tomorrow and I think we won the victory."

Under cross-examination by Mr. Littleton, Hebberd admitted that he once had a conversation with Dr. Potter, in which he told the latter to take care of the papers in his desk, as "they were likely to break in."

To show that Dr. Potter's interests in Catholic institutions were unselfish Mr. Moss recalled him to the stand and had him testify to his ancestry. Dr. Potter said his forefathers were Protestant, but that he had been interested in Catholic charities for many years. He knew of the work of Catholics in their hospitals and other institutions.

According to Dr. Potter, Commissioner Strong was an "innocent victim" of the investigation conducted by him. The witness declared that he believed the inquiry was really managed by Commissioner of Charities John A. Kingsbury and his counsel, William H. Hotchkiss.

Deputy Commissioner Doherty denied on the stand that he had reported to Charity Commissioner Kingsbury that pigs and orphans were fed out of the same bowls in the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin at Mount Loretto, Staten Island, as alleged in the Moree pamphlet.

The hearing will continue today.

FEDERAL FUNDS FOR ROADS.

New York State Gets $250,720 of Government Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Apportionment among the States of the first year's appropriation of $5,000,000 carried by the new Good Roads act was announced today by the Department of Agriculture, which has certified the figures to the Treasury Department and State officials.

To be entitled to its share each State must provide an amount equal to that put up by the Federal Government. Texas gets the largest share, $291,027; New York second, $250,720; Pennsylvania third, $230,644, and Illinois fourth, $230,926.

Before making the division, Secretary Houston deducted 3 per cent., or $150,000, set aside by the act for administration. Then the $4,850,000 was alloted to the States on the basis of one-third, respectively, in the ratio of area, population, and rural delivery and star mail routes.

MARCONI CO. ANSWERS SUIT.

Asks That Tesla Company's Complaint Be Dismissed.

The answer of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company to the suit of the Nikola Tesla Company for an alleged infringement of its patents was filed yesterday in the Federal District Court. Through its counsel, Sheffield & Betts, the Marconi Company denied that Mr. Tesla was at any time the original or first inventor of the alleged new and useful method of signaling set forth in the complaint. The answer also denied that the patents issued on March 17 and April 14, 1903, were duly or lawfully granted to Mr. Tesla because he had not complied in all respects with the conditions and requirements of the patent laws. The defendant company asks that the complaint be dismissed.

The suit is one of many brought by Mr. Tesla to protect what he asserts are his rights in certain wireless patents. The suits began when the Marconi Company alleged ownership of all basic patent rights in the transmission of wireless messages. In August, 1914, the Marconi Company sued Fritz Lowenstein, a German engineer, on the claim that certain wireless apparatus sold by him to the United States Navy violated Marconi Patent 763,772. It was said at the time that Mr. Tesla would testify for Mr. Lowenstein that the latter's devices were developed from the Tesla patents, which were granted prior to the Marconi patent.

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Of Imported Materials and Mercerized Materials.

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Made of Madras; Athletic style. (Broken sizes.)

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Made of Terry Cloth.

Auto Dusters 4.85
Made of Gray Mohair.

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Cheviot Shirts with half or full length sleeves 95c
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Made of Striped Flannel or Serge 3.25

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Sport or Street Oxfords in many different styles. 500 Pairs at this extremely low price. Sizes incomplete.

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"That Team's Pitcher Has A B.V.D. Head—Always Keeps Cool."

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It *isn't* B. V. D. Underwear

Loose fitting, light woven B.V. D. Underwear starts with the best possible fabrics (specially woven and tested), continues with the best possible workmanship (carefully inspected and re-inspected), and ends with complete comfort (fullness of cut, balance of drape, correctness of fit, durability in wash and wear).

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The B.V.D. COMPANY, *New York.*

MATHEWSON BRINGS HIS REDS TO POLO GROUNDS AND BEATS GIANTS

MATTY LEADS HIS HOST TO VICTORY

Big Six Is Cheered, Flowered, and Filmed Upon Advent Here in Alien Uniform.

REDS QUITE FANCY SALLEE

They Pound Out Divers Timely Hits Off Delivery of Giants' New Pitcher and Win Handily.

More than 12,000 fans deserted the Giants up at the Polo Grounds yesterday and switched their affections over to Christy Mathewson and the Cincinnati Reds. They rooted hard for Matty to beat his old boss, McGraw, and Mathewson's début here while not decorated with festival ceremonies was a great success. The Redlegs won by the score of 4 to 2.

Matty now has everything necessary to qualify him as the manager of Cincinnati. He has the uniform, the red stockings and his passports. The dialect will come with more experience.

It was no kind of a day to welcome the Big Train back as a friendly foe. It was as dark and dismal as the day on which the flint-hearted old miser foreclosed the mortgage on the old farm. Part of the time it rained. It all goes to show that Dame Nature is a pretty poor baseball fan.

The majority of the world's supply of moving picture operators were there and caught every move that Matty made. Big Six didn't seem to like it. In fact, he said he would rather be at home planting checkers.

Matty got a fine and sincere reception from the crowd. It cheered and applauded hard and long when he first appeared on the coaching lines wearing his Cincinnati disguise. He was as calm and cool as ever, and he understood from the start that the crowd was with him.

Flowers but No Speeches.

His request, "Please omit flowers," was disregarded. Some of his admirers sent in a big clothes basket full of flowers and other vegetation which staggered the boy who carried it to the plate. All the players gathered around the plate just before the game looking sheepish. Everybody expected to see Joe Humphries amble into the picture and make a speech, but there was no Joe and no speech. Matty just said, "Much obliged and many of them," and resumed his difficult task of managing the Cincinnatis. Deep down in his heart Matty doesn't want flowers, traveling bags, umbrellas, fountain pens or other presents as much as he wants ball players.

The fans had to rub their eyes to make sure about who was who in yesterday's offering. Bill McKechnie and Eddie Roush were at third and in centre for Matty's team, while at short field for the Giants was peppery Charley Herzog, the Maryland cantaloupe farmer, who is back with McGraw for his third sojourn. Then there was Slim Sallee, the St. Louis clothespole, in a Giant uniform. Both Herzog and Sallee got a bad start, but they have hopes.

The two ex-Giants, Roush and McKechnie, did some smooth work for Cincinnati, as did Hal Chase, the former Yanker, who is holding down first base with very much the same skill he showed when he was in his heyday.

Matty's opening here as a manager was a triumph, because his young men were able to group hits on Slim Sallee. Sallee's left was the most part, was lashing in its old-time form, but the Reds took liberties with his slants often enough to carry the day. Pete Schneider, pitching for Cincinnati, improved as he went along, and when the game finished with a semi-darkness his fast ball was not visible to the New York lads.

New York broke into the scoring first, and got away with a one-run lead, which gave much promise. Robertson knocked out a hit to short, and Kauff lifted a fly to Chase. Merkle got a pass, and Lobert singled to centre. Roush made a rifle-ball toss to the plate, and the fleet Robertson was held at third, filling the bases. Rariden sent a sacrifice fly to Neale in left, and Robertson scored. Sallee ended the inning by aeroplaning to Griffith.

Matty's Men Take the Lead.

The Reds did the right thing by their new boss in the third, when they fell upon Sallee. McKechnie walked, and was forced by Ivy Wingo. Schneider singled to right, sending Wingo to third. Groh peeled off a single which sent Ivy home with the run which tied the score. After Roush had skied to Burns, Griffith sent a screaming liner over Larry Doyle's head, and sent Schneider home. Then the crowd howled with delight, because Matty's team was in front.

After that the poor old Giants got no sympathy at all, although they tied the score in their portion of the same inning. Burns walked and went to third on Doyle's single to right. Herzog then hit into a double play, which was swiftly manipulated by Groh, Louden, and Chase, and, in the meantime, Burns found just about enough time to scamper home.

The Redlegs took the lead in the seventh. After Neale had flied to Robertson, Louden singled to left. He stole second and went to third on Rariden's bad toss to Doyle. McKechnie then got a pass and Wingo poled a sacrifice fly to Kauff, which scored Louden. Kauff tried to throw to the plate but Merkle inadvisedly intercepted the throw and hurled the ball to second to try to get McKechnie. The throw was atrocious and went to centre field, McKechnie going to third. He tried to get home, but was thrown out at the plate. The Giants were throwing the ball around the lot like schoolboys, and McKechnie couldn't be blamed for running anywhere.

More Cincinnati hits bubbled forth in the eighth. Schneider got another single, and Burns made a remarkable catch of Groh's liner. Roush singled to centre and the only Hal Chase spanked out a hit which sent Schneider home. The score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh,ss	4	0	1	1	3	Burns,lf	3	1	1	0	0
Rosch,cf	4	0	1	5	0	Doyle,2b	4	0	1	3	2
G'ffths,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Herzog,ss	3	0	0	0	2
Chase,1b	4	0	1	10	0	R'tson,rf	4	1	2	1	1
Neale,lf	4	0	0	3	0	Kauff,cf	3	0	0	4	1
Louden,2b	4	1	1	3	5	Merkle,1b	3	0	1	7	0
McK'nie,3b	2	0	1	0	1	Lobert,3b	3	0	1	4	3
Wingo,c	3	1	0	4	1	Rariden,c	2	0	0	5	2
Schneider,p	4	2	2	0	1	Sallee,p	2	0	0	0	3
						aHunter	1	0	0	0	0
						Perritt,p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	4	9	27	11	Total	29	2	5	27	12

a-Batted for Sallee in eighth inning.

Errors—Herzog, Merkle, Rariden.

Cincinnati	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	4
New York	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

Stolen bases—Louden, McKechnie. Sacrifice flies—Rariden, Wingo. Double plays—Groh, Louden and Chase; McKechnie, Louden and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 5. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sallee, 2; off Schneider, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Sallee, 8 hits and 3 runs in 8 innings; off Perritt, 1 hit and no runs in 1 inning; off Schneider, 5 hits and 2 runs in nine innings. Struck out—By Sallee, 2; by Perritt, 1; by Schneider, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Harrison.

PHILLIES GET EVEN BREAK.

Take First Game from Pirates, but Are Downed in Second.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh broke even here today, the former winning the first game, 7 to 1, and the visitors the second, 5 to 2. In the opener the home team pounded Adams's delivery hard, while Alexander kept his opponents' hits scattered and received excellent support.

In the second game, Rixey was driven off the rubber in six innings, while Miller was in fine form and was perfectly supported. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Paskert,cf	4	1	1	2	0	Baird,3b	4	0	2	1	2
Niehoff,2b	4	1	1	3	3	Carey,cf	4	0	1	2	0
Stock,3b	4	1	2	0	1	Wagner,ss	4	0	0	5	1
Good,rf	3	1	1	3	0	H'chman,rf	3	1	1	2	0
Whitted,lf	4	0	3	1	0	Farmer,2b	4	0	1	1	2
Luderus,1b	4	0	0	12	0	Castello,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Bancroft,ss	4	0	0	1	4	Wilson,1b	4	0	3	8	0
Killifer,c	3	1	1	1	2	Schmidt,c	4	0	0	1	6
Alexander,p	4	1	2	1	4	Adams,p	2	0	0	0	1
						Carpenter,p	0	0	0	0	0
						aSchultz	1	0	0	0	0
Total	34	7	14	27	14	Total	34	1	10	24	12

a-Batted for Adams in eighth inning.

Error—Farmer.

Philadelphia	2	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	—		7
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—		1

Two-base hits—Johnston, Niehoff, Stock, Good, Alexander, Killifer. Stolen bases—Good, Whitted, Paskert. Sacrifice hit—Killifer. Double plays—Wagner and Johnston; Stock, Niehoff, and Luderus; Alexander, Niehoff, Bancroft, and Luderus. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 7; Philadelphia, 5. First base on error—Philadelphia, 1. Base on balls—Off Alexander, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Adams, 13 hits and 6 runs in 6 innings; off Carpenter, 1 hit, no runs in one inning; off Alexander, 10 hits, 1 run in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Adams, (Good.) Struck out—By Adams, 2; by Carpenter, 1; by Alexander, 1. Wild pitch—Alexander. Passed ball—Killifer. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A	PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Baird,3b	0	0	0	0	2	Paskert,cf	4	1	1	0	0
Carey,cf	4	2	2	3	0	Niehoff,2b	3	1	1	3	4
Wagner,ss	3	1	1	4	2	Stock,3b	3	0	1	1	5
H'chman,1b	3	1	1	10	2	Good,rf	3	0	1	1	0
Farmer,2b	3	0	0	2	3	Whitted,lf	4	0	1	1	0
Schultz,rf	3	0	0	1	0	Luderus,1b	4	0	0	17	0
McCart'y,2b	4	1	1	0	1	Bancroft,ss	3	0	0	1	3
Wilson,c	2	0	1	7	0	Burns,c	2	0	0	3	4
Miller,p	3	0	2	0	5	Rixey,p	1	0	0	0	3
						Oeschger,p	0	0	0	0	2
						Demaree,p	0	0	0	0	1
						aCooper	1	0	0	0	0
						bCravath	1	0	0	0	0
Total	30	5	8	27	15	Total	30	2	5	27	22

a-Batted for Rixey in sixth inning.

b-Batted for Oeschger in eighth inning.

Errors—Niehoff, Stock, Ludeurus.

Pittsburgh	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—	5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	2

Two-base hit—Niehoff. Home runs—Carey, Paskert. Stolen base—Whitted. Sacrifice hits—Farmer, Miller, Hinchman, Wilson. Sacrifice fly—Schultz. Left on bases—Pittsburgh, 6; Philadelphia, 4. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. Bases on balls—Off Miller, 3; off Rixey, 1; off Oeschger, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Miller, 5 hits and 2 runs in 9 innings; off Rixey, 4 hits and 3 runs in 6 innings; off Oeschger, no hits and no runs in 2 innings; off Demaree, 2 hits and 1 run in 1 inning; struck out—By Miller, 7; by Rixey, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie.

PITCHERS' DUEL IN BOSTON.

Braves Beat Cubs in Game Nearly Devoid of Safe Drives.

BOSTON, July 26.—The Chicago Cubs were defeated 1 to 0 by the Braves here today. Vaughn held the Boston team without a hit for seven innings, but in the eighth singles by Allen and Egan netted the only run. Vaughn was put out of the game by Umpire Orth for too vigorously questioning a called ball in the eighth. Allen, pitching for Boston, also allowed only two hits. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Mar'ville,ss	4	0	0	3	1	Wortman,ss	4	0	1	1	3
Evers,2b	2	0	0	2	3	Mann,rf,of	4	0	1	2	0
Wilhoit,rf	3	0	0	3	0	Flack,rf	0	0	0	0	0
Magee,lf	4	0	0	1	0	Williams,cf	3	0	0	2	0
Konetc'y,1b	3	0	0	9	0	Zim'man,2b	4	0	0	3	0
Smith,3b	3	0	0	0	3	Kelly,lf	3	0	0	0	0
Snodgrass,cf	3	0	0	1	0	Saier,1b	3	0	0	7	2
Gowdy,c	2	0	0	8	1	Zeider,3b	3	0	0	3	0
Allen,p	3	0	1	0	1	Clemens,c	2	0	0	7	0
Hughes,p	0	0	0	0	0	Vaughn,p	3	0	0	1	0
aEgan	1	1	1	0	0	Pend'gt,p	0	0	0	0	0
Fitzp'trk,2b	1	0	0	0	0	cHendrix	1	0	0	0	0
bCollins,rf	1	0	1	0	0	dSchulte	1	0	0	0	0
Total	31	1	2	27	9	Total	29	0	2	24	9

a-Batted for Wilhoit in eighth inning.

b-Ran for Allen in eighth inning.

c-Batted for Williams in eighth inning.

d-Batted for Kelly in ninth inning.

Errors—Wortman, Kelly.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—Mann. Sacrifice hits—Konetchy, Smith. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 7. First base on errors—Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Vaughn, 2; off Allen, 4. Hits and earned runs—Off Allen, 2 hits and no runs in eight innings; off Hughes, no hits and no runs in one inning; off Vaughn, 2 hits and 1 run in seven and one-third innings; off Prendergast, no hits and no runs in two-thirds inning. Struck out—By Vaughn, 6; by Allen, 6; by Prendergast, 1; by Hughes, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Eason.

Coast Catcher to Join Cubs.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Howard Elliott, Oakland Coast League catcher, will join the Cubs in the East, it was announced today. He was purchased for cash and is the fifth player added to the Cubs in the last two weeks.

Southern Association.

Atlanta, 5; Birmingham, 0.
Nashville, 5; Memphis, 1.
New Orleans, 2; Mobile, 1.
Chattanooga, 5; Little Rock, 4.

New York State League.

Utica, 3; Harrisburg, 2.
(First game.)
Harrisburg, 3; Utica, 0.
(Second game.)
Albany, 6; Syracuse, 3.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 4; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 2.
(First game.)
Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 0.
(Second game.)
Boston, 1; Chicago, 0.
Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburgh, 1.
(First game.)
Pittsburgh, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
(Second game.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; New York, 0.
Boston, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit, 6; Washington, 5.
(Ten innings.)
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 0.
(First game.)
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
(Second game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	49	33	.598
Boston	44	35	.557
Philadelphia	45	37	.549
Chicago	42	46	.483
New York	39	43	.476
Pittsburgh	39	43	.476
St. Louis	42	49	.462
Cincinnati	37	52	.416

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	51	38	.573
Boston	50	38	.568
Chicago	50	40	.556
Cleveland	50	40	.556
Washington	47	42	.528
Detroit	48	45	.516
St. Louis	41	49	.456
Philadelphia	19	64	.229

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York,
(Game starts at 3:40 P. M.)
St. Louis at Brooklyn,
(Game starts at 3:30 P. M.
Chicago at Boston.
Pittsburgh at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

SUPERBAS DIVIDE WITH CARDINALS

After Losing First Game by 3 to 2, the Robins Blank St. Louis 5 to 0 in Second.

Wilbert Robinson's league-leading Brooklyn Dodgers began their postponed series with the St. Louis Cardinals at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and managed to break even in the double-header, losing the opening game by the score of 3 to 2, and romping home easily with the second by the score of 5 to 0.

The day was anything but conducive to exciting baseball, for throughout both games the field was wet and a foothold was never certain, with the result that there was a noticeable absence of any playing that could be called snappy. A passing shower, which lasted for about ten minutes, caused a late start in the opening contest, and when the players took the field the base-paths were as slippery as sheets of ice. This had a very decided effect in producing slippery plays and errors.

Lee Meadows and Sherrod Smith were the opposing pitchers in the opening battle, and the former had the better of the argument. The Brooklyn twirler was touched for nine safeties, while Meadows' allowance was a meagre three hits, which, however, came at opportune moments. Twice the Robins overtook the lead of the Cardinals, but heavy hitting by St. Louis batsmen and good pitching by Meadows finally won, and St. Louis made the deciding run in the eighth frame.

The Cardinals scored their first run in the second inning. Miller walked and Hornsby was safe on Smith's bad throw, when the latter threw wild in an attempt to get Miller at second on the shortstop's infield tap. Wilson then came through with a sacrifice, and Gonzales, the next St. Louis batter, managed to occupy the attention of Cutshaw and Daubert long enough to allow Miller to score. Gonzales was finally touched out, and Hornsby advanced to third base. The latter remained there, however, for Smith retired Betzel at first.

In their half of the same frame the Robins tied the score. Wheat started with a clean single to left field and went to the second station when Betzel fumbled Cutshaw's grounder. Stengel sacrificed and Mike Mowrey, following, beat out a bunt in front of the plate. Wheat coming home on the play.

Flagrant fumbles by Ollie Mara in the eighth inning gave the St. Louis team another run. Gonzales was tossed out by Cutshaw and Betzel, the next Cardinal batter sent a grounder to O'Mara, which the Brooklyn shortstop fumbled. Meadows bunted and Smith, trying to get Betzel on a force play to O'Mara, but the latter again erred by dropping the ball, and both runners were safe. Betzel later scored on Beck's single to left field. A single by Long then filled the bases, but Mowrey's successful one-hand stop of Miller's drive retired the side.

The Robins tied the score again in the seventh frame, on a double by Mowrey, a sacrifice by Chief Meyers which advanced Mowrey to third base, from where he scored on Shermotn's wild throw to first on Johnston's hit. St. Louis then rallied in the following inning and scored the run which gave them victory. Long singled and was sacrificed by Miller. Hornsby singled and Long was retired on a third to Butler batting for Wilson, hit a fly back of second base, which was dropped by Cutshaw, and Hornsby scored with the final run.

Williams and Big Jeff Pfeffer were the opposing twirlers in the final contest, in which the latter's superb pitching stood out prominently. Manager Huggins was forced to remove Williams in the sixth inning, after the Robins had hit him for seven safeties, which netted the Brooklyn aggregation their winning total of five runs. Watson then took up the burden for St. Louis, but the damage was beyond repair. Casey Stengel's home run drive to the left centre fence in the second inning was the feature of this combat. This drive accounted for Brooklyn's first two runs and the other three tallies came in the fifth inning. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A	BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bescher,lf	3	0	1	0	0	Johnston,cf	3	0	0	3	0
Beck,3b	4	0	0	2	2	O'Mara,ss	4	0	0	0	3
Long,rf	4	0	2	1	0	Daubert,1b	4	0	0	9	0
Miller,1b	2	1	0	14	1	Wheat,lf	3	1	1	1	0
Hornsby,ss	4	1	0	2	3	Cutshaw,2b	4	0	0	7	4
Wilson,cf	4	0	1	2	0	Stengel,rf	3	0	0	2	0
J.Smith,cf	0	0	0	1	0	Mowrey,3b	3	1	2	1	1
Gonzales,c	4	0	1	5	0	Meyers,c	2	0	0	4	4
Betzel,2b	4	1	2	3	5	S.Smith,p	2	0	0	0	4
Meadows,p	4	0	1	1	0						
aButler	1	0	0	0	0						
Total	35	3	10	27	13	Total	28	2	3	27	17

a-Batted for Wilson in the eighth inning.

Errors—Hornsby, Betzel, O'Mara, Cutshaw, S. Smith.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	3
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Bescher, Wilson, Mowrey. Stolen base—Mowrey. Sacrifice hits—Wilson, Miller, Stengel, Meyers. Double play—Hornsby and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Brooklyn, 5. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Bases on balls—Off Meadows, 3; off Smith, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Meadows, 3 hits and 2 runs in nine innings; off Smith, 10 hits and no runs in nine innings. Hit by pitcher—By Meadows, (Johnston.) Struck out—By Meadows, 5; by Smith, 4. Time of game—Two hours and sixteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and Byron.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A	ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Johnston,cf	4	1	2	0	0	Rescher,lf	3	0	2	0	0
O'Mara,ss	4	0	0	1	4	Beck,3b	4	0	0	0	3
Daubert,1b	4	0	1	9	0	Long,rf	3	0	0	3	0
Wheat,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Smith,rf	1	0	0	0	0
Cutshaw,2b	3	1	2	2	3	Miller,1b	4	0	0	10	0
Stengel,rf	3	1	1	2	0	Hornsby,ss	4	0	1	2	1
Mowrey,3b	3	1	2	1	2	Wilson,cf	3	0	0	1	1
McCarty,c	3	1	2	7	0	Snyder,c	3	0	1	7	1
Pfeffer,p	3	0	0	1	1	Retzel,2b	3	0	1	4	5
						Williams,p	2	0	0	0	0
						Watson,p	1	0	0	0	1
Total	31	5	8	27	11	Total	31	0	5	24	11

Errors—Stengel, Hornsby, (2,) Williams.

Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	—	5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Three-base hit—Johnston. Home run—Stengel. Sacrifice hit—Cutshaw. Stolen bases—Retzel, (2.) Bescher. Double play—Betzel and Miller. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Base on balls—Off Pfeffer, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 8 hits and 5 runs in five innings; off Watson, 1 hit and no runs in three innings. Struck out—By Williams, 1; by Watson, 4; by Pfeffer, 6. Passed ball—Snyder. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Quigley.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT BALTIMORE.

									R.	H.	E.
Newark	2	0	1	2	0	4	0	2	0	11	2
Baltimore	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4

AT RICHMOND.

Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Richmond	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6

AT TORONTO.

Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	6
Toronto	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7

Game called; darkness.

AT ROCHESTER.

First Game.

Buffalo	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	5	12
Rochester	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	6	8

Second Game.

Buffalo	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	6
Rochester	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	6	11

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Providence	47	38	.553
Buffalo	45	37	.549
Toronto	41	36	.532
Montreal	43	39	.524
Baltimore	44	42	.512
Richmond	39	43	.476
Newark	37	44	.440
Rochester	33	47	.412

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Baltimore.
Providence at Richmond.
Toronto at Buffalo.

HOT, YET ZERO FOR YANKS.

Nothing Is Their Portion, While White Sox Get a Pair of Runs.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 26.—In the defeat of the Yankees today, which the White Sox compelled by a score of 2 to 0, the pitching of Eddie Cicotte, who wields a nefarious knuckle ball, was preeminent. In fact, Cicotte, variously called Seecot, Sycot, Seecotty, and Sycotty, did so much damage with his whizzing delivery that an adjunct to the scoring vacuum which attended the Yankees' batting labors was almost a vacuum of hits.

The Yankees made one hit, and only one. Walter Pipp made it in the fifth inning. He reached second and third, being the only visitor who did. While they were receding to within half a game of Boston, the Yankees put forth an attack from which the all-potency was so far removed by the superior pitching of Cicotte that only two of them ever were on base at all. Nunamaker picked out four balls in the third inning, and perched at the gateway corner for a few moments. He tried to steal and was summarily expunged, and he and Pipp were the only Yankees who flourished long enough to divorce themselves from the plate.

There have been no-hit games without the finish and thoroughness of this exhibition by Cicotte. He had two strikes on Pipp when the latter pelted one and, though the pelting was clean, resounding and vitriolic, Cicotte had complete control of the situation at all other time. True, the Yanks did a deal of groupd hitting, but no difficult chances were offered to the infielders. George Mogridge also pitched a first-class game.

Slow fielding accounted for Chicago's first run and a lucky bounce for the other. There was an unusual quantity of ground hitting off Mogridge also, as witness the New York assists, and albeit his exhibition was dwarfed by Cicotte's, it was not far from being of shut-out quality itself. Boone, Peck, Geddeon, and Pipp fielded in spick and span style behind Mogridge, but there were errors of judgment and slow ground covering by the makeshift outfield. As High is still a trifle uncound in the hoof, Ray Caldwell was Donovan's selection for centre field. Ray's big bat did not render any assistance, but as practically nobody's bat, big or little, rendered any assistance on the New York side, being totally devitalized by Mr. Cicotte, no blame could attach to Ray for that.

Where Ray did manifest a costly shortcoming, due to inexperience, was in the outfield. John Collins arched a high fly back of second in the first inning. A regular outfield would have caught it. There being an irregular outfielder on the job the ball fell safe, and while Caldwell was galloping up to the spot of its descent Collins galloped to second. Weaver sacrificed and Eddie Collins tripled. Eddie's triple should have been a single for Baumann played it poorly, but Paddy's bobble was harmless. J. Collins would have scored anyway.

The first leg of the other run was due to a base on balls to Cicotte in the fifth inning. J. Collins fanned, Weaver fouled to Pipp, but E. Collins and Jackson stole safely. The latter's hit was a grave-yard rabbit's foot scratch. Gedeon was all set for the ball which was approaching him at a gentle lope when it hopped freakishly and went over him. Cicotte came in on the capricious carom.

The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J.Collins,rf	4	1	2	0	0	Caldwell,cf	4	0	0	0	0
Weaver,3b	2	0	1	1	0	Bauman,lf	3	0	0	1	0
E.Collins,2b	4	0	3	1	3	Peck'p'h,ss	3	0	0	1	6
Jackson,lf	4	0	1	3	0	Pipp,1b	3	0	1	9	0
Nunamaker,c	3	0	0	12	1	Oldring,rf	3	0	0	1	1
Felsch,cf	4	0	0	2	0	Gedeon,2b	3	0	0	2	2
Schalk,c	3	0	0	7	2	Boone,3b	3	0	0	0	5
Terry,ss	3	0	0	4	3	Nunmaker,c	3	0	0	4	1
Cicotte,p	2	1	0	1	4	Mogridge,p	2	0	0	0	3
						aHigh	1	0	0	0	0
Total	29	2	7	27	14	Total	27	0	1	24	17

a-Batted for Mogridge in ninth inning.

Errors—Ness, Nunamaker.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

Two-base hit—J. Collins. Three-base hit—E. Collins. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, 2. Double play—Oldring, Gedeon, and Peckinpaugh. Left on bases—New York, 1; Chicago, 8. Bases on balls—Off Mogridge, 2; off Cicotte, 1. Earned runs—Off Mogridge, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Mogridge, (Ness.) Struck out—By Mogridge, 2; by Cicotte, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Dineen.

RED SOX SCALP INDIANS.

Make Their Hits Count and Defeat Cleveland by 3 to 2.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—Cleveland was unable to make its hits count for as much as Boston and the Red Sox won by 3 to 2. Singles by Hoblitzel and Scott produced one run in the second inning, while Walker's single, Gardner's double, Scott's sacrifice and a wild pitch scored two more in the fifth. It required a pass and two singles for Cleveland to get one tally in the fourth and three singles to get another in the sixth. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hooper,rf	4	0	0	2	0	Graney,lf	4	0

SPUR WINS HANDILY AT YONKERS

SPUR EASILY WINS MIDSUMMER EVENT

James Butler's Colt Romps Home in Feature Handicap at Empire City Course.

SELLING WAR IS ON AGAIN

Winners in Second and Third Races Are Bid Up—Jockey Club Officials May Take Action.

Spur, James Butler's fleet three-year-old, won his fifth race of the New York season yesterday at Yonkers, where the son of King James added the Midsummer Handicap to the list of valuable stakes already captured by this owner. John W. Schorr's Dick Williams was second, and the Elkwood Park Stable's Celandria third. The time for the mile, 1:42 2-5, was considered good upon a heavy and slow track.

Not only has Spur won five races recently, but he has only once been outside the money in his last eleven starts. He came in fourth at Aqueduct, being beaten by Chicle, Star Hawk, and Churchill. The first and the last named he had defeated on previous occasions.

The Midsummer Handicap was the feature of a fairly well-balanced program at the Empire City track. While the more important of the other events did not fill particularly well, the selling races were up to the usual standard both in entries and quality. As the meeting is drawing to a close, owners are beginning to ship their horses to Saratoga, where racing will open next Monday.

Spur was asked to pick up 128 pounds in the handicap, the top weight, and at the same time the heaviest impost the colt has carried this season. He was cleverly ridden by Loftus.

Spur Comes Up Rounding Turn.

The winner remained behind the pace, which was set by Vermont, in the early part of the journey. The Talbott gelding led for the first half mile, but when his jockey, Hoffman, started to push him he gave up and retired, finishing last. Rounding the turn for home Loftus started to make his ride with Spur. He rushed the winner up to Dick Williams, which had a lot of early foot, and was a much better horse than when he started last.

Spur assumed the lead for the first time at the three-quarter pole. Dick Williams held on gamely, but was outraced, and the Butler colors flashed down in front with a length to spare. Celandria was fourth until near the finish, when she came on with renewed speed, passed Vermont, and managed to get inside the money. There were only four starters.

The opening event was for two-year-olds which have not won $800, and resulted in a creditable victory for Richard T. Wilson's Hanobala, which at the finish had a length and a half on the Kentucky Stable's imported Courtship. There were only three starters, as Dunga Din was withdrawn at the last moment. Hanobala raced King Baggot, the favorite, into subjection in the first three furlongs, and then drew out and, although urged a bit toward the end, won quite cleverly. Courtship was third until the final half furlong was reached, and then came on to take the place from King Baggot.

The daily selling war started with the second race, which was for three-year-old platers at a mile. The winner, Bob Hensley, entered for $1,000, was bid up to $2,200 by H. Fink and Joseph Marrone. The bidders stopped at this figure and the owner, H. Perkins, protected his gelding with the usual $5.

To Check Selling War.

The bidding up and claiming of horses in the selling races the last ten days has become so flagrant that it has been brought to the notice of the Jockey Club officials and some action will shortly be taken either to eliminate altogether or to minimize this undesirable feature of the sport.

Bob Hensley won the second race with such ease that it was hardly a contest for first place. Hoffman, who had the mount, shot the gelding out in front at the start and he held the leading position throughout, never being challenged. The further he went the more he increased the distance between himself and the other contestants. Sasin, bought by H. Fink for $1,000 at a selling race, was second. This youngster showed plenty of speed, but was in a pocket some of the time in the run up the backstretch and was not able to find a good position until the race for home, when he beat Gallop for the place. The latter showed very little after the first half mile, yet was always able to hold the other contestants safe.

I. M. Hedrick, who has done a great deal of the bidding up in the last ten days, was himself made to suffer, when Jesse, who won the three-year-old handicap, was bid up to $1,200 and bought in. The winner earned an easy victory, having three lengths to spare at the finish.

John W. Klein, bearing the silks of John W. Schorr, never left the fifth race in doubt after once getting into his stride. He easily disposed of Alberta True and Resistible, the two contenders, which came along in the order named. The latter event was just a romp for Mrs. C. N. Darke's Aimee T., who defeated a field of ten two-year-olds which have not won at this meeting.

The summaries, with the straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $800, with $500 added; five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:11.

Hanobala, R. T. Wilson's ch. c., 112 pounds, by Ormsbala—Hanoana, 11 to 5 and out, (J. Butwell).....1¾

Courtship, (imp.,) Kentucky Stable's b. c., 105, 8 to 1, 6 to 5, and out, (R. Ball)... 2

King Baggot, Brighton Stable's ch. c., 120, 1 to 2 and out, (E. Taplin)..... 3

Dunga Din scratched. Only three starters.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, with $600 added; one mile. Time—1:45.

Bob Hensley, H. Perkins's ch. g., 5 years, 111 pounds, by Rapid Water-Mae Erwin, 11 to 20, out, (R. Hoffman).....1

Sasin, H. H. Fink's b. c., 3, 109, 18 to 5, 2 to 5, out, (H. Shilling).....2

Gallop, Marrone Stable's b. h., 5, 114, 5 to 1, 6 to 5, out, (R. Ball).....3

Salon, Uncle Will, Day Day, also ran. Jacklet, Star Gift, Hing-a-ling, Fair Count, Lady Teresa.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, selling, with $600 added; one mile and seventy yards. Time—1:50.

Jesse, M. Hedrick's b. g., 4 years, 102 pounds, by The Commoner-Bessie McCarthy, 11 to 10, 1 to 4, out, (J. McCahey).....1

White Crown, Livingston's b. g., 4, 107, 7 to 5, 1 to 3, out, (R. Urquhart)...2½

Tia Pin, J. S. Ownbey's b. g., 4, 100, 12 to 1, 3 to 1, out, (L. Mink).....3

Arbose also ran. Stalwart Helen scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; the Midsummer Handicap; with $1,000 added; one mile. Time—1:42 2-5.

Spur, J. Butler's b. c., 128 pounds, by King James-Auntie Mum, 3 to 4, 1 to 5, out, (J. Loftus).....1

Dick Williams, J. W. Schorr's br. g., 116, 18 to 5, 7 to 10, out, (G. Gartner).....2

Celandria, Elkwood Park Stable's ch. f., 110, 3 to 1, 3 to 5, out, (E. Taplin).....3

Vermont also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward, purse $500; about six furlongs. Time—1:12 2-5.

John W. Klein, J. W. Schorr's ch. g., 3 years, 110 pounds, by Star Shoot-Planetess, 13 to 5, 6 to 5, 3 to 5, (E. Gartner).....1

Alberta True, Brighton Stable's b. m., 5, 111, 7 to 2, 6 to 5, 3 to 5, (E. Taplin)..2½

Resistable, J. B. Sheridan's b. f., 3, 105, 6 to 1, 2 to 1, even, (R. Hoffman)....3

Past Master, Paul Vive, Cur John, Excelsior, Two Royals, also ran. Watercress II. pulled up. Meditation scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at this meeting; selling; purse, $500; five furlongs. Time—1:04.

Aimee T., Mrs. C. N. Darke's ch. f., 104 pounds, by Garry Herrmann-Ostra, even, 7 to 5, 1 to 6, (R. Ball).....1

Lastang, Mrs. Godfrey Brece's ch. f., 104, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, 2 to 5, (L. Lyke)..2

Doc Meals, I. N. Hedrick's ch. c., 112, 40 to 1, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, (K. La Paille)....3

Mae Murray, Miss Tipperary, Supernal, Ida McRebel, Dyson, and Stony Brook also ran. Riposta, The Baroness, Golden Fox, (imp.,) and Marblehead scratched.

ENTRIES FOR TODAY.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and seventy yards. Ohara, 108 pounds; Golden Gate, 109; Sir Dedroh, 112; Good Counsel, 97; Shyness, (imp.,) 114; Ninety Simplex, 114.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile. Carlton G., 112 pounds; Monocacy, 120; Narmar, 105; Royal Interest, 120; Gainsborough, 113; Rey Oakwood, 108; Woodfair, 113; Uncle Will, 105; Ohara, 120.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, The Katonah Handicap; about six furlongs. Sprint, 110 pounds; High Noon, 125; Paddy Whack, 108; Pockichoo, 100; Coquette, 112; Port Light, (imp.,) 110; Kewessa, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, The Wakefield Handicap; five and a half furlongs. Ticket, 127 pounds; Kildee, 109; Dunga Din, 106; Jack Scot, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Fuzzy Wuzzy, 109 pounds; Monmouth, 105; Colonel Holloway, 103; Daingerfield, 111; Jocklet, 108; Sir Denroh, 111; Ohara, 111; Blackford, 108; Malabar, 105; Rey Oakwood, 103; Dervish, 115; Day Day, 114; Trovato, 100.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, maiden; five furlongs. Birdline, Penrod, Ed. Garrison, each 115 pounds; Matin, 112; Torchbearer, Hail Columbia, Lively, each 115.

POLO IS PUT OFF AGAIN.

Weather Likely to Delay Play at Pier Until Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 26.—Dull and gray skies still prevail here, but as there has been no rain since 10 o'clock this morning it is possible that the Polo Association tournament at the Point Judith Club will be in action on Friday, but not unless the turf is in first-class condition. Tomorrow's card has been postponed, but if conditions permit the Randolph Cup semi-finals will be played as scheduled Friday.

The general opinion is that two games on Saturday will be the first break in the week of idleness. When the senior championship is called at 3:30 P. M. on Saturday there will be thirty select mounts ready for the Great Neck four, which will be composed of Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; J. Watson Webb, Malcolm Stevenson, and Louis E. Stoddard. There will be as many ponies lined up for the Meadow Brook team, for H. P. Whitney will have ready the importations from the Duke of Westminster's stable, Royal Diamond, Siren, Merido, and Chestnuts, and to supplement the players' own horses he will provide Tenby, Harkaway, Tipperary, and Corker for Devereaux Milburn, Discretion, Guile, and Piccaninny for C. C. Rumsey and Torture for F. S. Von Stade. The second game on Saturday will be between Cooperstown and Point Judith to open the Rathborne Memorial Cup series.

MARSTON CAPTURES MEDAL.

Leads Field in Qualifying Round on Ekwanok Links.

Special to The New York Times.

MANCHESTER, Vt., July 26.—A field of 112 started in the seventeenth annual golf tournament for the First President's Cup at the Ekwanok Country Club today, and Maxwell R. Marston of Baltusrol, with a steady and consistent round in 77, won the gold medal for low score in the qualifying round at medal play.

The course is easily two strokes harder than it was when Marston won the tournament a year ago. It was evidently due more to the changes at the first, second, and eighth holes than to the drizzle of rain which fell most of the day that the scoring ran a little higher than last year. At the first hole, where fours were formerly the rule, and at the eighth, where up to Monday of this week fours often gave way to threes, fives and sixes prevailed.

Marston took three fives in succession at the start and finished with a five and a six. Otherwise his play was of a high order. His card:

Out .....5 5 5 4 5 3 5 4 3—39
In .....4 3 5 2 4 5 4 5 6—38—77

C. P. Eddy, who finished in second place, failed to take advantage of the short holes going out and showed a total of 42 for nine holes. He played the last nine in two strokes above par, however, and finished with a card of 79.

There was a tie at 90 among six players to fill five places in the first division. Some of those who created some surprise by failing to qualify were W. H. Gardner of Buffalo, who was runner-up at Shawnee last week; Ralph C. Carroll of Knollwood, and Alex Coles of Shawnee. Gardner and Carroll were just outside at 91, while Coles required a total of 92.

The thirty-two players to qualify for match play for the chief trophy, with their scores and the pairings for tomorrow, follow:

M. R. Marston, Baltusrol, 77; C. P. Eddy, Apoka, 79; A. Wheeler, Brooklawn, 80; Rodney W. Brown, Country Club, 81; S. Campbell, Agawam, 81; P. W. Whittemore, Country Club, 82; W. G. McKnight, Baltusrol, 83; G. P. Tiffany, Mohawk, 83; C. J. Bellamy, Springfield C. C., 83; W. F. Seeley, Brooklawn, 83; C. B. Buxton, Huntington Valley, 84; R. H. White, Oakland, 84; H. K. Kerr, Greenwich, 85; W. F. Ladd, Rockaway Hunt, 85; W. A. Barber, Jr., Ekwanok, 85; C. H. Gardner, Agawam, 86; M. P. Watson, Ardsley, 86; L. P. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 87; Charles Amory, Essex County, 87; A. M. Kinsley, Oneida, 87; C. S. Clark, Ekwanok, 88; J. G. E. Morse, Rutland C. C., 88; R. Catlin, Richmond County, 88; R. S. Worthington, Shawnee, 89; J. A. Allen, Baltusrol, 89; G. H. Crocker, Country Club, 89; C. S. Ransom, Atlantic, 89; L. G. Young, Ardsley, 90; M. L. Fearey, Garden City, 90; Clark Burnham, Garden City, 90; M. Fred O'Connell, Alpine, 90; J. D. Coffin, Mohawk, 90.

Catlin and Allen, Worthington and Ransom, Gardner and Morse, Kinsley and White, Amory and Buxton, Wheeler and Ladd, Crocker and Watson, Whittemore and Bellamy, Tiffany and Clark, Seeley and Fearey, Brown and Barber, Campbell and O'Connell, Marston and McKnight, Eddy and Young, Gwyer and Coffin, Kerr and Burnham.

BEATS ONE-HANDED GOLFER

Kerrigan Too Steady for Martucci on Siwanoy Links.

Louis Martucci, the one-handed golfer, who caused a sensation by making a round on the Van Cortlandt Park links in 68 at the recent professional tournament, made his entry into the realm of individual match play yesterday. He tackled a formidable opponent in Tom Kerrigan, the Siwanoy professional, on the home links of the latter and was beaten by 3 up and 1 to play.

Martucci did not seem to feel at home on the course, but improved after a very bad start, so that he gained on the inward journey. His driving was not so good as at Van Cortlandt, but he showed the same accuracy on the short game that earned him the praise of all who saw his play on the public course. In the course of the eighteen holes Martucci missed only one putt, and his approaching was deadly on nearly every occasion. The cards:

Kerrigan—
Out .....4 5 5 5 5 3 4 4 4—39
In .....5 3 4 5 4 5 4 3 5—37—76

Martucci—
Out .....5 5 3 7 5 4 5 4 6—44
In .....4 3 4 4 5 4 4 4 6—38—82

Rain Puts Off Tennis Tourney.

Rain made play impossible in the Westchester County tennis championship tournament for men at the Park Hill Country Club, Yonkers, yesterday afternoon, but in the morning the women began competition in the singles. Eleanor Coward, a fifteen-year-old Bronxville girl, despite a good showing, was defeated by Margaret Grove by 2—6, 6—4, 6—0.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Pal Moore, the Memphis bantamweight who has made a favorable impression on local boxing enthusiasts in the contests in which he has engaged in this vicinity, will oppose Kid Goodman of Rockaway in the feature ten-round bout at the Arverne S. C. of Long Island this evening. In another ten-round bout the principals will be Freddie Reese of Brooklyn and Frankie Cole of Newark.

The main ten-round bout at the Clermont A. C. of Brooklyn this evening will bring together Young Zulu Kid of Brooklyn and Young Benny, the east side bantamweight.

MABEL TRASK WINS CLASSIC M. AND M.

Takes Noted Trotting Event Handily at Detroit Grand Circuit Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—A picturesque throng of more than ten thousand persons, including many of social prominence, saw Mabel Trask, the favorite, win the twenty-ninth renewal of the classic M. and M. trot with remarkable ease today. The winner outclassed her field from start to finish, and the daughter of Peter the Great was never in real danger.

If Trampright had not been flagged as a result of a break, the race might have been a more interesting struggle. Both Trampright and St. Frisco were expected to give the favorite a battle, but St. Frisco proved unequal to the task, and Trampright never had a chance.

The race was merely a case of Mabel Trask having too much speed for her competitors, and when Cox permitted it she would uncover a burst of speed which was truly brilliant. It was the first time that Walter Cox, the New England reinsman, has ever won the M. and M. trot, after many attempts.

In the auctions Mabel Trask was sold for $400, Trampright for $120, and St. Frisco for $100. The Eno brought $10 and the field $20. At the machines Mabel Trask paid $8.70 for $2 to win. Other bets paid little except Virginia Barnett, which was worth $6.50 for $2 to show.

St. Frisco drew the pole, with Mabel Trask in second position. Just after the word had been given, Trampright, when Murphy attempted to take him back, broke and ran half way around the turn, and the flag fell just in time to bar out Trampright.

In the meanwhile, Virginia Barnett rushed out and showed the way to the quarter post. Here Cox moved up with Mabel Trask, followed by St. Frisco and Rusticoat. While the favorite in front of the quartet went in a bunch to the half, where Rusticoat broke. As they rounded into the stretch, Mabel Trask went in front, and had absolutely no trouble in outlasting St. Frisco to the wire in 2:06 1-4 by a full length. Virginia Barnett was third, two lengths behind St. Frisco.

Miss Perfection was at the rail when they scored in the second heat. At the half, Jones began a sensational rush with St. Frisco and slipped upon the outside until alongside of Mabel Trask. The favorite pulled out on the turn, but The Eno held the lead until the stretch was reached, where he broke and fell in front of the stand. Mabel Trask went to the front, and won with ease in 2:07 1-4, two lengths ahead of Miss Perfection. The third mile was featureless, Mabel Trask going away on the pole, and was never headed.

The summary:

2:14 PACE.

Purse, $1,200. Three Heats.

Colleen, br. m., by Charlie O., (H. Thomas)	1	1	2
Thomas Earl, b. h., by The Earl, (Marvin)	7	9	1
Daisy H., ch. m., (Grapentein)	2	2	3
Baron Hart, b. h., (Maxon)	3	4	6
Admiral Dewey II., blk. h., (Snow)	8	7	4
Prescotter, blk. m., (McDonald)	4	3	7
Tramp Quick, b. s., (Shively)	5	6	8
Sailor Redlac, blk. g., (Bell)	6	8	5
Sir Anthony Carter, br. h., (Jones)	Dis		

Time—2:06¼; 2:07¼; 2:07¾.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' STAKE—2:08 TROT.

Purse, $10,000. Three Heats.

Mabel Trask, ch. m., by Peter the Great, (Cox)	1	1	1
St. Frisco, b. h., (Jones)	3	2	2
Miss Perfection, b. m., (McMahon)	4	2	4
Virginia Barnette, b. m., (Durfee)	2	4	3
The Eno, ch. h., (Floyd)	5	dis	
Rusticoat, ch. h., (White)	6	dis	
Trampright, b. h., (Murphy)	Dis		
Sadie S., b. m., (L. Wilson)	Dis		

Time—2:05¾; 2:07¼; 2:09¼.

2:14 TROT.

Purse, $1,200. Three Heats.

Axworthy, b. m., by Dale Axworthy, (Murphy)	1	1	2
Miss Denamore, b. m., by Byvamp, (H. Thomas)	2	2	1
Allie Watts, ch. m., (Edman)	3	4	3
R. H., b. g., (Childs)	8	3	5
Binland, blk. h., (McDonald)	4	6	4
Allsbrook, br. h., (Valentine)	5	5	6
Teddy Brooks, b. h., (Wilson)	6	8	8
Junior Watts, b. h., (Rea)	7	7	7
Baby Doll, b. m., (Durfee)	9	dis	
Caroline, b. m., (B. Fleming)	Dis		

Time—2:07¼; 2:08; 2:09¼.

MRS. LE ROY WINS AT NET.

Reaches Semi-Final in Staten Island Women's Tennis Tourney.

Several prominent women tennis players in the metropolitan district, including the Middle States champion, Miss Ina Kissel, were among the winners yesterday in the opening founds of the annual open tournament in singles and doubles of the Staten Island Ladies' Club, being contested on the grass courts at Livingston, S. I. Mrs. Robert Le Roy was the first to attain the semi-final brackets. She was compelled to play only one match in reaching the third flight, drawing a bye in the first round, winning by default from Mrs. A. G. Deane in the second, and easily defeating Miss Hazel Gardner by 6—1, 6—0 in the third.

The form of a number of the contestants was considerably upset by the grass courts, for they had become accustomed this season to clay courts. This fact was especially noticeable in the play of Miss Kissel, for in her match with Miss Helen Bogert she was carried to 10—8 in the first set, but then easily annexed the second by 6—2. Miss Edith Handy lost six straight games to Mrs. E. T. Scofield in their second round match before she could master the grass courts, and gain control of the queerly bounding balls. In the succeeding two sets Miss Handy did not have to overexert herself to win at 6—3, 6—0. In an extra set match in the second round Mrs. David Mills defeated Miss Janet Eastmead by 6—8, 6—2, 6—3. The summary:

SINGLES.—First Round—Miss M. Adele Irving defeated Miss Elizabeth Irving, 6—4, 7—3; Miss Ethel Tyndall defeated Miss Abbey Morrison, 6—1, 6—3; Miss Helen McAusland won from Miss Margaret Grove by default; Miss Janet Eastmead won from Miss Donald by default; Mrs. David Mills won from Miss Marion Vanderhoef by default; Miss Helen Bogert won from Mrs. J. C. Finchcliffe, Jr., by default.

Second Round—Mrs. Robert Le Roy won from Mrs. A. G. Deane by default; Miss Hazel Gardner defeated Miss Helen Pouch, 6—0, 6—1; Miss M. Adele Irving defeated Miss A. Brady, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Ethel Tyndall defeated Miss Helen McAusland, 6—4, 6—4; Mrs. David Mills defeated Miss Janet Eastmead, 6—8, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Ina Kissel defeated Miss Helen Bogert, 10—8, 6—2; Miss Edith B. Handy defeated Mrs. E. T. Scofield, 6—3, 6—0; Miss Ruth Lea defeated Miss Marion Baxter, 6—0, 6—4.

Third Round—Mrs. Robert Le Roy defeated Miss Hazel Gardner, 6—1, 6—0.

DOUBLES.—First Round—Mrs. Garrett and Miss Ethel Tyndall defeated Mrs. Vines and Mrs. Walton, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Allum and Miss A. Brady defeated Mrs. Melville A. Morris and Miss Allers, 6—0, 6—0; Miss M. A. Irving and Miss Elizabeth Irving won from Miss Margaret Grove and partner by default.

RAIN KEEPS COURTS EMPTY.

All Matches in Longwood Tennis Tournament Postponed.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—Rain during the night and early morning caused the postponement of all of the matches in the tennis tournament at the Longwood Cricket Club today. A heavy program is therefore scheduled for tomorrow.

The feature event will bring together William M. Johnston and Roland Roberts, the latter the San Francisco youngster who was within a point of winning a match from the national champion in a contest on the Coast last Spring.

Clarence J. Griffin, whose play has been the outstanding feature of the tournament to date, will face the former Pennsylvania State champion, Joseph J. Armstrong of Philadelphia. Watson M. Washburn and Edwin P. Larned will also come together in a fourth-round encounter.

FAILURE THREATENS NEW LOAN TO CHINA

Inability to Agree Upon Terms May Cause $30,000,000 Project to Fall Through.

EUROPEANS WON'T COME IN

American Bankers Invited Five-Power Group to Participate, but War Strain Interposes Veto.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—A hitch has arisen in the arrangement for a loan of $30,000,000 by American bankers to the Chinese Government for internal improvements, due originally to a feeling on the part of some of the banking houses concerned that foreign bankers who were parties to the proposed Six-Power Chinese loan of nearly four years ago should be permitted to participate. Action in the matter has been deferred:

Yesterday's conference at the State Department between Government officials and representatives of American financial concerns had to do mainly with a smaller loan to the Chinese Government. This loan is for $5,000,000, and was arranged by Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston. That concern advanced $1,000,000, and the Chinese Government has now called for the balance. The Boston firm is willing to let other American financial institutions share in advancing the $4,000,000, and the conference was held to arrange details. The representatives of banking interests who participated were George C. Lee of Lee, Higginson & Co., Willard Straight of the American international Corporation, and Francis H. McKnight of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The loan of $30,000,000, which China also desires, is being discussed with the ghost of William J. Bryan's action in taking the American Government out of participation in the arrangements for the Six-Power loan, looming up to cause complications. When Mr. Bryan, early in the present Administration, withdrew the sanction of this Government to American participation in the loan, the American bankers, while unable to be active participants, because their Government would not guarantee its assistance if there should be a default by China, retained relations with the bankers of foreign nations that remained parties to the transaction, which involved $160,000,000. They protected their interest in the loan by what amounted to options. Now that the Chinese Government desires to place a loan of $30,000,000 in America, the American bankers who expected to participate in the Six-Power loan and whose expectations were dashed by the veto of the Administration, feel that they have an obligation to the foreign bankers with whom they were associated in the $160,000,000 transaction, and have indicated to the State Department that they are willing that these foreign bankers have a share in advancing the desired $30,000,000 to the Chinese Government.

The present hitch arises in part from the enmities caused by the war in Europe. No way has been found to enable British bankers, for example, to participate in the loan along with German bankers. It has been suggested that the American bankers serve as agents for all the foreign bankers concerned and thus avoid any direct association of bankers of those countries are at war with one another. Whether the Entente Allies would assent to the participation of German bankers in any such arrangement is not known.

One of the objections of the Administration to American participation in the Six-Power loan was that all the foreign Governments whose bankers were participants would have a certain supervisory power over Chinese Government finances. The United States Government held that China should be permitted to exercise entire supervision over her own affairs and declined to be a party to any agreement that would be contrary to that principle. This objection has again been brought forward in the negotiations over the $30,000,000 loan and will be the subject of future discussion.

The nations which, with the United States, composed the original Six-Power group are Great Britain, France, Russia, Japan and Germany. The first four are now at war with Germany.

After a conference among the members of the American group formed to finance the requirements of the Chinese Government, it was said yesterday afternoon that the recently proposed loan to China, in which the State Department had taken a friendly interest, was not likely to be carried through. It seemed improbable, it was said, that terms could be fixed which would be acceptable to all concerned.

The American group consists of J. P. Morgan & Co., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the First National Bank, and the National City Bank. This group was formed several years ago, when it was proposed to provide China with money through a syndicate made up of banking groups in several countries—the Six-Power Group.

Recently the American bankers were appealed to by the State Department on the ground that China was seeking a loan in this country, and that it would be helpful to American interests to have China succeed in this quest. Our bankers were disposed to enter the matter again at the urging of the State Department, but the group felt that it should not do this financing without consulting the foreign groups which were to have been its partners in the financing of China.

The foreign groups, reduced to four by the elimination of Germany on account of the war, were said not to be anxious to undertake any such financing at this time, when the resources of all the nations were being directed to the prosecution of the war. Out of this situation grew a proposal to disband the five-power arrangement and leave the flotation of the proposed loan to China to the American group alone. Plans were being discussed along this line when it was found that it would be very difficult to arrange satisfactory terms.

The conference yesterday was called to discuss the matter further following a conference between representatives of the bankers and officials of the State Department in Washington on Tuesday. The information obtained yesterday after the bankers had again gone over the matter threw the outcome of the whole proposal into doubt. Matters will now have to take some new and unexpected turn to bring the proposed loan to China to a successful conclusion.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Columbia Theatre will begin its new season Monday afternoon, Aug. 7, with Max Spiegel's production of the burlesque, "The Merry Rounders."

The cast chosen by the Reserve Producing Company for the musical farce, "The Two James," includes Ralph Bunker, Harry Fisher, Joseph Carey, Claude West, Eddie Morris, Jane Fernley, and Marie Fanchonetti. The play will be produced out of town in September and will be presented here in October.

Mary Pickford will see herself as others see her from a Strand box Sunday night, when her new picture, "Hulda From Holland," is shown there. When the star appeared at the benefit at the Hippodrome last Spring, Miss Pickford wore the costume which she wore when she posed for this film.

Ray Cox, who has been devoting herself to the legitimate stage recently, will return to vaudeville next week at the Palace.

Maude Drury has been engaged by L. M. Goodstadt as prima donna of the musical farce, "Look Who's Here," in which George Bickel and Harry B. Watson will be starred this season.

Anna Held will give a benefit entertainment for the B-F-B Permanent Blind Soldiers' Fund next Sunday night in Atlantic City. This is the second of a series of weekend entertainments Miss Held is giving for this charity. The first was at Long Branch.

Helen Carew has been added to the cast of "The Flame," Richard Walton Tully's new play, now in rehearsal for early production.

Phyllis Neilson-Terry will resume her tour in vaudeville Aug. 21 at the Majestic Theatre, Chicago. She will appear in Shakespearean scenes staged by Cecil King. Later in the season Miss Terry will join James K. Hackett's company.

Frances Pritchard will begin a brief vaudeville engagement Aug. 7 at the Palace before appearing in one of the new Shubert musical comedy productions.

The Country Players will give performances of "The Mummy's Foot" in the Country Playhouse at Harrison-on-Hudson tomorrow night and Saturday afternoon.

ISLAND PRISONERS HONOR THE WARDEN

Blackwell's Penitentiary Has a Party on Completion of Murtha's First Year.

The thousand prisoners in the city's penitentiary on Blackwell's Island gave a party yesterday to their Warden, John J. Murtha, to celebrate the first anniversary of his becoming the official head of the institution. The affair was under the auspices of the League for Social and Moral Advancement, a prison organization, and, as one prisoner put it, "it was the crowning social event of the season on the island." At any rate it was the first celebration of its kind ever held there.

The party began early yesterday morning and continued without intermission until late last night when the last prisoner returned to his cell, the songs of an evening concert still in his ears. There was a band, too, not a prison affair, but regular musicians from outside hired by the prisoners for the day.

The celebration was in reality a demonstration of appreciation by the prisoners for the things the Warden had done to make Blackwell's Island more livable a place than it was a year ago. Burdette G. Lewis, Commissioner of Correction, and Katharine B. Davis, formerly Commissioner and now a member of the State Parole Board, were present with others to testify that while Warden Murtha merited all the nice things which the prisoners said about him the city owed him much for what he had done in the prison.

Exhibition drills by the men started the day, while Warden Murtha and others looked on from the reviewing stand. The workers from the different shops paraded for half an hour with banners telling the loyalty of the marchers to the warden. Then, at a bugle call, the prisoners gathered about a flag-draped stand to hear the speeches of the day and the music.

Commissioner Lewis complimented the warden and his charges, expressing the men to form the habit of work.

"I am old-fashioned enough," said the Commissioner, "to believe that prison reform to be successful must rest back upon the performance by each inmate of a good solid day's work. A man unable to hold himself during the work period of each day to the task in hand is to be pitied. Few prisoners have ever been trained to work continuously. That is a most pitiable thing about them. It is brought to notice when we attempt to get jobs for them after release. Our men have great hopes; they start out to work but they soon grow discouraged and fall behind."

Miss Davis prefaced her remarks by telling the steps a prisoner must take before his parole papers may be signed. "We have ceased to try and make the punishment fit only the crime," said Miss Davis. "We are trying to treat the man rather than his sin. We believe that society has a debt toward him as well as to itself. I should like you to get out of your minds the idea that the Parole Board wants to keep you here. It does not. In fact we care far more for your room than for a cell occupied. But to get out your record must be clean inside prison. Here you must, in a word, behave like decent men."

One of the prisoners, Dr. R. C. Flower, convicted of forgery in 1914, now the President of the league, spoke in behalf of the prisoners. Dr. Flower is to be released in a few days and says that he will take up prison reform work.

"I have had several offers," said the doctor, and, he added with a smile, "I believe that I can do more in this line outside than in."

There was a baseball game in the afternoon between the Murtha Stars, the champion prison team which so far has not been beaten, and a team from the battleship Oklahoma. It didn't dim the festivities when the sailors beat the prisoners, 13-3.

A big dinner, with pie and tobacco at the end, was a feature of the day.

SAVAGE HAS NEW PLAYS.

Producer Will Devote Attention to Spoken Drama This Season.

Henry W. Savage, whose theatrical activities last season were directed chiefly to motion pictures, will be active again the coming season in the field of the legitimate drama. Mr. Savage still has a film production unfinished, but he will devote most of his time to the spoken drama, whereas last season his only offering was "Pom-Pom," produced late in the season.

He will place in rehearsal shortly a drama by Johnstone Platt. Mr. Platt, who is a scenario writer, submitted an idea to the manager, the novelty of which he believed would attract considerable attention. Another early production will be based on a comedy and embellished with music. Unlike most of Mr. Savage's former musical productions, which have been on an elaborate scale, this will have the intimacy of the popular mode.

Mr. Savage was so pleased with a German farce sent him recently by his Berlin representative that he immediately obtained the American and English rights by cable and commissioned Guy Bolton to deliver an Americanized version for presentation here in the early Fall.

Mlitzi Hajos and Tom McNaughton will appear on tour in "Pom-Pom," and "Everywoman" will enter its seventh season. "The Merry Widow" will not be revived, as had been reported.

NEWSPAPERS RAISE PRICES.

St. Louis Republic and Milwaukee Free Press to Cost 2 Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 27.—The St. Louis Republic today announces that on and after next Tuesday, Aug. 1, the price of The Republic will be 2 cents a copy. The increase, according to the announcement, is due to the increased cost of production, paper, ink, and metals.

The Globe-Democrat made a similar announcement on Wednesday.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—The Milwaukee Free Press, a morning newspaper here, today announced an advance from 1 to 2 cents in the price of the paper for street sales.

It attributes the advance to the greatly increased cost of print paper. The changed price will be effective Aug. 7.

SCOUTS TO PROTECT PARKS.

Boys Will Be on Duty Saturdays and Sundays Under Police.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward announced yesterday that he had enlisted the aid of the Boy Scouts of America in the work of park protection. On Saturdays and Sundays two troops of Boy Scouts will be on duty under the supervision of the police and two or three Scouts will be assigned to each police post in Central Park, working under the direction of the patrolmen.

They will serve as guides to the public, and will protect trees, plants, shrubs, and newly seeded ground from destruction. The log cabin near McGown's Pass Tavern will be turned over to the Scouts as their headquarters.

Writer Suffers Breakdown.

Mrs. Laura Winthrow, a writer, was removed from her apartment in the Hotel Grenoble to Polyclinic and then to Bellevue Hospital yesterday evening suffering from a nervous breakdown. Mrs. Winthrow came to New York four months ago from Atlantic City.

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FAY WALLACE MARRIED.

"Polly of the Circus" Star Weds Edward Aveling, Actor.

Fay Wallace, an actress, who has appeared in a number of Broadway productions, and Edward Aveling, a vaudeville artist, were married yesterday by City Clerk Scully. The ceremony was the culmination of a week's effort on the part of the bride and groom to get married. They called last week on the city clerk, but they had failed to get a license, and when they found one was necessary Mr. Aveling had to hurry to the theatre without waiting to procure it. They returned Saturday and found the office closed. When they finally succeeded in taking out a license Monday, it was necessary to wait the prescribed period of time.

The bride played the title rôle in "Polly of the Circus" on tour, she was in the cast of "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford," and subsequently in "Ready Money." For several seasons she has been playing in stock, and recently she has been acting in a vaudeville sketch, entitled "Forty Winks." Mr. Aveling is a member of the vaudeville team of Aveling and Lloyd. He is on this week's bill at the Palace.

"Moral Code" New Harcourt Play.

"The Moral Code" is the title selected for Cyril Harcourt's latest play, which Cohan & Harris will place in rehearsal shortly. The players already engaged for the piece are Olive Tell, Frank Kemble Cooper, Vernon Steele, T. Wigney Percyval, Richie Ling, F. G. Harley, and Dorle Sayver. "The Moral Code" will be produced Thursday, Aug. 17, at the Broadway Theatre, in Long Branch, and will subsequently be presented in New York. "A Pair of Silk Stockings" and "A Lady's Name" are other plays by Mr. Harcourt seen here in recent seasons.

Grin and Bear It

This is difficult to do these hot days, particularly if you don't know how, but there is a way—go to some cool, inviting, and comfortable place—Shanley's for instance.

Highly diverting—the twenty act cabaret—evenings seven to one

*Every one praises it—the seven course luncheon—75c (music) from 12

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1916.

THE NAVAL BILL.

President WILSON must recognize by this time that one of the heaviest burdens his Administration has to bear is the military law of 1916, the glaring defects of which have already been forced upon the public mind. He must see, also, that if his support of the Naval bill, which has been put in a satisfactory form by the Senate, is not vigorous and determined there is danger of its defeat by the forces that deprived the country of an adequate and well-considered Military bill.

The signs at present are not encouraging. Reports from Washington indicate that the small navy men, led by Mr. KITCHIN, will try to have the Naval bill restored to the form in which it left the House. The bill should go to conference without delay and the fight for the extension of naval defenses which the country needs should be carried on to the end with all the spirit which distinguished the successful fight on the floor of the Senate. The country looks to the President to use his influence to secure the acceptance of the bill. It is an Administration measure, and one most creditable to the Administration, and its defeat could not fail to have serious consequences.

HUDSON RIVER CHANNELS.

When the Mayor let the water into the 1,050-foot dock the other day nobody remarked that it was designed to accommodate vessels with depth as well as length. The fact is that vessels of the length mentioned cannot approach the dock for lack of a channel. The depth of the water off those docks is only twenty-two feet, and the 1,000-footers draw thirty-five feet and upward. Congress had the grace and common sense to provide adequate channels for the New York Navy Yard, being shamed by the fact that battleships could enter it only under favorable conditions. There is an equally strong case for the deepening of the Hudson River Channels. The need is greater, for the Hudson River has not even been surveyed. The Federal Government has spent upon the Hudson in the neighborhood of this city something like a single million dollars, while local city and private interests have spent at least a hundred times that.

Hudson River commerce is estimated at 58,000,000 tons, worth some four billions, and a good part of it is rather foreign, belonging to all the country, than local. The need for depth in the Hudson will never be less. On the same day that the Mayor flooded the Forty-fifth Street dock the cable brought the news that the Hamburg-American Line is building the Bismarck, 56,000 tons, the world's biggest vessel, and at Bremen there are under construction four 18,000-ton freight carriers, also the world's largest in that class. If the city builds piers to accommodate anything naval architects dream of, at least the nation should do what the city cannot do. Federal jurisdiction over navigable waters is exclusive. If the channels are to be deepened it must be done by the nation. All that it has done regarding the Hudson is to authorize a survey, due to the urgency of Representative HULBERT, the first New Yorker who was ever given a place on the Rivers and Harbors Committee. With the survey he may be able to do as much for the Hudson River piers as he did for the East River navy yard. The city is interested in both, and so is the nation, although Congress has been near-sighted about both. The Rivers and Harbors Committee is to hold sessions in this city this Summer, and the situation ought to be made clear to it.

FRIENDS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. R. B. HOWELL, the Nebraska member of the Republican National Committee, makes this confession about the regrettable apathy of the Republicans of the Middle West:

> The entire section is prosperous. The people have plenty of money, and advocacy of preparedness and criticism of President WILSON'S vacillating foreign policy, important issues in other parts of the country, seem to have little effect there.

It is painful to see the Republican Middle West consent to prosperity, an exclusively Republican product, under a Democratic Administration, but consent it does. It is indifferent or lukewarm as to preparedness. Mr. WILSON'S "vacillating" foreign policy has not stirred its wrath. What, then, remains? The Mexican question, Mr. HOWELL tells us, corroborating so many other ardent Republican searchers for an issue. This is vital, paramount, supreme. "Make the utmost of it. Make special effort "to bring home to voters of the "Middle West" the Mexican sins and shames of the Administration, says Mr. HOWELL. He even suggests that "victims" of Mexican anarchy be hired as campaign speakers.

Low mutters of the thunder which is expected to roll in Mr. HUGHES'S notification speech are heard already. Those faithful Huertistas, Mr. HENRY LANE WILSON and Mr. NELSON O'SHAUGHNESSY, have illuminated Republican headquarters.

Eager to obtain an account of the Mexican situation from a dispassionate source, Mr. HUGHES has sought the sage counsel of Senator ALBERT B. FALL, the New Mexico Conquistador. Mr. FALL'S unbiased attitude in regard to Mexico has been the inspiration of innumerable resolutions, speeches, interviews, and public documents. In turning to him Mr. HUGHES shows already the instinct of selecting wise advisers. "I "favor the immediate organization of "an army of 500,000 men, ostensibly "for the policing of Mexico or for "the invasion of that country, to pro-"tect our citizens, if necessary." Such is, or was, the moderation of Mr. HUGHES'S Mentor. In a few days we shall know if the Bridgehampton Telemachus is worthy of his guide.

REAPPORTIONMENT.

The unanimous decision of the Court of Appeals that the Reapportionment act of 1916 is unconstitutional and void comes as a sharp surprise to the Republicans. The recent decision of the Appellate Division had lulled them with the hope that they might get off with the loss of a Senator from Westchester. If worse were to come, at least only some unsound part of the masterpiece might be cut out, but the rest would stand. There is no health in it, the final tribunal finds. Unless the Legislature meets in hot haste and passes a new act, the next election must be controlled by the Reapportionment act of 1907.

The Republican brethren, for whom commodious coigns of vantage have been provided, are thrown on evil days. A lot of scientific cutting-up and parceling goes for naught. There is wailing and gnashing of teeth among the politicians of both parties in the new Assembly districts created and now discreated in the Bronx, Richmond, and Queens. New York County, deprived of eight Assembly districts by the masterpiece, can afford to smile at the ruin of it. To be sure, the county loses a Senator. What will Governor WHITMAN do? Petitions for places on the primary ballot must be filed between Aug. 15 and Aug. 22. An extraordinary session of the Legislature, if the members are duly docile, as some of the Democrats might not be inclined to be, could rush a new Reapportionment act through, but the time is short. Bitter perplexity for some of the faithful if the act of 1907 is stuck to. And experience of Republican studies in reapportionment is not too encouraging for a hurry-order Reapportionment act.

May the Republicans be a little more judicious and constitutional, and several diameters less greedy the next time.

DER TAG.

When the Reichstag meets, we are told, the Chancellor will be asked why "inspiring speeches by the Emperor "at the front are withheld from gen-"eral publication." They are inspiring, no doubt, but they no longer inspire the troops to fight for the same purposes as formerly. That was an inspiring speech which the Emperor delivered in August, 1914, while his armies were swooping on Paris and its fall was to be a matter of weeks at the most; when the plans of his Generals for a repetition of 1870 were being swiftly and terribly carried out. He was inspiring them then to attack, as now he is inspiring them to defense; he was inspiring them then to conquest, as now he is inspiring them to resistance. "We shall not relent," he said, "and we shall get to the "enemy's hide. We shall not lose our "faith and trust in our good old God "up there. We are determined to "win, and we must win." When he spoke these words Paris seemed in his grasp, and all that remained was to turn from the prostrate body of vanquished France to choke slow-moving Russia before she could get on her feet, and force England, with her "contemptible little army," to ask for peace. His exhortation today inspires a different kind of effort:

> English diplomacy brought about the war, and now an English offensive is intended to carry the operations to German soil, into our towns and villages, to the peril and undoing of our helpless women and children. Your duty is to break the English offensive; to prove once more that Germany is invincible, and reduce to despair the relentless enemies of our country, so that they will sue for peace on terms honorable and profitable to Germany.

Inspiring words. But they no longer inspire his hearers to "get to the enemy's hide." They inspire his hearers to keep the enemy from getting to his hide. The object now is to prove that Germany cannot be crushed, so that the enemy, "reduced to despair," will give it up. "We shall not relent," he said in 1914. "The relentless enemies of our country," he says in 1916. The power of relenting or not relenting has changed hands. The shoe is on the other foot. Conquer was the watchword of 1914, resist is the watchword of 1916. Has the light penetrated the general German mind? Some of it has penetrated the Kaiser's. He seeks desperately to revive the old hate of England, he sings again the Hassgesang:

> The English built up during the years before the war the combination of countries which at a given signal fell upon us, attacked us, the most peaceful and peace-desiring people in the world.
>
> "We have one foe, and one alone." Der Tag is at hand, is actually here. But how different is its coming from the anticipation when, "in the Cap-"tain's mess, in the banquet hall, sat "feasting the officers, one and all." It was to be the Day when "we shall "not relent, and we shall get to the "enemy's hide." It is the Day, but not that Day; it is the Day when "your duty is to break the English offensive."

A FUTILE "SETTLEMENT."

The settlement agreed upon behind closed doors by the cloak manufacturers and the union officials was a sort of triumph for the reactionary group in the Manufacturers' Association who were bent on destroying the protocol and for the revolutionary group in the ranks of the union who were determined to win back their freedom to strike. Both these groups were opposed to arbitration. The terms of the settlement have been rejected by a majority of the workers. As a result of the long struggle, lasting thirteen weeks and costing many millions of dollars, the manufacturers have gained nothing. In the pamphlet issued by them early in the strike the employers declared that they were opposed to arbitration because "such "methods do not result in substantial "justice" and "under this form of "procedure every question is com-"promised." The proposed settlement was a compromise. It did not guarantee to the employers the "right of discharge" and the "open shop" which they declared in the beginning to be "nonarbitrable." On the contrary, the "preferential union shop" was to be again established, exactly in accordance with the interpretation of the Mayor's Council of Conciliation. The right of discharge, which under the protocol the employers exercised subject to review by a Board of Grievances, would have still been exercised subject to the menace of strikes whenever the union became dissatisfied.

The Manufacturers' Association has sacrificed millions of dollars in trying to "save the face" of its stupid and blundering leaders. It has defied public opinion and injured the trade name of New York City. It has almost entirely lost the prestige gained by six years of earnest effort in establishing a new instrument of industrial peace. In place of the protocol the employers tried to substitute an armed truce, each side being free to renew the fight at any time. They would have increased their labor cost by granting the union a shorter week and a higher wage scale. They would have assumed responsibility for the behavior of contractors or sub-manufacturers who are not members of the association. In return for these concessions they boasted that they had secured the abolition of the protocol, which it was for their own best interest to preserve. They have been defeated, but their victory would have been empty. Sooner or later the protocol will be restored in the garment industry. It is a pity, however, that after so much suffering more must come before the lessons of law and reason are fully learned.

INSURING THE CITY'S FUTURE.

The Board of Estimate adopted a rule of reason regarding new buildings in this city by a vote of 15 to 1. Probably that vote reflects the balance of opinion outside the board as well as within it. If the vote is not unanimous it is because there are hard cases under all rules, and there are specific reasons which naturally may influence individuals in placing their personal interests above those of the public. Such cases were mentioned in the debate, and they were properly disregarded. Americans are extreme in basing their institutions upon human or natural rights, which are regarded as supreme over enacted rights. But there can be no natural right to use your property so as to advantage yourself at your neighbor's loss. The report of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions is adopted because of the practice to that effect becoming so general that the welfare of the city at large was threatened. The ordinance limiting the heights and volumes of construction was adopted for the benefit of the city, which should prevail over individual rights which can be exercised only prejudicially to others. No buildings should be allowed different from what all buildings might be. There might be exceptions under unusual conditions, many of which are provided for under the rule itself, but upon the whole there should be uniformity of use, construction, and profit among all buildings similarly situated.

That is inconceivable regarding buildings outside the rule and its exceptions, as they stand or as they may be modified upon cause shown hereafter. No city could be composed of fifty-story structures any more than a city could be comprised within a single structure. If it were mechanically possible, it would be undesirable for sanitary and economic reasons. Some rule is necessary unless license is to be given to a few to absorb the profits belonging to all owners in a fair distribution, if they choose to avail themselves of their option of improvement. No doubt there is a check put upon some extreme developments, and some speculative profits. In such cases there is a loss of values both for taxation and for individual profit. But the number of such cases is few compared to the multitude of cases in which values will be stabilized, and in time enlarged by stabilization. Under the rule of unreason in construction there have been enormous losses both to the taxgatherers and to the private owners who have suffered by piratical construction. Those who have darkened their neighbors' lights and obstructed the common utilities by undue engorgement of streets and roads and sewers have found that their greed recoiled upon themselves. They have taken profits for a short term of years, and have taken a permanent loss.

It has been thought that dear land necessitated high buildings. It is just the other way round. High buildings have made some land dear and have cheapened more of other land equally entitled to a high value. It is necessary to reach an accommodation regarding the point where the land carries the building and the building carries the land. If construction is carried so far that the costs of erection and operation reduce the net return from the total investment below the point where a lower and cheaper construction would return a larger net yield, the construction is not justified. The new rule represents solid opinion regarding abnormal construction, and limitation of it will be for the benefit of the city's tax values as well as for the benefit of those who have calculated that skyscrapers were mines of wealth. The first ones were. Later ones were less so. There are owners of some who wish they had their money back, so that they might use it differently. The limitation of excessively high structures will raise the average height of construction throughout the city and will raise the aggregate of values. Unlimited construction has reduced the average height of construction.

The skyscrapers notwithstanding, New York is stories lower in average construction than other cities which never fell victims to a craze which reflects great credit upon the boldness and initiative of our engineers and investors, but which has come to a natural check. The city's future will owe even more to the boldness of conception and to firmness of insistence upon this reform than it already owes to those who insisted, against greater opposition, upon the removing of the incumbrances from our too small sidewalk accommodations. Both are based upon the general good rather than on any wrongful limitation of private interests. The building code supplements the dual subway, and comes just in time to enable it to do its best work. Already there are encroachments of undesirable nature upon choice spots opened by the new avenues of traffic, and which would lessen their reasonable expectation for their highest improvement. The city is in rare good luck to get its subways and building code so nearly together. Each of Chairman BASSETT'S associate Commissioners shares the praise which is due to none more than to him among the signers of the report. The unusually capable staff of engineers and other assistants is also entitled to honorable mention, with regrets that specification is not practicable among so many.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Precaution That Is a Weapon.

With the extension to the Bronx of the Westchester trolley strike, the amount and seriousness of the public's inconvenience are proportionately increased, and both, certainly, were great enough before. A suburban region without street car service is habitable with such difficulty and expense that for many it would be practically uninhabitable were the absence of a facility to which life there has been long adjusted to be continued over any considerable period. An immediate solution of the strike problem is therefore more than desirable—it is necessary to the safeguarding of many and large interests—and somehow or other the war between the trolley company and its employés should be ended at once.

The company is threatened with a loss of its franchise if it does not run cars, and, while that threat is not a very alarming one to the object of it, still it serves as an excuse for the company when it asks the affected towns how cars can be run when ordinances have been passed that in effect make the employment of new men impossible by requiring a preliminary training for fifteen days, as such training could be given only by the very men who are on strike.

These ordinances, though they have caused and are continuing the present absurd deadlock, and though they consequently deserve the condemnation they are receiving, do serve a useful and commendable purpose when a trolley company and its employés are on good terms, which is, of course, most of the time. They insure the public against the dangers incidental to having inexperienced men on the front and back platforms of the cars, and while these dangers are small in comparison with those that would follow—and sometimes have followed—a like use of the same sort of men on grown-up railways, they are still real.

This explains, in part, at least, why it was easy to get the towns to adopt these ordinances. They were proposed as the safety measure they are, and nothing was said about their effectiveness as a weapon in the hands of strikers.

Their Sins Found Them Out.

While it could hardly be said with justice that the Colonel is responsible for the sanitary condition of Oyster Bay, yet, as by far the most distinguished and powerful citizen of the little town, his failure to discover till this late day, and only when confronted by an emergency of a character particularly alarming to him, that its sanitary condition was outrageously and disgracefully bad—that does go some distance toward justifying stern inquiries as to why he, a great reformer, has not before this attended to an evil so close at hand.

Of course it isn't quite fair that Oyster Bay, which presumably attends to its public and private housekeeping in much the same way as, and no more badly than, most other towns of its size, should be held up to a special censure simply because one very interesting man lives in it. Complaint about this unfairness, however, would be unreasonable, for it is to the same very interesting man that the town owes the fact that its name is familiar throughout this land and several others. Such fame is distinctly, measurably, and materially profitable. It helps trade, increases the value of real estate, and conduces to the general happiness of the inhabitants. Oyster Bay, therefore, should have been on its guard against such a scandal as has now come upon it because of its reprehensible habits, and the Colonel, too, should have been more careful.

It and he might have known that sooner or later the sins there committed in the matter of sewage disposal and the like would be bared to the partly grieved and partly exultant gaze of the whole country. They who are down need fear no fall, but those on an elevation, literal or metaphorical, should combine watchfulness of their steps with liveliness thereof.

Doubtless Oyster Bay will clean up immediately. That everybody now knows how much it wanted cleaning up, and that everybody will watch the process with an air of disdainful superiority, is its well-deserved punishment. Of the punishment the Colonel will get his share in the comments of his critics, especially if he should ever "run" for anything again. He says that he is out of politics, but that describes a momentary rather than a permanent status. He will not stay out—he can't.

Borderland Troubles Considered.

Reports from the camps on the Texas line continue to be confusing. On the one hand, we hear the most solemn of official asseverations that everything in them is all right; on the other, that negligence vies with incompetence in making the lives of the soldiers miserable and perilous. From this welter of contradictions, however, a few certainties do emerge—among them the certainty that the laudations and the denunciations alike are all true or all false, according to the point of view. Observers who best realize that war, and even preparation for war, makes more or less of hardship inevitable commend a state of affairs which to observers with a distinctly civilian turn of mind seems little or nothing less than dreadful.

Surely the camps are not all right, for camps never were, and surely, too, they are not all wrong, for the responsible officers in charge, it can safely be assumed, are doing about the best they can with the resources at their command.

Not much is proved by the solemnly noted fact that no complaints are coming from the regular army. The members of that force have had long training in taking what comes and saying nothing—for publication. The militiamen, on the contrary, are an articulate lot, with much confidence in the virtues of publicity, and they know of no reason why they should not make audible remarks about sufferings considered by them, with not a little reason, to be unnecessary.

The recent mobilization was conducted hurriedly, which is the same thing as saying that it was conducted badly, and denials of that obvious truth are irritating as well as useless. Exactly such stories as are now coming from the Texas camps came from those in which KITCHENER'S army was gathered and schooled for war. That they have not come from the French and German camps is not because no basis existed for them there, but because the censorship was stricter and the discipline more effective than either will ever be in England or the United States.

Important for the Women.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent discussion whether the women at the coming national election will cast their votes as a unit for the political party that most obviously favors the cause brings to mind Mrs. Snowden's answer to my query at a meeting in Springfield, Mass. I asked her for whom would the advocates of woman suffrage work—the able member of Parliament who opposed the cause, or the inefficient member of Parliament who supported her suffrage views. Mrs. Snowden answered quickly that the women would endeavor to bring about the re-election of the weak member. I said: "Then you consider that the cause of woman suffrage is more important than all the combined problems confronting the British people?" She tartly replied, "Yes, for the women."

J. R. LEWIS.

Holyoke, Mass., July 25, 1916.

Married Men on the Border.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article headed "Dissatisfaction at the Border" I have read with great interest, and believe that too much cannot be said as to the injustice to married men, members of the militia, who are retained on the border. It is to be regretted that the commanders should have any jurisdiction as to the discharge of the married men with families dependent upon them. Sentiment as to the regret of or embarrassment to a commander when he loses older men in the married class should play no part in the decision as to the duty of the married men. The guardsmen willingly, at great sacrifice, responded generously to their country's call. Now that hostilities have been averted the Government should order the married men to go home.

GEORGE P. MELLICK.

Plainfield, N. J., July 25, 1916.

WHEN THE CALL IS SOUNDED.

They will come from the hill and the valley,
They will come from the mountain and plain;
From the deeps and the heights they will rally
At the sound of the bugle's refrain.
They will come in their youth and their beauty
With valorous daring and skill,
And all will be patriot duty,
And all will be patriot will.

Not once will the echo, repeating,
Ring emptily over the plain,
But, swelled with the voices of greeting,
Redouble the clarion strain.
From hearths that are shadowed with sorrow,
From homes that are happy and gay,
They will come at the summons tomorrow
To march to the heat of the fray.

The day when the war-cry is sounded
Not one will show vestige of fear,
But numbers in haste will be rounded
And all will be courage and cheer.
They will come from the mountain and valley,
A noble, invincible band,
To the Flag of the Free they will rally—
The Flag of their own Native Land!

LURANA SHELDON.

AMERICAN IDEALS AND THE ISSUES OF THE WAR.

Should We Not Protect the Future of Our Institutions by Contributing Active Support to Those Nations Fighting to Uphold Similar Conceptions of Government?

By CHARLES W. ELIOT,
President Emeritus of Harvard University.

It is not yet clear whether the field for American ideals is to be enlarged or diminished by the great war, and their adoption facilitated or obstructed. Much has been said and written of late about the ideals and the idealism of the American people; but the phrases are vaguely used, and convey to most people only cloudy impressions. It is, therefore, desirable to discuss tersely but comprehensively the question, What are American ideals?

What are now called American ideals have had various origins, and have been gradually developed during three centuries past. They did not flash upon the American public mind, but emerged slowly from long discussions, actual warfare, and imperfect putting in practice of tentative theories. They may be conveniently divided into three classes—religious, political, and social.

Ideals Regarding Religion.

Almost all the important migrations to America from 1620 down have had as their prime motive escape from religious bondage or persecution. The Pilgrim Fathers were Separatists, who literally sought in the American wilderness freedom to worship God in the way they preferred. The Puritans of Massachusetts Bay were escaping from religious persecution in England. When the Huguenots came to America in large numbers they, too, were escaping from persecution by the Roman Catholic Church in France. The Presbyterians who came to America, and particularly the Scotch Covenanters, were free thinkers of their day who objected strenuously to both prelacy and popery, and maintained the equality of all the clergy—a rank heresy in the eyes of every hierarchy. The Dutch Reformed and the Genevan Church of the sixteenth century were dangerous advocates of civil liberty. The Quakers, Baptists, and Anabaptists who came to America—all wanted freedom to worship God, each in his own way.

Each of these churches was an authoritative and narrow-minded church in its own field. Their aim was liberty for themselves in their peculiar tenets and practices—not liberty for all. Each church would have preferred not to be disturbed by the presence of any other church. Nevertheless, out of these confused conditions came slowly four American ideals of supreme importance which ultimately became fixed or settled in the Constitution of the United States:

1. No connection between Church and State.
2. No religious organization exercising domination over the political action of individuals or of groups.
3. For the individual no disabilities and no privileges on account of his religion.
4. For the State not only toleration for all varieties of religion, but protection and fostering for all.

Political Ideals of the Pilgrims.

The most important political ideals of America took their origin in the colony at Plymouth. There was set up a government which rested on a compact voluntarily entered into Nov. 11, 1620, by those who were to be governed, and on manhood suffrage without either literacy or property qualifications. There was instituted an elective Executive possessing large powers, but chosen annually by a popular assembly. The little colony abandoned thus the feudal system and the theory of rule by divine right, and established a State which was not a superhuman power entitled to the services and lives of its subjects, but a Commonwealth. In that frail and exposed colony every man was entitled to bear arms, and bore arms for the common defense. In short, the Pilgrims established in Plymouth a civil body politic competent to enact such just and equal laws "as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the colony."

The scale of their wonderful experiment was small, but its conceptions were profound, and its results vast beyond measure or, indeed, imagination. Some of their political achievements did not prove permanent. The Stuarts in the third quarter of the seventeenth century were partially successful in putting checks on provincial independence in America, and in securing for the Crown direct control in nearly all the American Colonies. They aimed at the substitution of royal for proprietary or elective governments; and William III. at first seemed to accept the policy of his predecessors. After the English revolution of 1689 was consolidated the Colonies succeeded in procuring the restoration of their representative Assemblies.

American Political Ideals.

The seventeenth century saw the following ideals evolved on American soil:

1. Government resting on the consent and co-operation of the governed.
2. Manhood suffrage.
3. The elective Executive.
4. Just and equal laws.
5. The general good.
6. The popular Assembly, democratic or representative.

By a gradual development through one hundred and fifty years of colonial experience, the American people arrived at the severance of the connection of the Colonies with Great Britain; and in their Declaration of Independence proclaimed: "That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed," * * * and declared "that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States; and that as free and independent States they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other things which independent States may of right do." Thus were set up by a conspicuous act and in a memorable document another group of American ideals—for the individual, potential social equality and an inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; for the free State independence and all the powers which empires and monarchies had ever exercised.

Ideals in the Constitution.

Twelve years later the brief preamble of the Constitution of the United States describes admirably the American ideal of government and its objects: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America." It would appear from this passage that union, public justice, domestic tranquillity, the common defense, the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty were among the ideals of the American people.

In a letter from George Washington, President of the convention, to the President of Congress, submitting the Constitution to the Congress, these pregnant sentences occur: "Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well on situation and circumstance as on the object to be attained. It is at all times difficult to draw with precision the line between those rights which must be surrendered and those rights which may be reserved." This is another precise statement of an American ideal about popular government. It exists to secure public and private liberty, but in every actual case of planning and organizing a government some liberties of the individual have to be sacrificed to the stability and unity of the new structure. The spirit of compromise and of ready submission to the will of the majority must in successive generations inspire the policies of a heterogeneous, free people inhabiting a broad territory. Moreover, majorities in power must not be tyrannical and violent, but moderate and considerate toward minorities.

Social Ideals.

Some of the most important American ideals are primarily social, though mixed with religious and political conceptions. Thus, Americans desire and aim at social equality; not that they believe all men to be born equal as regards capacity and character, but that they desire all men and women to encounter opportunity and win social status, each in proportion to their capacity and character, innate or acquired. They wish for each individual in democratic society the chance to be and do his best. Americans are usually quite aware that differences of capacity, if men are free, inevitably lead to differences in regard to possessions, influence, and power; and they have no objection to any leadership in politics or business which is based on superior power to imagine, plan, and labor. They do not object to distinctions of birth, provided that birth means inherited ability or education. They earnestly desire education for all children; and an educated people of all ranks is one of their dearest ideals.

This universal education, however, is not for the purpose of producing more serviceable subjects for an absolute government, but for making wiser and happier citizens of a free State. Parents desire for their children, and mean to give them, a better education than they had themselves; and every American community meets taxation for education with satisfaction and desires that it increase. This is an American ideal of the highest value. It is an ideal of the common people, aspiring to a fluent or mobile social state in which good and competent persons easily make their way up and foolish, weak, or wicked persons inevitably drop down; because society maintains no privileges except those founded on character and attainments.

Freedom of Speech and of the Press.

The American public is hopeful in regard to governmental and social relations in the future, and expects more good things to be realized or put into practice in coming time than in past in regard to religion and its institutions, the sense of human brotherhood and unity, the domestic relations, and the promotion by representative government of the public health, comfort and pleasure.

The whole American people believes in freedom of speech and of the press and desires the utmost publicity for all political and social proposals or projects, local, national, or international. It believes that a people which is free politically, industrially, and socially will in the long run be more efficient than a people that is not; because freedom cultivates personal initiative and is the only atmosphere in which self-control can be gained. In general it believes intensely in freedom of every sort, in spite of the fact that freedom implies liability of the individual, the group, or society as a whole, to fall, to err, and to sin. The limit on the individual's freedom which the American ideal of Government imposes is only this: the individual exercising his own rights must not impair the equal rights of others to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. From childhood to death the characteristic American abhors and resists the minute regulation of his conduct by superior authority. Even right conduct or behavior, if the result of submission to the will of another, does not conform to his ideal of a fruitful liberty.

The Desire to Acquire Property.

The desire to acquire property and to use that property for the benefit of family and descendants is well-nigh universal among Americans. This desire is sometimes sordid, or selfish, or materialistic; but it is much oftener altruistic and moral. To satisfy it one must be diligent, frugal, and self-denying as regards momentary or unproductive gratifications. The wide distribution of private property makes the progress of socialism proper in the United States very difficult, although it does not hinder the development of a just collectivism. To acquire and hold private property in his own right has been a leading motive with every emigrant from Europe to America from the days of Jamestown, New Amsterdam, Plymouth, and Boston down to the present moment. The institution of private property, and the security of such property for humblest and highest alike, with the reverence for law and the sanctity of contracts which make property secure, are important American ideals.

The American social ideals, then, may be concisely stated as follows:

1. A mobile social state in which the individual is free to do his best, and to enjoy the fruits of his efforts.
2. Universal education, not confined to childhood.
3. The habitual expectation of more truth, light, and good for mankind.
4. Publicity.
5. Efficiency through freedom and a discipline in which free men co-operate.
6. Widely diffused private property protected by equal laws.

Ideals of the Warring Nations.

Any thoughtful person who gets a firm hold upon these American ideals—religious, political and social—will have no difficulty in deciding to which side in the great European war his own hopes and wishes tend. Great Britain and France have achieved nearly the same religious freedom and toleration which the North American republic has achieved. The British Empire as a whole offers the most striking example in the world of the advantages of religious toleration. The political ideals of Great Britain, France, Italy and Belgium are substantially the same as those of America. The social ideals of the French, although they had a somewhat different origin and a decidedly different historical development, are now, after forty-five years of stable republican government, almost identical with those of Americans. England and Italy are still incumbered with lingering survivals of the feudal system, but Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa are frankly democratic, both politically and socially.

On the other hand, the Central Monarchies and their educated classes accept the divine right of kings and the exercise by divinely commissioned and permanent executives of powers which in America can be exercised only by representative Assemblies of short tenure. In these monarchies the feudal system survives in strong force. In Germany the theory of the State as the possessor or owner of the subject, with an absolute claim on his life and services, irrespective of the subject's interests and happiness, is the dominating principle in the national organization. In short, the chief Prussian ideals of Government and society are the very opposite of those held by the American people. If one set be sound and beneficial, the other must be false and harmful.

American Ideals and the War.

Assuming that the American ideals are the right and hopeful ones, have Americans any duties to perform in helping to resist the forcing on Europe and the world of the opposite ideals? For twenty-three months observant and thoughtful Americans have watched the prodigious efforts of the German Government to conquer and hold Belgium, Northern France, and Poland—efforts accompanied by an unexampled destruction of life and treasure, and an unprecedented ruthlessness toward its own subjects and its enemies alike. The two sides having now acquired about equal skill in the use of the new implements of death and destruction, and exhibiting equal courage and endurance in the private soldier and the line officer, and no marked difference in the capacity of the general staffs to win decisive victories, one side or the other must become satisfied—before peace can come—that it is unable to make its ideals and desires to prevail. Shall that side be Germany and her allies, or France, Belgium, and Great Britain and their allies?

By taking active part with France, Belgium, and Great Britain in support of their ideals, America would effectively support her own, and defend herself against possible future attack on her territory or her institutions. In such a gigantic struggle, in which the future of civilization is in play, is it worthy of America to confine herself to an ineffective vindication of neutral rights at sea, and to moderate charitable giving? In the great war France, Belgium, and Great Britain are fighting the battle of public liberty and justice, and of human rights. It is time for Americans to ask themselves—How can we help?

CHARLES W. ELIOT.

HELP FOR DUMB ANIMALS.

Work Done in Naples by a Society for Their Protection.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I should be very grateful if you would again find space in your columns for an appeal on behalf of the Naples Society for the Protection of Animals. A few statistics of the work done by its agents during the last year will give some idea of its activity:

Vehicles to which extra animals were attached	24,079
Vehicles properly balanced	11,632
Vehicles from which persons were made to alight	29,594
Vehicles of which the load was diminished	2,904
Confiscated—	
Sticks used for beating	26,433
Sticks with nails used as goads	55
Relieved—Animals carried head downward, with legs tied together	13,171
Prosecutions—Beating, kicking, working animals suffering with sores, and otherwise ill-treating horses, mules, donkeys, and oxen	1,697

We have had special difficulties to contend with during the last twelve months, as several of our agents have been called away to join the army, while our funds have diminished in consequence of the absence of all visitors to Naples during last Winter. But I appeal with confidence to our generous friends in America, feeling sure that in spite of the manifold claims upon them at this terrible time, they will not allow our work of mercy here to languish.

Subscriptions and donations may be sent to Mrs. Percy Carew Essex, 54 Overstrand Mansions, Battersea Park, London, S. W., and to our Director, Captain B. G. Basso, R. I. N. R., 8 Via Vittoria, Naples, or to myself at 7 Chiatamone, Naples.

PRINCESS MELE BARESE,
President of the Naples Society for the Protection of Animals.

Naples, June 30, 1916.

Characters in Short Stories.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mrs. Gerald, in her review of the short stories of O. Henry, says: "In a short story you should be able to imagine, from the way the characters act, how they would act in an entirely different set of circumstances." I have lived with myself for nearly fifty years, and for at least a fair share of that time have been an observing and reasoning person, with some perspective on my own character. Still, I cannot say that at any time I was able to foretell what my exact actions afterward proved to be "in an entirely different set of circumstances." I've often imagined I would act in a preconceived manner in case of certain events; in fact, was quite sure of it. But did I? Oh, no! And do others? Am I different from the great majority, less positive of self-control? My observation has been to the contrary. Are writers true to life in depicting characters that would respond to the call of varied circumstances in a prescribed manner? 'Tis a great art, I think, to even correctly "expand an anecdote."

M. V. H.

Athens, Penn., July 25, 1916.

The Best Glasses for Soldiers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In watching the Seventh Regiment pass, on its way to the front, I noticed that of those men wearing glasses the majority had eyeglasses and very few had spectacles. I know from experience that a pair of eyeglasses insecurely perched on the nose has little chance of surviving one day of action. Even a heavy wind will sometimes dispose of them and such work as breaking one's way through brush is almost certain to knock them off. Spectacles without metal rims encircling the lenses are almost as fragile. Glasses are a serious nuisance at best, for a soldier, and if a man is at all dependent on them the only safe ones are steel-rimmed lenses, with the loops behind the ears.

S. F.

New York, July 20, 1916.

RIOT AT RENEWAL OF CLOAK STRIKE

Police Reserves Called Out to Quell Tumult Among Thousands of Workers.

CLUBS USED IN STRUGGLE

Leaders' Agreement Repudiated Without Vote and Strikers Cry "Sold Out!"

All hope of an immediate settlement of the thirteen weeks' garment strike was killed in a riot of more than 10,000 hysterical cloakmakers in front of Stuyvesant Casino, Second Avenue and Ninth Street, yesterday when Benjamin Schlesinger, President of the union, tried to present for ratification the agreement drafted by representatives of the strikers and manufacturers. The agreement was to have been submitted to a referendum today, but after the demonstation it was thrown away and Schlesinger ordered the strike to go on until the rank and file of the workers had won a complete victory or had had enough of striking.

Early in the morning the strikers began to gather in the vicinity of the Casino and inflammatory speeches were made urging them to balk the ratification of the agreement on the ground that it did not grant the union enough concessions. About 10 o'clock the 500 shop chairmen who were to decide whether the agreement was to be submitted to a referendum began to gather in the hall. The crowd of several hundred strikers grew to a thousand and then as the word spread it gew rapidly.

When Schlesinger arrived at 11:30 o'clock to place the agreement before the chairmen there were angry cries against him and a rush was made for the front door of the hall as he entered. The few policemen on duty were swept aside although they used their clubs freely. The police reserves from the Fifth Street station were called out and charged the throng. It was said that many of those injured by police clubs had to be taken away by their friends. The police made three arrests.

Tumult in the Hall.

In the hall Schlesinger found himself unable to go on with his explanation of the terms of the agreement ratified early in the morning by the Strike Committee by a vote of 43 to 40. The shop chairmen then began to debate and Schlesinger offered to explain again. There were cheers for him but more hisses. Sol Metz, head of Local No. 1, responsible for much criticism of the strike leaders, tried to speak but finally made his exit through a rear window. At last the chairmen decided not to submit the agreement to a referendum and Schlesinger declared that the strike was on again.

In the meantime the crowd outside had grown to formidable proportions. Women cried and screamed. Then part of the crowd went to Beethoven Hall and held a meeting that was nothing but a tumult for the two hours it lasted.

"Let the leaders show their faces if they dare," shouted one infuriated woman. "We'll throw them out. What we want is real leaders. We have been sold out by them."

The agreement which the workers repudiated gave them a 5 per cent. increase in wages, the preferential shop, a decrease of one hour a week in hours, a system of price fixing and the continuation of a board of sanitary control. But it gave the manufacturers the right to decrease or increase the number of employes as conditions demanded. It was this that led to the bitterest opposition. The Socialist element declared this meant the abolition of the system of equal distribution of work.

Worn to exhaustion by the hard and almost sleepless fight he has made for two weeks to settle the strike, Schlesinger said last night that if the rank and file of the workers wanted to fight on he would lead them to the best of his ability.

A Plea for Order.

"I want to ask the strikers to remain orderly, as they have in the past," he said. "Repetition of today's exhibition will not help us any. The strikers have been peaceful for thirteen weeks. I hope they will continue this policy as long as the strike lasts."

The union treasury is about exhausted through the heavy expenses of the long strike. The payment of union benefits was suspended a week ago. Many of the workers are facing starvation. Hundreds have been evicted from their homes.

The manufacturers, with $50,000,000 in orders waiting, did not attempt to conceal their disappointment over the failure of the strike settlement. They take the stand that they will wait for the union to renew overtures for a settlement.

Two weeks ago Mayor Mitchel arranged a conference between representatives of both sides, over which Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, presided. That failed and the secret conferences, which ended in the drafting of the repudiated agreement, followed. Ten days ago a committee of thirty-five prominent business men asked President Wilson to intervene in the strike on the ground that it was of national importance, and he requested the Secretary of Labor and Secretary of Commerce to make an investigation. This was deferred when it was learned of the secret negotiations.

Schlesinger said last night that the repudiation of the agreement showed that the only solution of the problem was arbitration, for which the union has contended all along. It was the contention of the manufacturers that they would never submit to arbitration, which led the union leaders to go into the direct conferences.

Strikers' Resentment Aroused.

Hundreds of the workers yesterday had newspaper clippings containing a statement by E. J. Wile, President of the Manufacturers' Protective Association, in which he said:

We have now succeeded in four fundamental principles: First, the elimination of the arbitrator; second, the right to hire employes and discharge them; third, we have retained the equal distribution of work, and fourth, prices once established cannot be resettled.

The workers resented this claim of victory for the employers.

Robert W. Bruère, who has acted as adviser for the strikers, issued a statement last night in which he said:

The relection by the mass of the workers of a tentative agreement drafted by the Conference Committee of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union and the Executive Committee of the Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association, came as a great surprise to the public. The proposed agreement provided no machinery in the nature of a Council of Conciliation or Board of Arbitration for the redress of grievances or for the enforcement of the provisions of the proposed contract. The great majority of the men are firmly of the opinion that without the protection of some disinterested body the industry will be thrown back into the state of anarchy that existed prior to the creation of the protocol in 1910.

In drafting and submitting an agreement, from which the public as represented by the Council of Conciliation or Board of Arbitration had been eliminated, the officers of the union made a great concession to the manufacturers, to which they felt themselves compelled by the knowledge that more than 200,000 human beings had been brough face to face with starvation by the long duration of the lockout and strike. Under the circumstances they felt themselves morally bound to make the best possible compromise with the manufacturers that had defiantly refused to submit their cases to any fair-minded and impartial tribunal.

The revolt of the workers against this concession finally demonstrates that it is impossible in this highly complex industry to arrive at an agreement that will be fair alike to the employers and the workers and that will bring durable peace without the intervention of a Board of Arbitration in which the public is adequately represented.

Neither side had any hope to hold out last night as to another attempt for a peaceful settlement of the strike."

CLEARS SPANNELL'S VICTIM.

Report on Killing of Lieut. Col. Butler and Mrs. Spannell.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, July 26.—The official report on the killing of Lieut. Col. M. C. Butler at Alpine, Texas, last week by Harry Spannell completely clears the name of the dead officer.

The report transmitted to General Funston today by Colonel J. A. Gaston, District Commander, with headquarters at Marfa, says that Colonel Butler was aware Spannell was jealous of his wife and took care never to be with her except when others were present. Colonel Gaston, who hurried to Alpine immediately following word of the shooting, says that Colonel and Mrs. Butler and Mr. and Mrs. Spannell had gone to the home of a friend who was ill, and on their return to the hotel, where all lived, it was suggested that all, as a precaution, should wash their hands.

Colonel Gaston says that shortly after this Spannell went to the Butlers' room and finding, apparently, only Colonel Butler and Mrs. Spannell there began to upbraid his wife. At this point, however, Mrs. Butler came out of the bathroom and pointed out to him that she was one of the party. Soon afterward Spannell left. Colonel and Mrs. Spannell on the ride that ended in their being killed.

FAVERSHAM AS ORESTES.

To Produce Le Gallienne's Version with Massenet's Score.

William Faversham has completed arrangements for the first performance on any stage of a new version of the "Orestes" of Aeschylus by Richard Le Gallienne, with the first public rendition in America of Massenet's score especially composed for the Greek drama.

The performance will take place early in September in an open-air amphitheatre on the estate of Roland R. Conklin at Huntington, L. I., on the shore of Oyster Bay, directly opposite Colonel Roosevelt's home. The amphitheatre, which combines both the early Greek and Roman architecture, was recently completed, and it is Mr. Conklin's plan to give an entertainment unusual in character there each year. There will be one afternoon and one night performance of each production, and the proceeds will be given to some charitable organization.

The Massenet score was originally heard several years ago at the Comédié Française in connection with Leconte de Lisle's version of "Orestes." After Mr. Conklin and Mr. Faversham decided to present Mr. Le Gallienne's version of "Orestes" the matter of using the Massenet music was taken up by cable and after several weeks of negotiation was arranged.

The production will be on an elaborate scale. There will be 500 persons in the ensemble, including the principals, a symphony orchestra of seventy-five, a chorus, and Greek dancers. Mr. Faversham will appear in the title rôle, Julia Arthur will portray Clytemnestra, and Julie Opp will be the Cassandra. Negotiations with other stars are pending. In October Mr. Faversham will begin rehearsals in Shaw's "Getting Married."

MISS M. CAMPBELL A BRIDE.

Wedc H. C. Platt in St. Mary's Church, Scarborough-on-Hudson.

The wedding of Miss Mildred Campbell, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. John W. Campbell and Mrs. Campbell of Tarrytown, N. Y., and Hamilton Carl Platt took place last evening in St. Mary's Church at Scarborough-on-Hudson. The Rev. Charles Baldwin officiated.

The bride was gowned in white taffeta embroidered in silver, and wore a veil of tulle, caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white sweet peas.

The young Miss Margaret Kies, a cousin of the bride, acted as flower girl. She wore a white frock and carried a silver basket filled with rosebuds.

Thomas W. Platt was best man for his brother, and the ushers were Harry Swain and Dr. H. V. Glafke. Dr. Norman Barnesby gave his sister-in-law in marriage. After the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. Barnesby at Scarborough.

Mr. Platt is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Platt of Mount Vernon, N. Y. He and his bride will sail for China shortly to make their home, as Mr. Platt is in business there.

Miss de Palkowska to Wed.

The wedding of Miss Alexandra de Palkowska, only daughter of Mrs. Celine de Palkowska of 33 West Sixty-seventh Street, to Harry Howard Patterson of Mobile, Ala., will be celebrated this evening in St. Stephen's Church, the Rev. Nathan Seagle, rector of the church, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Henry Phipps Ross of Boston, a friend of the bridegroom. Following the ceremony a reception will be held at the home of the bride's mother. A large party of friends, who came up from the South for the occasion, is stopping at the Vanderbilt.

Miss Eileen B. Earl Engaged.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 26.—Announcement has been made of the engagement of Miss Eileen B. Earl, daughter of Mrs. John C. Earl of Gates Avenue, to Frank W. Abel, son of Mr. and Mrs. Barnard Abel, also of Montclair.

Sistine Choir Soloists Coming Here.

For the first time in the history of the Vatican, the four chief soloists of the Sistine choir have received permission to leave Italy, and arrangements have been made for them to make a tour of the United States under the direction of the Lyric Concert Company, of which J. Oppenheimer is manager. The singers who will come are choral Chaplains Gentili, contralto; Gabrielle, soprano; Vitti, tenor, and Givoni, bass. The Sistine choir enjoys the exclusive privileges of singing at the Vatican services at which the Pope officiates in person. It was founded in the fourth century by St. Sylvester.

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GRAFT NOW CHARGED IN SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Wallstein Asks Dismissal of Two Men for Taking Commissions from Dealers.

GIFTS TO BOARD MEMBERS

Commissioner Says In Letter to Mayor That Inquiry Should Cover the Whole Bureau.

Commissioner of Accounts Leonard M. Wallstein, in a letter to the Mayor yesterday, recommended the dismissal of William A. Casson and Francis J. O'Malley, clerks in the Bureau of Supplies of the Board of Education, on the charge that they had taken commissions from supply houses, and urged a searching investigation of the bureau.

Commissioner Wallstein also said there was further room for investigation in the system by which the two men are alleged to have sought to protect themselves from exposure. This consisted, according to the letter, of getting supply dealers to present to members of the Board of Education books which they had signified that they wanted; of getting jobs with supply houses for relatives and friends of their superior officers and of Commissioners of the Board of Education, and of insuring the silence of subordinates by lending them money and holding the notes over their heads. A copy of the letter and a transcript of the hearing were sent to District Attorney Swann.

The investigation was made at the request of President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education and Raymond B. Fosdick, a member of the board. The board held a session behind closed doors late yesterday afternoon, but information regarding their action was refused. In describing the methods alleged to have been used by the two men to protect themselves, Mr. Wallstein wrote:

How Detection Was Evaded.

"The fact that this condition has not been previously disclosed or terminated may well be due to activities by Casson and O'Malley not heretofore mentioned. Thus, O'Malley, as 'jack of all trades,' with no continuous assignment and with no readily definable duties, being responsible only to the head of the bureau, devoted much of his time in the past to the securing of employment for friends and relatives of his superior officers, not excluding, upon his own testimony, certain of the Commissioners.

"Likewise, in the past, Casson and O'Malley, upon requests usually transmitted to the head of their bureau, obtained free of charge copies of books for Commissioners. As Casson testified:

> We always asked for a book like this: 'Commissioner John Doe would like to have a sample or copy,' mentioning the name of a book. 'If necessary, be sure and send the bill with it.' They may laugh and say, 'We will send it, with our compliments,' and say that you said so.' We say, 'It is up to you.'

"In fairness it should be said that for the most part books were thus obtained for persons who are no longer members of the Board of Education.

Had a "Loan Shark" Business.

"On the other hand, the silence of Casson's fellow-employes was insured through the operation by Casson of a well-organized and systematic 'loan shark' business among them. In conjunction with one Diamond, who appears to hold the newsstand concession in the hall of the Board of Education, Casson has, from time to time, made loans of which the average outstanding amount for some time in the past has been about $1,000 to clerks and stenographers of his own bureau and of other bureaus of the board, who have paid usurious rates therefor. The effect of this business was of course to render improbable, on the one hand, a complaint by Casson against any subordinate to whom he had lent money, lest the security for repayment, to wit, the subordinate's salary, be removed; and, on the other hand, to stop effectually the disclosure by a subordinate of any improper activity by Casson, lest the subordinate's loan be called.

Commissioner Wallstein says that Casson and O'Malley, after several denials, finally admitted that they had received in February and March of this year two sums of money aggregating $170 as commissions from a supply dealer who had furnished bonding blanks to the Bureau of Supplies. The men over Casson and O'Malley in the Bureau of Supplies are Supt. Patrick Jones and Assistant Supts. Arthur L. Brasefield and John Cottier.

Commissioner Wallstein gave in his letter an extract from the testimony of O'Malley justifying the commissions on the ground that he earned them by "hustling" after his regular working hours. Part of the testimony follows:

> Q.—What was the money for? A.—Commissions on the outside for the outside the same as an agent, after hours, to try and sell his goods.
>
> Q.—Where did you try to sell his goods? A.—Among people, just the same as if I was trying to sell for any concern, selling on commission, a strictly legitimate proposition.
>
> Q.—Was it you who was doing the hustling on the outside after hours? A.—I did some hustling, Mr.
>
> Q.—Did Mr. Casson do some? A.—I presume he did.
>
> Q.—And this was compensation paid to you jointly and divided between you for after-hours hustling? A.—Positively.

"Hustled" Among Teachers.

> Q.—Where did you do the hustling after hours? A.—Among some of the bookkeeping teachers in the high schools and asked them to use this stuff.
>
> Q.—They were bookkeeping teachers in the public schools? A.—Yes, and they had an option under the list to use any particular books.
>
> Q.—And your hustling with them was for the purpose of getting them to use the books? A.—Yes.
>
> Q.—And this compensation paid to you by ——— was in return for your efforts in convincing principals and teachers that they ought to requisition ——— material? A.—Yes, on a strictly scholastic and argumentative basis, to make a little extra money outside, like selling soap.

Commissioner Wallstein said his own investigation would continue and that a fuller report would be made later, but that he felt that there should be no further delay in recommending the dismissal of Casson and O'Malley.

FAILS TO CONFIRM SOCIALIST.

Education Board Delays Action on Principal's Nomination.

The confirmation of the nomination of Gabriel R. Mason, Wallace L. Cremin, and John J. Loftus as Principals of elementary schools was opposed at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education by Morton Stein, who asked that further time be allowed him to look into the antecedents of Mr. Mason.

Dr. Ira S. Wile, Chairman of the Committee on Elementary Schools, said that Mr. Mason's name stood first on the eligible list; he was a Socialist, but the Board of Education did not have the right to vote against a teacher because of his politics. If, he said, there were anything against Mr. Mason's character it was a different matter, and he asked that the objections to him be stated.

Mr. Stein replied that the fact that Mr. Mason was a Socialist was nothing to him. He did not base his opposition on that ground. Mr. Mason had made statements that had been severely criticized, and Mr. Stein wanted time to investigate these complaints, and asked that the matter go over until the meeting on Aug. 9.

Dr. Wile asserted that the opposition to Mr. Mason was because of his socialist activities. No charges were proven against him. The matter had come up before the Committee on High Schools.

Arthur S. Somers, former Chairman of the Committee on High Schools, stated that he remembered receiving, as such, a complaint against Mr. Mason from a citizen, but the committee made no report in the matter, as it believed in allowing sleeping dogs to lie.

Abraham Flexner said that Mr. Stein's request was reasonable, and he saw no cause for objecting to it. The nominations went over for two weeks. Mr. Mason was to be assigned to Public School 37, the Bronx; Mr. Cremin to Public School 1, Queens, and Mr. Loftus to Public School 104, Brooklyn.

The appointment of Ethel Lord Shaw as assistant teacher of biology in the Morris High School, which was to take effect Sept. 8, was rescinded when it was announced that she had married.

CARVAJAL PRESIDENT OF SANTO DOMINGO

His Confirmation Delayed Since May 17 at the Request of Admiral Caperton.

SANTO DOMINGO, July 26.—Federico Henriquez Carvajal was proclaimed Provisional President of Santo Domingo by Congress today.

President Carvajal succeeds Juan Isidoro Jimenez. He was elected by the Chamber of Deputies on May 17, but confirmation by the Senate was postponed at the request of Admiral Caperton, commanding the American naval forces in Santo Domingo. The disturbed condition of the republic was the reason for Admiral Caperton's request.

READING, Penn., July 26.—Ex-President Jimenez of the Dominican Republic, who is undergoing treatment for a nervous breakdown at a sanatorium at Wernersville, near here, refused to make any comment today when informed that a Provisional President had been proclaimed by the Dominican Congress. He explained that since his arrival in the United States he had refused to discuss affairs relating to his country. He expressed no surprise over the news that Carvajal had been placed in office. General Jimenez's wife and daughter are with him at Wernersville.

SHACKLETON REACHES ANTARCTIC ICE FIELDS

Explorer's Progress in Rescue of Twenty-two Men Reported From Buenos Aires.

BUENOS AIRES, July 26.—According to a message received here today, Lieutenant Sir Ernest Shackleton, the British antarctic explorer, has reached the ice fields in his effort to rescue the twenty-two men left on Elephant Island last April when his expedition returned from the south polar zone.

The relief party left Punta Arenas July 12 on the schooner Emma, which was to be towed as far south as possible by a Chilean Government steamer, after which it was the intention of the explorer to continue his search for his marooned companions.

LONDON, July 26.—The Chilean steamer Yelcho has arrived at Ushuaia, Fatagonia, says a Reuter's dispatch from Buenos Aires, in a damaged condition after towing the schooner Emma of the Shackleton expedition 240 miles south of Cape Horn. The Emma continued her voyage toward Elephant Island after the Yelcho left her.

BRITISH STOP HER YACHT.

Mrs. Stocker Finds Close Watch Kept for Deutschland.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 26.—Held up three times by British war craft awaiting the return dash of the German submarine Deutschland, the California, the palatial steam yacht owned by Mrs. Clara Baldwin Stocker, daughter of "Lucky" Baldwin, finished an eventful journey from the Pacific Coast here today. She was guided safely over the treacherous inlet shoals by a tiny lifeboat which several times was nearly capsized by the heavy seas.

The yacht made the passage from San Francisco by way of the Panama Canal and lay over once in the Gulf of Mexico because of a dangerous fire, which threatened to gut the entire ship. She was overhauled thrice down the coast by allied warships lying outside the three-mile limit awaiting the sea dash of the German submersible. At one time the Captain on the California was able to satisfy the boarding parties of his nationality and was permitted to continue.

The California stopped at Norfolk to take aboard Mrs. Stocker and her guests, Miss Nadine Dibble and William T. McGinley of California, who left their apartments in the Traymore Hotel here on Monday to make the trip up the coast. Three German seamen deserted at the harbor, fearing they would be captured when discovered by the British.

Coming into the resort tonight, the California was buffeted by heavy seas. When the ship keeled over suddenly Mrs. Stocker was thrown from her deck chair and a diamond valued at several thousand dollars was wrenched from one of her rings as she fell heavily to the deck. The jewel was swept overboard.

500 PRUDENTIAL MEN QUIT.

This is the Company's Statement—Strikers Say 3,000.

Leaders of the strike of the agents of the Prudential Insurance Company said last night that 1,000 of the 1,300 agents in the New York districts were out, and that 3,000 were out in the United States. Clarence O. Pratt, the strike organizer, instructed the men how to present their case to the New York State Department of Labor yesterday afternoon, and went to Philadelphia to address a mass meeting of strikers there.

The leaders sent a 1,200-word telegram to Secretary of Labor Wilson, giving their side of the strike and asking for an investigation by the Federal authorities. George L. Record, a New Jersey lawyer, headed a committee of the strikers which presented their side of the case to John J. Bealin of the State Bureau of Mediation in the afternoon. Mr. Record will file a brief.

A mass meeting of the strikers has been called for Saturday night in Newark.

At the home office of the Prudential in Newark yesterday an authorized spokesman for the company said that in the three districts embracing Newark and surrounding towns only fourteen men were out, of whom eleven were discharged. In Brooklyn, Boston, Detroit, and Cincinnati none were out, he said. In Philadelphia, he said, sixty-two, and in Reading six; in Hoboken none.

In Jersey City, it was admitted, practically the entire field force quit, but it was said that the places had been all filled at once.

In New York, it was said, about half of the total force of 700 men remained at their posts. Altogether, it was said, about 500 men out of a total field force of from 13,000 to 14,000 men had quit work.

LONG ISLAND'S HIGH RECORD

Railroad Carried 1,029,721 Passengers in July 4th Holidays.

The Long Island Railroad Company issued a report on travel for the Fourth of July holiday to the different Long Island points yesterday showing that all previous records for the handling of passengers on this road were broken. The report shows that 1,029,721 persons were carried on 5,361 trains operated by the railroad in the first five days of July. In the same five-day period in 1915 the railroad handled 917,917 passengers; in 1914, 893,667; in 1913, 890,588; in 1912, 767,783; in 1911, 826,182, and in 1910 686,727.

In addition to the unprecedented movement of passengers on steam and electric trains, the trolley lines operated by the Long Island carried 159,116 passengers between July 1 and 6. In presenting this information to officers of the railroad, General Manager McCrea said:

"This service was accomplished with no personal injuries to passengers or serious train accidents."

JOHN E. PARSONS LEFT ESTATE OF $2,269,847

Wife Receives Trust Fund of Only $200,000 Because of Her Own Ample Income.

COUNTRY HOME GOES TO SON

Lawyer Makes Provision for Servants Who Had Been In His Employ for a Number of Years.

The estate of John E. Parsons, the lawyer, who died Jan. 16, 1915, was appraised yesterday at $2,361,999 gross, but the valuation does not include trust funds set aside by Mr. Parsons in past years for the benefit of his children, which are estimated at more than $500,000. These funds are not taxable because they were made when Mr. Parsons was in perfect health.

The decedent's net estate was $2,269,847. He gave personal property worth $644 outright and a trust fund of $200,000 to his wife, Mrs. Florence V. C. Parsons, and in explaining why he made no further provision for her he said:

"My wife, the said Florence V. C. Parsons, has an ample income of her own and has insisted that I make no testamentary provision for her; none the less I ask her to receive and I give and bequeath to her for her life $200,000 to be used by her toward the purchase of a house; any surplus, and the whole, if not so used, to be invested, and the income and use of the house if purchased to be hers for life."

Herbert Parsons, the only son, got the Lounsberry realty, his father's country estate at Harrison, N. Y., appraised at $65,100; the personalty at Lounsberry, amounting to $23,581; watch and chain, $150, and one-tenth of the residuary estate, $190,680. In addition to these outright bequests he received a life interest in $190,680 and surviving life estate in $20,000. Mrs. Edith P. Morgan, a daughter, got personal effects worth $12,329, a surviving life estate in $40,000, and life interest in $381,361. The other daughters, Constance H. Hare and the Misses Gertrude and Mary Parsons, got similar bequests.

Mr. Parsons left $5,000 to his secretary, Frances Kavanagh, $2,000 to his butler, George H. Milton, and $1,000 to each member of his own household in his employ more than ten years. Those employed for five years got $500. Under this provision five persons got $1,000 each, and six received $500 each.

The report contains copies of deeds of trust made by Mr. Parsons for the benefit of his five children, all of which were not taxable. The first was created in 1892, and additions were made in 1900, 1904, and 1914. The addition to the fund made in 1914 amounted to more than $100,000.

The assets of the estate included the following: Realty, $635,381; bank deposits, $51,283; personalty, life insurance, loans, and notes, $231,518; securities, $1,405,716, and accrued dividends, $8,099.

The contents of Mr. Parsons's residence at 30 East Thirty-sixth Street were appraised at $58,442. His life insurance amounted to $21,061, and his loans and mortgages aggregated $108,119. The books in his town-house were worth $4,909. He had a large collection of snuffboxes, watches, and objects of art—a round coronation box of George IV. period being appraised at $900. Two rugs in the house at Rye were appraised at $1,000 each. There are a number of paintings: "Fisherboy Wading with Baby on Back," by Josef Israels, valued at $3,500, heading the list.

The largest holdings of bonds were Compania Metalurgica Mexicana, $47,950, and United States Steel, $20,400. The chief stock items were 420 American Telephone and Telegraph, $49,717; 900 Atchison preferred, $67,300; 240 American Sugar Refining preferred, $23,331; 240 American Sugar common, $30,000; 390 General Electric, $55,965; 713 Lawyers Mortgage Company, $132,618; 150 Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company, $50,000; 150 Metropolitan Trust Company, $58,500; 701 Northern Pacific, $71,604; 600 shares of Parsons & Co. preferred, $61,700, and 900 United States Steel preferred, $32,250.

SUBWAY BOOSTS INSURANCE

Building Owners Urged to Force Excavators to Observe Rules.

The Managing Committee of the Broadway Association met yesterday afternoon to hear its insurance expert, Jacob C. Ammermüller, explain the new rules of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange for rates on buildings with walls broken into by subway construction.

In a bulletin issued to insurance brokers the New York Fire Insurance Exchange called for a builder's risk charge to be imposed in certain cases where building foundations require underpinning or shoring up in connection with subway work.

Members of the association committee were inclined to balk at the new charges. It was unfair, they claimed, for additional charges to be imposed upon policies. Dr. Paul H. Zagat, Vice President of the Broadway Association, asserted that New York property owners were paying $30,000,000 in premiums, while their total fire losses were but slightly over $5,000,000.

Mr. Ammermüller said all expenses in connection with the construction of fireproof walls are borne by the subway contractors. He said that all that property owners need concern themselves with is to see that the contractor builds the walls called for by the New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

WOMAN CASHIER IN BANK.

Former Stenographer Made Assistant in the National of Cuba.

Evidence that woman's part in the banking business is not confined to manipulating a typewriter was presented yesterday in news that Miss Lillian Jones had been appointed assistant cashier for the Bank of Cuba. The appointment was made in May at the time when the Bank of Cuba was organized with a State charter to take over the agency in this city of the National Bank of Cuba, but was not announced then. The parent institution in Havana, according to its statement of June 30, has deposits amounting to $60,000,000 and assets aggregating $78,000,000.

Miss Jones is the only woman to hold so high an office in an important bank in New York. She joined the agency as a stenographer six years ago. Her appointment was suggested by J. T. Monahan, now Vice President of the Bank of Cuba, who began his Wall Street work twenty years ago as office boy for R. A. C. Smith, present Dock Commissioner, at $3 a week.

PHONOGRAPH FOR FUNERALS

Instrument a Gift to Calvary Cemetery for Benefit of Poor.

An experiment was made with phonograph music at two funerals recently held in the chapel in Calvary Cemetery, at which Father Lonergan, chaplain of the cemetery, officiated.

Father Lonergan said yesterday that the phonograph music was satisfactory, and that before the instrument was used again the subject of music of that kind would be submitted to the authorities of the Catholic Church.

Thousands of burials are made yearly in Calvary Cemetery, and in many instances the families are too poor to pay for music. It was this that recently led two women to present to Father Lonergan one of the latest pattern phonographs, with appropriate records, in memory of their dead sister.

Father Lonergan declined to disclose the names of the donors, but said they were interested in having suitable music rendered at the funerals of the poor. The phonograph was set up in the chapel in Calvary Cemetery, which is a reproduction of a famous chapel in Rome.

RECORD MUNITIONS CARGO.

Baltic Sails With 18,500 Tons of War Material.

The White Star liner Baltic sailed for Liverpool at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon with 18,500 tons of war munitions filling every compartment in the hold and the steerage, which is the biggest cargo taken out na this port on any one ship since the beginning of the war. In addition, she had twenty motor truck chassis of six and a half tons each, the largest that have been exported to the British Government, and ten aeroplanes. Captain William Finch, who commanded the Arabic when she was torpedoed off the Irish coast, said he was not alarmed about the reports of the Germans renewing the U-boat warfare. The Baltic is equipped with a second crow's nest just below the truck of the foremast in addition to the usual lookout platform at the foretop, and a good lookout is kept for undersea craft.

Among the passengers sailing on the Baltic were Miss E. M. Binney, a niece of General Sir John French. She is 19 years old and had been here six weeks visiting friends. She is going back to take up hospital work in England.

Pierre Lorillard left for Liverpool to visit his sister in England and will stay there for two months.

Captain F. R. Roberts of the British Army, who arrived on the Baltic last Friday with dispatches for the embassy in Washington, returned to England yesterday on the Baltic. E. J. Breeze, who has been in this country inspecting supplies that have been purchased here for the Allies since the beginning of the war, also sailed. He arrived at the White Star pier at noon with a passport two years old, which had no photograph on it, and the inspectors from the Passport Bureau would not allow him to go on board. As the boat was not leaving until 2 o'clock, Mr. Breeze had time to go to the British Consulate in the South Ferry Building and get it stamped specially. He arrived at the pier just as the Baltic was moving out and had to go off on a tug.

The Baltic had 100 passengers and 2,300 sacks of mail.

TRAIN HITS JOYCE KILMER.

Writer Dragged and Ribs Broken Trying to Cross Tracks.

Joyce Kilmer, a member of the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES, was struck by an Erie passenger train at Suffern Station yesterday morning when on his way to New York from his home at Mahwah, N. J. He was taken to the Good Samaratin Hospital at Suffern, where it was found that three ribs were fractured. He was also suffering from shock and minor bruises.

Mr. Kilmer attempted to cross the tracks in front of the train, but miscalculated the distance and the speed of the train. He was dragged about ten feet before bystanders were able to rescue him and hurry him to the hospital. Physicians said last night that he would probably have to stay in bed for two or three weeks.

THE REV. MOTHER PARDOW.

Venerable Nun, Who Died In Pennsylvania, of Noted Family.

The Rev. Mother Pauline Pardow, who died on Monday at the age of seventy-two, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Eden Hall, Torresdale, Penn., came of a family distinguished in the Roman Catholic Church. Mother Pardow joined the religious of the Sacred Heart when a young woman, and was attached for many years to the convent of the order located at 35 Seventeenth Street, later going with the other members to the Maplehurst Convent in the Bronx, when the downtown property was sold for business purposes.

Mother Pardow was also identified at one time with the convent of the order at Kenwood. During the last twenty-five years she had been Directress of the Children of Mary, an organization of Catholic society women in this city. Her father, the late Robert Pardow, a banker of this city, had five children, four of whom became religious, two sons, Robert and William O'Brien Pardow, becoming members of the Society of Jesus, while Augusta and Pauline entered the Sacred Heart order. Mother Augusta died in Rgeister recently.

The Rev. Gregory Pardow, uncle of Mother Pardow, became rector of the first Catholic Church in Newark, N. J., while her maternal grandfather, William O'Brien, forfeited his title of Earl of Inchiquin, sold his property in Ireland, came to New York, and established a successful banking business.

In 1772 the first Robert Pardow came to New York from England with his wife, Elizabeth Seaton, and his six children, and published New York's first Catholic newspaper, the weekly Truth Teller.

Funeral services will be held for Mother Pardow this morning at Eden Hall, when a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated.

FRANK H. GALLONEY DIES.

Society and Club Man Long Ill in Bryn Mawr Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

BRYN MAWR, Penn., July 26.—Frank Hutchinson Galloney, prominent society man and clubman, is dead at the Bryn Mawr Hospital after a long illness. Funeral services will be held tomorrow at his home, McCook House, at Devon, Penn., and will be conducted by the Rev. Horace Walton of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Paoli. Interment will be in Laurel Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Galloney, who was 44 years old, was the son of Charles A. Galloney, whose wife was formerly Miss Anna Hutchinson, daughter of the late Dr. Mahlon Hutchinson. Although never active in business, he was a well-known sportsman. He was a member of both the Rittenhouse Club and the Radnor Hunt Club.

Mr. Galloney is survived by a widow and one son, Frank Hutchinson Galloney, Jr., 7 years old. Mrs. Galloney was Miss Henriette A. Rogers, daughter of T. Mellon Rogers of Devon.

Frank H. Britton.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—Frank H. Britton, 66 years old, President of the Cotton Belt Railroad, died at his home here today of stomach trouble. Mr. Britton was born in Ovid, N. Y., and entered railroad service as an operator at the age of 18 years. He was made Vice President and General Manager of the Cotton Belt Railroad in 1900 and President in 1913.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. MARY POWELL DOMMETT, wife of John Dommett and a resident of Blue Point, L. I., for the last forty-six years, died at her home there on Tuesday, aged 76 years. She is survived by her husband, two daughters and a son, Dr. Harry Dommett of Binghamton.

JAMES D. RANKIN, a well-known civil war veteran and up to a year ago head of the firm of Rankin & Ross, steam stone cutters in Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 563 Seventh Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Rankin served with Company H, Fourteenth Regiment, during the civil war and took part in many battles. Three of his brothers were killed in the war. He was a member of Rankin Post, No. 10, G. A. R., and for many years was a delegate from that post to the Memorial and Executive Committees of Kings County. He was also a member of Long Island Lodge, No. 382, F. and A. M., and the Fourteenth Regiment War Veterans. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

GEORGE EDWARD AUSTIN, head of the George E. Austin Company, exports and import merchants in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Monday at his home, 1,030 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Austin was born in London, England, fifty years ago and was a thirty-second degree Mason. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Mrs. EDITH MANNING, 49 years old, widow of Frederick Manning, a retired fireman, died on Monday at the home of her brother, 214a Allen Street, Jamaica, L. I.

JOHN SCHROEDER, for many years employed in the Schultz mineral water factory, died at his home, 161 Cornelia Street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, aged 61 years. He left three daughters. A son, August Schroeder, was killed in the explosion of the Maine in Havana Harbor.

GEORGE V. CRANE, General Manager of the Bowditch Furniture Company of New Haven, Conn., died yesterday at his home in Westville, Conn., in his sixty-fifth year.

JOHN P. VOLLMER, 50 years old, of 315 Halsey Street, Newark, died of apoplexy yesterday while consulting Dr. Henry W. Nolte in his office, 255 Mulberry Street, Newark.

DAVID MILLER, a civil war veteran of Flushing, L. I., died in Bellevue Hospital, New York, yesterday in the sixty-first year of his age.

JAMES EVERITT of Pleasant Grove, N. J., died yesterday at his home there in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

SHOW GIRLS MAKE WALL STREET RAID

They Invade Financial District and Sell Tickets for Soldiers' Relief.

BROKERS HARD TO CATCH

Party Welcomed at Morgan Offices, but No Sales Were Made There.

Some hundreds of dollars changed hands yesterday and the wives and children of New York guardsmen at the front will be so much the richer because a small army of young girls from the Winter Garden, "Very Good Eddie" and "Step this Way" companies besieged Wall Street and sold tickets for the military and athletic show which is to be staged at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway on Saturday afternoon. It was for the work of the Active Service Auxiliary of the National Guard which is trying to raise $50,000.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, the Chairman, was to have given the signal for the start of the procession which left the Hotel Vanderbilt a little before noon, but missed her train in Newport and didn't arrive in time.

Six buses from the Fifth Avenue line were on hand to take the party to Wall Street. They were decorated with signs in patriotic red, white and blue, telling of the Field Day, but it was decided later that automobiles would be more decorative and give the occupants a better chance to see and be seen, and the buses were used for parade purposes only.

Miss Dorothy Silvia of "Very Good Eddie" company made the first sale of the day in Wall Street to a clergyman and not to a broker. He was the Rev. William Wilkinson of Trinity Parish, who has preached in Wall Street for twelve years. He gave Miss Silvia a Testament, in which she made him write his name.

COMMITTEE DOOMS PARK PUMPHOUSE

Report, Which Goes to Board of Estimate Today, Recommends Subsurface Plan.

GIVES REVIEW OF EVIDENCE

Testimony of W. J. Wilgus Important Factor in Shaping Findings of Investigators.

The sub-committee of the Board of Estimate, composed of Controller Prendergast and President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to report on the pumping station in Morningside Park, completed their task yesterday. The report will be presented to the Board of Estimate today. Its adoption is regarded as assured. The report says that it is the judgment of the sub-committee that the station can be operated just as well below the surface, and it recommends the adoption of an underground system.

The adoption of the report would end successfully the fight to keep the station off of the surface of the park. The Board of Water Supply, which at first opposed the placing of the machinery beneath the surface, admitted that the real objection to keeping the station off the surface was the additional expenses that building a sub-surface station and operating it would entail. As this was not considered a valid objection by Park Commissioner Ward, many engineers, and the public generally, the objections were withdrawn.

The report of the sub-committee reads:

"Your committee, to which was referred the placing in Morningside Park of a building for the use of the Board of Water Supply, begs leave to report as follows:

"This building was to constitute the superstructure over the apparatus to be installed for the purpose of unwatering the pressure tunnel. It is agreed by engineers that the necessity for unwatering the tunnel after its final completion and test might not develop for twenty years, and still it might be necessary to use it at unexpected times.

"Your committee, in order to inform itself regarding the general attitude of the Board of Water Supply and the Department of Parks, Manhattan and Richmond, upon this question, invited into conference representatives of these departments. This conference took place at the office of the Controller at 2 P. M. on Monday, July 17, 1916. At the request of Park Commissioner Ward, Mr. W. J. Wilgus was also invited to attend. The committee decided that the only question upon which it would pass was whether the building should or should not be placed in Morningside Park, irrespective of what may have transpired in the past in the relations of the two departments mentioned regarding this subject.

"Mr. Wilgus stated to the committee that in his judgment all the necessary machinery and apparatus for unwatering the tunnel could be placed below the surface of the park, and maintained in such a degree of efficiency readiness as to make it available for use whenever required; that the maintenance of a system entirely underground would be more costly than one maintained above the surface of the earth; but that as far as the practical requirements of the system are concerned there was no doubt whatever but that an underground system would answer all the requirements of the city.

"J. Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer of the Board of Water Supply, in response to the committee's questions, conceded that an underground system could be maintained, although not at as high a degree of efficiency as one constructed upon the plan devised by his department; that an underground system would be more costly, and that the increased maintenance would amount to the sum of probably $2,400 per annum; that he was strongly of the opinion that no underground system would be maintained at as high a degree of efficiency as one built above the surface, and that serious deterioration would take place, although if the City Government recognized its responsibility to maintain the underground system in adequate condition it was possible for this to be done.

"It appeared to your committee, therefore, that Messrs. Smith and Wilgus, both eminent engineers, did not disagree on the essential point involved in the question, and consequently it is the judgment of your committee, and we so recommend to your honorable board, that the superstructure designed by the Board of Water Supply be not erected in Morningside Park, but that the Board of Water Supply be requested to adopt the undersurface system or such other system as it may devise which will not permanently encumber the park above the surface."

U-BOAT SHOOTS DOWN A BRITISH BIPLANE

Two Aviators Captured When Flier Falls Into Sea Off Belgian Coast.

BERLIN, July 26, (via London.)—A British biplane was shot down by a German submarine at a point north of Zeebrugge, Belgium, on Monday, says an official statement issued by the German Admiralty today. The two officers in the machine were captured. The text of the Admiralty statement follows:

"On the afternoon of July 24 a German submarine by its fire brought down to the sea a British biplane. The occupants, two officers, were made prisoners by a German aeroplane, and were transported together with the enemy's aeroplane to Zeebrugge on board a torpedo boat."

SCRATCH ON NOSE FATAL.

Inquest Reveals Strange Injury to American at London Dance.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—At an inquest held today on the body of Cyrus Cuneo, a well-known American artist, his widow testified that her husband told her that while dancing with a lady in a Chelsea studio his partner's comb fell out of her hair; that she raised her hand to catch it, and that her finger scratched his nose. Miss Dorothy Leist testified that on June 10 there was a farewell gathering to some officers. After the dancing the party started skylarking. In pushing Cuneo away her nail caught his nose.

Dr. Spilsbury said the death of Cuneo was directly due to blood poisoning, originating in the injury to his nose. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

TO LOSE BRITISH TITLES.

Asquith Expected to Act in Cases of Three Germans.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 27.—According to The Daily Mail, it is expected that Premier Asquith will announce in the House of Commons today that three Germans who still hold British titles of nobility are to be deprived of their British honor.

They are the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cumberland, and Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein. The Duke of Albany and the Duke of Cumberland are in line of succession to the British throne, although remotely.

TWO ACCUSE BROKER'S SON.

Newark Men Say Richard G. Murphy Defrauded Them.

Richard G. Murphy, said to be a son of the late Richard Gibbs Murphy, in his day a prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange, was accused yesterday by Robert N. Shoemaker, a young lawyer of Newark, and Joseph E. Dorn, a law clerk in an office adjoining Shoemaker's, of obtaining money under false pretenses. The charges were preferred in the First Precinct Police Court of Newark, pursuant to which warrants were issued for his arrest. Shoemaker asserts that Murphy got about $1,250 from him, while Dorn gives $440 as the amount paid Murphy.

Murphy, according to Shoemaker, professed to have devised a scheme for the furnishing of names of persons about to come into money through the liquidation of mortgages, payment of legacies, &c., to investing concerns. With $300 advanced by Shoemaker, it is alleged, Murphy went to Chicago and came back with what purported to be a contract with the "Middle West Securities Company of Chicago" for the furnishing of 100,000 names a month of persons living east of Cook County, Ill., about to come into possession of $1,000 or more, at the price of 40 cents a name, the contract to be effective for a period of twelve months.

On the strength of this $480,000 contract, by which Murphy said he could secure working capital, Shoemaker and Dorn joined Murphy in the incorporation of a company under the name of "Buyers and Investors of America, Inc.," authorized capitalization $100,000. The complainants say that Murphy showed a number of checks purporting to be signed by relatives.

Throughout the entire course of the transactions both Shoemaker and Dorn say they kept advancing funds to Murphy, who himself was lavish with checks of his own drawn on Newark banks, with the understanding, however, that they were to be held back until the money he was to get through the hypothecation of the $480,000 contract was in bank. Murphy is said to have left Newark.

B. R. T. BLAMES CITY FOR SUBWAY DELAY

Annual Report Says Municipality Is Postponing Time When It Will Get Profits.

CITES BROADWAY LINE

Calls Opening of Service to Union Square Unwise Without 34th Street Extension.

In the annual report of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for the year ended June 30 last, made public yesterday, it is said that gratifying progress has been made in the construction of the rapid transit lines to be furnished by the city in accordance with its contract with the company, and that contracts have been approved for all the lines to be built by the city and operated by the company with the exception of four sections. But it is contended that delays on the part of the city and patchwork have unnecessarily prolonged the period within which most important lines can be opened, and that the city has advanced the time at which it may reasonably expect to share in the operations of the new system.

As pertinent to this contention, the report cites the Broadway subway, which it is expected to open in the current fiscal year as far north as Union Square. But for the city's delay in work at Thirty-fourth Street, it is contended, the new subway could be operated to that point and be profitable, whereas a terminus at Union Square would greatly limit the traffic. The report adds:

"From the city's point of view particularly it is desirable that the Broadway subway in Manhattan should be opened for operation at the earliest possible moment. It would be doubtful policy, in our judgment, to begin operation on only that portion of the line which lies south of Union Square, for the resultant revenue would be small. Extended to Thirty-fourth Street, the operation would yield more than proportionately additional business. Yet the unwelcome situation exists that, although the sections south of Twenty-sixth Street are substantially completed, the completion of the Thirty-fourth Street section seems now to be at least a year distant. On account of the absence of crossovers no operation will be possible between Union Square and Thirty-fourth Street until sub-section 6 of the Thirty-fourth Street section (just north of Thirty-fourth Street) is finished, and the plans for the steelwork for this subsection have not yet been approved, nor has the excavation been completed, so essential to the city and the operator, and to Broadway business interests, is it that operation when commenced should at least include the Thirty-fourth Street station that the delay is greatly to be regretted, and no energy should be relaxed to progress the work. Otherwise the city's cost will be additionally magnified by interest charges on idle property, and the joint revenue will be deprived of considerable earnings.

"The results of operation of the new lines have been quite satisfactory. The railroads which have been thus far placed in operation are not those from which material additions to net revenue were expected, except as they furnish better facilities to territory previously supplied with transit, or until, in the case of the outlying lines, the tributary population should increase. None of the new lines from which a considerable net revenue was anticipated has yet been placed in operation, or will be until the latter part of the fiscal year upon which we are now entering. Instead of the entire new system being completed and ready for operation on January 1 next, as proposed when the contracts were signed, the benefits of operation of the most profitable part of the system will not be enjoyed until about the fiscal year, 1918-19.

"As the work contemplated by the Dual System contracts approaches completion, the necessity for close co-operation between the city and the lessee becomes increasingly apparent. Representatives of the Public Service Commission have estimated that the city's cost will be greater by about $22,000,000 than was expected, and this estimate does not include many millions for additional items to be furnished at the city's expense. Up to the present time this great municipal expenditure has not cost the taxpayers a single dollar, for it has all been capitalized, (including interest thereon,) and most of it has been provided for out of the issues of corporate stock.

"So far as our contract with the city is concerned, there is every reason to believe that the preferentials of the company will be earned when the entire system is ready for operation, and that, within a reasonable number of years thereafter the city will be in receipt of full interest and sinking fund allowance upon its own investment, thereby relieving the taxpayers from burdens and realizing the financial result which both city and company should seek—namely, divisible profits. The speedy completion of new lines, and the avoidance of unnecessary burdens upon operation, will expedite this desirable achievement."

The company says that it has completed or has under contract practically all the new lines or improvements which it obligated itself to construct, with the conspicuous exception of the lower part of the Fulton Street elevated third-tracking. For the delays here the company contends that it is not responsible. The New York Municipal Railway Company, its rapid transit subsidiary, the report says, has spent $40,834,575 for construction and equipment on the dual contract up to June 30 last.

The system's passenger revenue for the year 1916 increased $1,599,983. Freight revenue fell off $132,399.92, and other operating revenues increased $60,071.83, making the total operating revenue $1,527,085 greater than for the preceding year. The operating expenses increased $733,526.44, leaving $787,558.71 additional net revenue from operation. The deduction from net revenues were increased by $574,958.58 on account of new rapid transit lines placed in operation during the year. The final result was a net income of $5,611,832.18, an increase of $99,271.06 over the figures for the preceding year.

MANY WOMEN SEEK LOEB.

Engineer Who Asked for Wife Has to Dodge Applicants.

Business engagements yesterday prevented Arthur M. Loeb, head of the engineering and contracting firm of Arthur M. Loeb & Co., with offices in this city and Panama, from examining the hundreds of letters and telegrams delivered at the Broadway Central Hotel, where he is stopping, in response to his request, telephoned THE NEW YORK TIMES on Monday asking help in finding a wife.

Mr. Loeb spent only a short time in the hotel yesterday after breakfasting. The hotel's telephone operators put in the hardest day in their experience telling scores of women who called up that Mr. Loeb was not in the hotel. Many of the women repeated their telephone calls, in some cases several times. There were also messages brought by district messengers, special delivery letters, and packages of letters sent in the ordinary way piled up on the desk. All were addressed in feminine handwriting, frequently with the words "personal" or "urgent." The recipient of the missives walked into the lobby of the hotel about 5 o'clock, took one look at the pyramid of white, pink, and blue letters and beat a hurried retreat.

Some of the women interested in Mr. Loeb's matrimonial proposition called at the hotel. Most of them left after being told he was absent, but a few spent several hours waiting.

In addition to the mail delivered to Mr. Loeb yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel, several letters were sent to him in care of THE TIMES, together with requests from young women that they be put into communication with the lonely traveler. These letters were turned over to Mr. Loeb.

TWO MONCURE ROBINSONS.

Baltimore Man Is the Defendant in Paris Divorce Case.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Moncure Robinson, sued by his wife, Sallie Abell Robinson, for divorce, is a son of the late J. Moncure Robinson of Baltimore and a cousin of Moncure Robinson of New York. He has one brother, Randolph Robinson of Baltimore, and several sisters, Mrs. George Mordecai, Mrs. John G. Gross, Mrs. Richard Morton, Jr., of Baltimore, Mrs. Edward Crozier of Philadelphia, and Miss Lota Robinson of New York and Baltimore.

Mrs. Robinson was Sallie Abell, granddaughter of A. S. Abell, the founder of The Baltimore Sun.

A confusion of identities led to the publication of an erroneous report yesterday that Moncure Robinson of this city, a member of the real estate firm of Davis Robinson of 7 East Forty-second Street, had been sued for divorce in Paris. Moncure Robinson of this city was never married and was not the person referred to in the Paris dispatch.

GOLDSTEIN RESENTS COURT'S CRITICISM

Legal Services for Union Bank Performed by Office Staff, He Says.

PAYMENTS TO HIM LEGAL

His Entire Time Given to Job as Assistant District Attorney of Kings, He Declares.

Assistant District Attorney Louis Goldstein of Brooklyn yesterday issued a statement in answer to the implied criticism of him by Justice Russell Benedict of the Supreme Court. The Justice ordered the payment of a 5 per cent. dividend to the depositors of the defunct Union Bank on Saturday. Mr. Goldstein was out of town on that day and returned yesterday. His statement says:

"My attention is called to the following contained in an opinion with respect to Union Bank affairs:

> The record is silent as to whether, while drawing salary from the Superintendent of Banks, Mr. Goldstein was also drawing salary as an Assistant District Attorney for the County of Kings. The assumption in the absence of any proof is that he did. If, and in so far as the services which he performed for the salary paid by the Superintendent of Banks had relation to the discharge of his duties as an Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, the payments were illegal.

"Facts and not assumptions should control. The facts will show that no services were performed by me for which compensation was made by the Superintendent which had any relation to the discharge of my duties as an Assistant District Attorney, and they will show that all the payments made to me were perfectly legal.

"Prior to my appointment as Assistant District Attorney I was counsel for the Banking Department in this matter, doing all the active work required of me as such and giving the matter my personal attention. When I became an Assistant District Attorney, by the appointment of Justice Cropsey, I caused to be employed an office staff of three lawyers—the late Rufus O. Catlin, J. B. White, and William Willis—as well as a managing clerk and a stenographer, who performed the necessary counsel work.

Maintained Staff and Office.

"The expenses of maintaining the force, to properly care for that legal work, included not only the compensation of those lawyers and their office staff, but rent, telephone charges, and other expenses incidental to an office. Those expenses aggregated considerably more than any sum I have received as counsel, the highest amount paid to me in any one month by the Superintendent being $800. The payments to me compare most favorably with those to other counsel who preceded me and who followed me, they having received on the average of as high as $2,000 a month. Those monthly payments to me were not salary, and I drew no salary as such counsel.

"Such payments were made on account of my bill for legal services rendered to the Banking Superintendent as his counsel. Those legal services were not performed by me personally, but by that office staff. At no time since my appointment as Assistant District Attorney have I personally appeared in court as counsel for the Banking Department or in any other manner. During that period my entire time has been devoted exclusively to the performance of my duties as an Assistant District Attorney. I have personally given advice thereon, but have personally rendered none of the legal services.

"My counselship for the Superintendent extended over a period of three years and four months, during which time the office representing me cared for many matters and litigations affecting the Union Bank. There were 102 appearances in bankruptcy proceedings, 128 appearances in foreclosure actions, 107 Municipal Court actions, 144 Supreme Court actions, and 150 miscellaneous matters. There was before the court for consideration a statement of those services rendered by me as counsel covering all the work done by that office force in my behalf. So great were those services in number and in detail that the statement even but briefly indicating the services extends to 181 typewritten pages.

"The fact of my relation as counsel thereof, by an office force without my personal participation, while I was devoting my entire time to my duties as Assistant District Attorney, was known to the Banking Department and to the Depositors' Committee of the Union Bank. On several occasions I was in court when the present matter of the payment of a dividend by the Union Bank was up for consideration, but at no time did the court question me with regard to my services or my conduct as counsel to the Banking Department, nor request of me any information or evidence concerning the same.

"It is not necessary for any one to assume facts in regard to those services of mine, for I was willing and ready to have any one, including the public, know fully all the facts in connection with the same, which facts I have heretofore fully and publicly stated on several occasions. In the present proceedings there was no notice or intimation to me that the validity of the payments made to me for legal services was involved or was to be questioned.

Calls Criticism Hypothetical.

"I therefore had neither notice nor opportunity to meet this criticism, which was made by no one, and lay wholly unrevealed in the Justice's mind. The criticism in the opinion is purely hypothetical and based upon an assumption without any facts to support it. The facts show clearly that the payments by the Banking Superintendent were valid and proper, were not made as salary, and were insufficient even to meet my expenses for the work done by the office staff."

Mr. Goldstein produced letters from John C. F. Baur and J. Ellis Rohrer, President and Vice President of the Union Bank Depositors' Association, in which the writers expressed themselves as satisfied that the bills presented by Mr. Goldstein were moderate and legal. The letters supported the contention of Mr. Goldstein that the money received by him did not cover the expenses he incurrred.

Rain Drives Actors Indoors.

The Shakespearean performance which was to have been given last night in the open air on the Columbia green took place inside the gymnasium on account of the rain. "Twelfth Night" was acted by the Clifford Devereaux Players as the first of a series of four performances. The play was given in the Elizabethan manner, with no attempt at elaborate stage settings. Mr. Devereaux was the Sir Toby Belch of the production, Viola Knott acted Viola, Millicent McLaughlin impersonated Maria, Charles Fleming was the Malvolio, and Helen Lyon Morrison played Olivia.

TAKE GARBAGE FIGHT BEFORE CONGRESS

House Committee Hears Arguments on Bill to Keep Disposal Plant Off Staten Island.

BIG BOROUGH DELEGATION

Speakers Insist New York City Should Destroy Its Refuse Elsewhere—Committee Delays Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The controversy over the proposal to establish a garbage disposal plant for New York City on Staten Island was brought to Congress today. Delegations appeared before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors to oppose or support the Riordan bill to prohibit the transportation of garbage by water to Staten Island.

Percival G. Ullman, Jr., led the Staten Island delegation in opposition to the proposal, and introduced the speakers, some from Perth Amboy and other New Jersey places. The City of New York was represented by Assistant Corporation Counsel Chittenden, who pointed out that the Staten Islanders had been overruled in their protest by the Board of Aldermen of New York, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the Governor and seven courts.

"We have been before the courts seven times on injunction proceedings," said Mr. Chittenden, "and these people have failed every time in law and equity. It is inconceivable that the use of these garbage scows would interfere with navigation, as claimed. But granting there is some slight interference, how does that weigh against the proposition that there are five million people in New York and the garbage of the city must be disposed of rapidly? This committee is being asked to overrule the City of New York and the courts."

Liston L. Lewis, attorney for the contractors, contended that the Staten Island residents were attempting to get before Congress a matter clearly within the jurisdiction of New York.

Representative Riordan, in whose district Staten Island lies, said that 5,000 persons had appeared in protest at the City Hall when the Board of Estimate and Apportionment approved the garbage disposal contract. Staten Island, he explained, was outvoted on the board by the larger boroughs. He insisted that New York City could find some other way to dispose of its refuse.

Francis Lehman, President of the Staten Island Civic League, said the city proposed to send not less than 2,000 tons of garbage daily to Staten Island.

"The garbage scows," he said, "will interfere with navigation in the channel, which is quite narrow, and they will be a nuisance."

The argument was also advanced that the congestion in the channel would embarrass industrial plants in New Jersey.

Mgr. Cassidy said that all the churches on the island were opposed to the garbage project. He explained that he represented all these churches, regardless of denomination.

Mr. Ullman offered for insertion in the record a copy of the garbage disposal contract, and on motion of Representative Hulbert it was ordered printed. Mr. Hulbert said that last May he suggested to the War Department the building of an artificial island at Romer Shoals for the dual purpose of national defense and New York garbage disposal, but that the project was deemed too expensive.

The committee postponed a vote on the bill. Among those appearing in favor of it were Representative John H. Capstick of New Jersey, C. D. Vanname, President of the Borough of Richmond; L. L. Tribus, ex-Commissioner of Public Works; Ambrose McManus, A. B. Pouch, President of the American Dock and Tunnel Company; Hugh Lynch, Secretary of the Board of Trade of Perth Amboy; Charles L. Morgan of the Elizabeth Board of Trade, and Anning Prall.

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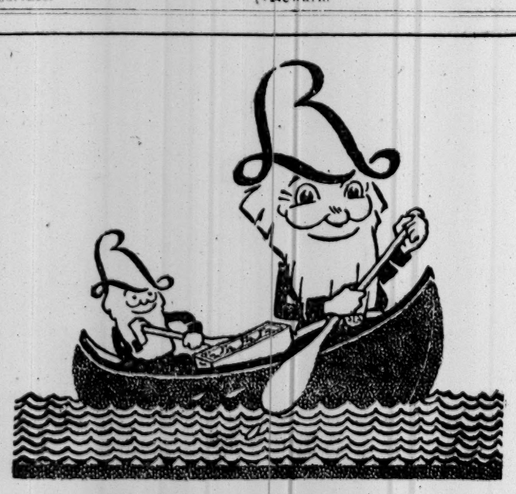

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The RHEINAROONS are cruising;
No squalls they fear, for Rheingold Beer
As ballast they are using.

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To abstain from beer is to needlessly deprive yourself of a pleasant beverage through a mistaken idea. Total abstinence is misdirected zeal; moderation is using intelligently the good things of life.

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The Inside of a Submarine

Interest is still intense in submarines. Most people have no conception what the interior of a U-boat looks like. The **Mid-Week** for July 27 covers this subject and describes the workings of a submarine, with attractive illustrations.

This is only one feature of the issue

July 27th issue all news stands today

There Are 24 Pages, All in Rotogravure
Each Page Is Worth a Frame

Following are some of the Other Features of the MID-WEEK PICTORIAL of this week:

Crown Prince at Verdun
There is a page of photographs of the Crown Prince at the Verdun front, rather intimate studies.

How the British Launched Their Drive
There is a remarkable photograph showing the beginning of the present drive by the British. The actual movement from the trenches on the morning of July 1.

A Submarine in the North Sea
A most beautiful and interesting feature of the issue is a double-page untouched photograph of a submarine in the North Sea overhauling a suspicious craft. It has a superb sweep, full of picturesqueness, beauty, and interest. This unusual picture will be preserved for framing.

Mid-Week Pictorial

An illustrated weekly auxiliary of The New York Times, issued every Thursday—24 pages.

All News Stands Today - - - - - All News Stands Today
10 cents a copy - - - - - - - - - $5.00 a year
Times Square - - - - - - - - - New York City

BUSINESS WORLD.

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

BROADCLOTH.—Open for a quantity of white broadcloth at a price; will pay cash. International Dress, 138 West 26th.

BROADCLOTH.—Forstman & Hoffman Co. color 682. Hanauer, Arnstein & Siegle, 121 West 17th St.

CHARMEUSE.—Open for large quantity of charmeuse, all colors, for spot cash. R. Siegel & Son, 45 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Contractors wanted on popular priced ladies' coats and suits; will furnish style and material. Bramson Bros., 144 West 27th, third floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber placing orders. Call all week with samples, 1,333 Broadway, entrance 36th St., third floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Contractors wanted. Call, with samples, 16 West 32d St., tenth floor.

DRESSES.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, (Mr. Meisel,) open for jobs of wash skirts; quantity no object; spot cash. Ben F. Levis, resident buyer, 72 Madison Av. Phone Madison Square 7197.

DRESSES.—Will look at samples of popular-priced silk and serge dresses, 11 to 3 o'clock Wednesday and Thursday; material supplied if necessary. 3d floor, 48 West 21st St.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on street dresses, serges, and charmeuse; large orders placed; call after 11 o'clock. 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th St.

DRESSES.—Contractors on popular priced serge dresses. Call, with samples, 43 West 26th St., first floor.

DRESSES, Waists, Suits, Coats, Skirts, better grade; jobs for cash; immediately. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. Telephone Franklin 2412.

DRESSES. — Jobber placing orders silk dresses; call all week. 137 West 35th St, 7th floor.

DUSTERS.—Silverbloom, assorted colors and sizes, very cheap. Friedman Mfg., 24 West 20th.

FELT.—Light-weight felt in any color; short cuts or whole pieces; spot cash. H 341 Times Downtown.

FLANNELS.—Green, red, and navy; all woolen flannel any quantity. 1182 Broadway, Room 301.

PERCALE. — We are open large quantity checked percale. Rosenman Co., 18 West 21st.

SUITS.—Open for misses', juniors' and children's suits; snappy styles and good workmanship. 11th Floor, 32 West 20th.

SUITS.—Jobber will look at Fall sample suits from $7.50 to $13.80. 118 West 22d St., third floor.

SUITS.—Contractors wanted; call with samples. 29 West 35th St., 3d floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing stock orders call with samples. 9th floor, 145 West 28th.

SUITS.—Jobber looking all week. 106 East 19th St., Room 504.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobber placing large orders on smart suits and coats; suits, $7.50 to $13.50; coats, $6.50 to $16.50. Tenth floor, 32 West 27th St.

SUITS AND COATS.—Better grade; will be looked at by jobbers. 19 West 24th St., 11th floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Prominent jobber placing stock orders. Fourth floor, 6 West 32d.

SWEATERS.—Sam Feinstein, resident buyer Hudson Cloak and Suit Store, Paterson, N. J., will look at sweaters Thursday, 1,134 Broadway, Room 711.

VENICE.—Second or first, white and ecru, width up to 1½ inches; cash buyers. Address H 282 Times Downtown.

WAISTS.—Contractors wanted on silk waists, from $27 up, by large manufacturer; steady work to right manufacturers. Address H 281 Times Downtown.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at Georgette crepe de chine and lace waists; bring samples. 16 West 32d St., tenth floor.

WEARING APPAREL. — Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2980.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CHILDREN'S COATS, dresses, women's skirts, waists, middies, laces, embroideries; regular goods at job prices. Room 606, 574 Broadway.

COATS.—Line ready for jobbers and retailers; plushes and lovers and mixtures; price $5.75 to $22. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—Silk jersey coats, all colors, to close out, cheap. Goldberg & Rosenblatt, 137 West 25th.

COATS.—Cloth, $2.25 up; plush, beaver trimmed, $9 up. Rineberg, 38 West 18th St.

COATS.—Plush coats, fur trimmed, $10.50 up. Samuel Neumann, 11 West 20th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Women's, misses', and children's Fall and Winter coats; women's and misses' Fall and Winter suits and dresses, and women's Fall waists and skirts; large stock at about 1-3 less than regular market rates; complete line. Can be seen at Room 1,110, 49 East 21st St.

COATS AND SUITS.—White chinchilla coats and Palm Beach suits to close out at half price. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th.

COATS and SUITS.—Fall line ready; all-wool poplin suits, $8.75. T. Weinberg & Son, 144 West 27th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Silk plush coats, from $8.25 up; suits, from $6.75 up; stock always on hand. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 20th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 9136.

COTTON PIECE GOODS for sale cheap. A 63 Times.

CREPE DE CHINE.—6,000 yards flesh, 800 white; good quality; 82½ cents. Stuyvesant 8710.

DRESSES.—Job of 75 charmeuse dresses to close out at a sacrifice price. Smart Set Dress Co., 32 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Summer suits, sport coats; entire stock of large 5th Av. shop; sacrifice. Phone Farragut 8232.

DRESSES.—Wool dresses, $3.75 and upward; satin dresses, $8.75 and upward. Denbosky Bros., 126 West 26th St.

DRESSES. — Have 300 high-class cotton dresses to close at a price. Greeley Dress Co., 501 Sixth Av.

DRESSES.—Wash dresses to close out, sacrifice. Simon, 130 West 29th.

DRESSES.—200 wool serge dresses, No. 7,301, to close out at $3.25. Standard Dress Co., 1,204 Broadway.

GINGHAM.—Wilson Farish and F. U. Stearns 32-inch plaid and plain, for immediate delivery. 24 West 25th, fifth floor.

HOUSE DRESSES.—Quitting business. H. Ettelson Co., 119 W. 23d. Dispose large stock.

INFANTS' COLORED DRESSES. — Showing 100 individual styles in 2-6 sizes only at $4.50 and $6 per doz. It pays to see this line. The B. W. Co., 11 East 17th St.

MOTOR APPAREL.—We are discontinuing department of men's and women's motor apparel, and offer extensive line of samples at great sacrifice. Demmerle & Company, manufacturers, 114 E. 25d St.

PETTICOATS.—Silk and cotton, latest designs; lowest prices. Samuel Corn, 152 West 28th.

PIECE GOODS.—Odd lot of embroidery laces and trimmings to close out. J. Rosenberg & Co., 134 Spring St.

PLUSH.—4040-5050; also Sidney Blumenthal wide-wale corduroy, all colors, to close out at a price. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 West 20th St. Phone Mad. Sq. 9136.

PLUSHES.—40-40, 50-50, for sale; also American navy poplin. Spring 446.

PONGEE SILK, smooth, 4,000 yards, full pieces, 10 inches wide, cord near edge; white, light blue, navy, steel, and black; cost 50c, will sell at 30c to clean up. 66 Leonard St., Room 1,205. Phone Franklin 1858.

SERGES, Julliards, Amoskeags, Pacifics, desirable numbers, low prices. Madison Square 6777.

SHIRTS.—Sport shirts, 100 dozen, to close out. Subin, 30 West 24th.

SKIRTS, DRESSES.—5,000 wash skirts and 1,000 wash dresses to close out. Bronner Manufacturing Co., 16 West 32d St.

SNAP FASTENERS, all sizes, black and white; immediate delivery. Madison Square 8358.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Carded or bulk. Snap Fastener Co., 47 West 34th. Greeley 2882.

SUITS.—Fall line ready; snappy numbers, 1,182 Broadway, Room 705.

SUITS AND COATS.—Fall line ready; medium prices; prompt deliveries. Wolf & Mosheim, 12 West 32d St.

WASH GOODS.—Special clean up, about 150 pieces; also short lengths, assorted novelty cotton, and silk and cotton fabrics; nice goods, and this lot will go quick. Phone Mr. Gerstner, Franklin 8759.

WASH SKIRTS.—200 dozen; awning striped gabardine; job at $5 dozen. Hirsh, 25 West 27th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Carry line kimones in and out of city; commission. A 75 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday....4@4¼ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday.....4@4¼

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Beads Are Found Hard to Get.

Now that beaded slippers are beginning to sell, according to the McElwain, Morse & Rogers bulletin, it is found that the beads cost three times as much as they did before the war. A bead importer tried to get some from Austria by parcels post, but the parcel was confiscated when it reached England. He is paying the English Government the full value of the invoice in cash in order to get the goods released, in addition to having paid previously the Austrian manufacturer. The importer, however, considers himself lucky to be able to get the goods under any circumstances. The bulletin also says that a new patented rubber hoof is now on the market to take the place of the kind that is made with a leather sole. Much is expected of it.

Pile Fabrics Will Advance.

In the pile fabric trade it is said that the garment manufacturers who start in to make up what they have lost by the strike will have to pay more for their merchandise. Imitation furs have enjoyed a very extensive demand, and the only reason why prices have been kept to their present levels, manufacturers say, is because the full volume of business was not placed. Buyers will not be able to get some of the most popular specialties, as they have been sold up and withdrawn. The fur vogue gives every indication of being stronger during the coming Fall than it has ever been, and this will carry the imitation furs and pile fabrics to big sales.

Letters to the Road Men.

A salesman just back from the road has some very unpleasant things to say regarding the letters sent to him while on the trip by his firm. "When a man gets out on the road," he said, "he is all keyed up to do as much business as he can. Prospects may not look good to him, but before he starts off he has to induce a spirit of optimism so that he can literally carry his customers off their feet. Practically every letter I got was like a bucket of cold water poured all over me and my plans. It may be only the most trivial matter, yet the tone of these letters takes the form of a reprimand. Much better results could be obtained by a concern if it would reserve all criticism until the salesman gets back again. What he needs on the road is encouragement and the feeling that his people are behind him, not against him."

Duty on Windshield Glass.

The Treasury Department has decided to continue in the Customs Court the litigation over the classification of merchandise which, as imported, consists of two plates of polished cylinder glass glued together and having a black rim or finish around the edges composed of a glueilke material. When finished the articles become automobile wind shields. The Board of General Appraiser held the merchandise to be properly dutiable as cylinder glass, polished, at the appropriate rates per square foot, according to size, and by reason of the glass being slightly obscured or of smoky color, subject to the additional duty of 4 per cent. provided in Paragraph 90. The Government will ask the court to reverse the board and hold the goods dutiable at 30 per cent. as manufactures of glass.

Buyers Take Hold Better.

During the last few days in the local piece goods market mill agents have found buying more active from the clothing trade. The reason assigned for this is that the clothiers may be afraid that, when the women's wear manufacturers begin to put in their orders in volume, prices may advance and goods become scarcer. Ordinarily the men's wear branch would feel little effect from conditions in the dress goods division. Under the stress of present circumstances, however, no attention is paid to whether a fabric is properly a men's wear or a women's wear cloth, as long as it is adaptable to the needs of the buyer. A large amount of women's wear serges have been sold to the clothiers, and it is expected that when the rush for merchandise comes upon them the garment manufacturers quite a quantity of men's wear serges will be sold to them.

All Kinds of White Hose Scarce.

In spite of the fact that wholesalers admit generally that this has been the best season for fancy hosiery the trade has ever seen, the demand for plain goods has by no means been neglected. So large has been the call for all kinds of white hose in the last few weeks that supplies are said to be at the lowest ebb in years. Children's white stockings are almost as hard to find as hens' teeth, while the stocks of wholesalers are as bare of fashioned white mercerized lisle hose for women as Mother Hubbard's famous cupboard. White fibre and pure silk hose for women are also very hard to get. The scarcity of white fashioned cotton stockings is largely due to the fact that the number of machines in this country that can make them is not great, and that those which are here are being used to make silks. Bleaching troubles also help lessen the supply. Gray and champagne are other solid shades that are much sought.

Fine Chinese Jade Is Selling.

One of the features of the trade in gems at the moment is the demand for Chinese jade of the finest qualities. Because of the way in which wealthy Chinamen buy up this stone, especially the finer sorts, the supply available for cutside markets is never large, and fine specimens are bringing tidy prices here as a result. Some of the best jade is said to be of such fineness that even an expert can hardly detect the difference between the good specimens and emeralds without looking at them quite closely. They are being mounted principally in handsome platinum settings. Trading in fine rubies, pearls, and other precious gems is seasonably quiet, but the demand for the so-called semi-precious colored stones keeps business more active than is usually the case at this time. Aquamarines, tourmalines, and peridots are still the leaders in this demand, most of the stones now being sold in the finished state having been cut here.

Gray Goods Inquiry Better.

A better inquiry for gray goods was reported in this market yesterday, but, as a good part of it was for spot and near-by merchandise which the mills cannot supply in very large quantities, the business resulting was not large. The mills are open in most cases to take more 1916 business, but the buyers are not willing to trade very far ahead with prices at their present levels and the finishing situation still in such an unsettled condition. Among the printcloth sales made yesterday were 29-inch 68-72s, spot, at 6½ cents; 38½-inch 64-60s, August-September, at 5¾ cents, and some odd-lot business not large enough to comment on. Sales of Eastern 64-60s have been made at 5¾ cents. Buyers were reported hard after 4.70 sheetings for near-by shipment, bidding 5½ cents, but the mills seem unwilling to consider anything less than 5¾ cents. The call for 60-inch 8.25 drills seems to have dropped off somewhat, possibly due to the difficulty experienced in finding near-by goods. Printcloth prices closed firm at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	7½c	38½-inch, 64-60s	5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	7c	38½-inch, 64-56s	5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	6½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	5c
39-inch, 56-44s	4¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	6c	27-inch, 64-60s	3¾c

*Asked.

Good Market for Fine Wools.

LONDON, July 26.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 9,000 bales, mostly crossbreds. Fine grades were steady, but other sorts were 5 to 10 per cent. lower. Merinos were readily absorbed, except inferiors, which were slow.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—A. Folsky Co.; H. O. Folsky, dry goods, notions, cloaks, suits; 358 4th Av.
ALBANY, N. Y.—F. L. Anker & Co.; F. L. Auker, ready-to-wear; Wallick.
ALBANY, N. Y.—W. M. Whitney & Co.; T. H. Allchuroh, furniture; 41 Union Square.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Zollinger, Harried & Co.; C. R. Harned, dry goods; Breslin.
ALLENTOWN, Penn.—R. W. Hinterlaiter & Co.; R. W. Hinterlaiter, silk skirts, silk jerseys, shirtwaists; McAlpin.
ALTOONA, Penn.—Kline Bros.; J. H. Moser, domestics, wash goods; 23 E. 26th.
ATLANTA, Ga.—J. Auerbach Co.; Mrs. M. T. Bates, millinery; Breslin.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Bernheimer Bros.; W. H. Cahill, furniture; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Burke, Fried & Co.; J. B. Fensterwald, clothing, shoes; St. Andrew.
BALTIMORE, Md.—A. Elsenberg; G. Lats, women's cloaks, suits, waists; 1,239 B'way.
BALTIMORE, Md.—McCauley & Co.; G. W. Schnibbe, overalls, working shirts; 253 Church.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Bernheimer Bros.; Mr. Goldsmith, clothing; 470 4th Av.
BEAUMONT, Texas — The Fashion; J. E. Jones, ready-to-wear; R. 1,717, 303 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—W. Filene's Sons Co.; Miss B. Lausberg, misses' dresses; 118 West 32d.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss A. L. Regan, boys' clothing; 432 4th Av.; Park Avenue.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Miss A. Golding, muslin underwear, waists; S. Hirsch, jobs, wash dresses; 1,133 Broadway.
BOSTON, Mass.—C. F. Hovey & Co.; F. C. Hincks, men's furnishing goods; 243 Church.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; F. H. Jury, inexpensive dresses; 432 4th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Wm. Hengerer Co.; J. Connelly, men's furn. goods; 18 W. 35th.
BUTTE, Mon.—J. Rumberg, ready-to-wear; Room 1101, 110 W. 34th.
CEDAR RAPIDS, Iowa—A. Fransbore Co.; E. Meyers, women's garments; Great Northern.
CENTRE, Texas—Urdong Bros.; J. Urdong, trunks; 131 Spring St.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—D. B. Loveman Co.; Mrs. S. E. Bailey, ready-to-wear; 148 W. 23d.
CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Hartwig & Hardie; C. Hartwig, clothing; Latham.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Hart & Obendorf; J. Hart, trimmings; Navarre.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss Doherty, costumes; Miss Salomon, coats, skirts; Miss Carney, Miss Worsky, suits; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Hirshfilden & Stern; P. Apfelbaum, waists, dresses, skirts; Breslin.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Rothschild & Co.; A. J. Jones, silks, velvets, dress goods; 218 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—G. V. Olson Clothing Co.; G. E. Olson, clothing; Bristol.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Rothschild & Co.; B. L. Straus, merchandise manager; 218 4th Av.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Mandel Bros.; Miss Scanlon, ecclesiastical goods; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Newman's; Harry B. Newman, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Sears-Roebuck & Co.; E. A. Kettlewell, women's, misses' apparel; 118 5th Av.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—H. A. Seinsheimer & Co.; A. L. Bowman, piece goods; 218 4th Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio — The Bailey Co.; Mr. Meisel, jobs wash skirts and Fall silk dresses; 72 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Root & McBride Co.; S. M. Bond, President; E. A. Williams, laces embroideries, hdkfs., ribbons, vellings; 72 Leonard.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse, Marlens Co.; M. Morehouse, cloaks, suits, waists; 1,170 Bwy.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—E. M. Newman & Co.; E. M. Newman, millinery; Ansonia.
DALLAS, Texas—Perkins Dry Goods Co.; S. B. Perkins, representing; 75 Leonard.
DALLAS, Texas—Ranger Bros.; C. Millington, toys, books; (bargain basement;) 19 E. 24th.
DALLAS, Texas—Perkins D. G. Co.; J. H. Armstrong, silks, dress goods; 75 Leonard.
DENVER, Col.—Babcock Bros.; J. Babcock, hats, furnishing goods; Algonquin.
DENVER, Col.—Babcock Bros.; W. Babcock, hats, furnishing goods; Algonquin.
DETROIT, Mich.—Burnham, Stoepel & Co.; W. H. Canfield, hosiery; 43 Leonard.
DETROIT, Mich.—Heyn's Bazaar Co.; Miss H. Boettcher, fancy and leather goods; Mrs. L. Cooper, representing; A. H. Schwartz, ribbons, fancy goods, leather goods, belts, silverware, cameras, laces, hosiery, muslin underwear; 1,133 Broadway, Netherland.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley-Milner Co.; W. Weir, ribbons, notions; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT, Mich.—Northern Department Store Co.; W. H. Flynn, dry goods, general merchandise; Murray Hill.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—J. F. Stampfer Co.; A. M. Balbridge, cloaks, suits, waists; 384 4th Av.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—E. S. Lightfoot & Co.; E. S. Lightfoot, furniture; Latham.
FORT SCOTT, Kan.—W. J. Calhoun & Co.; W. K. Calhoun, cloaks, suits; 96 Madison Av.
FORT SMITH, Ark.—The Fair; S. Tilles, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Latz Co.; G. I. Latz, ready-to-wear, men's clothing; 116 W. 32d.
GALVESTON, Texas—Women's Specialty Co.; Mrs. F. M. Garrison, ready-to-wear, millinery; 15 E. 38th.
GREAT FALLS, Mont.—Fashion Cloak and Suit Co.; J. Weinberg, ready-to-wear; Room 1,101, 110 W. 34th.
GREENVILLE, Texas—W. M. McBride Co.; W. M. McBride, dry goods, millinery, clothing, shoes, general merchandise; New Strand.
GREENVILLE, Texas — Graham-Flagg Co.; C. A. Flagg, dry goods, general merchandise; 1,150 Broadway.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Bowman & Co.; T. P. McCubbin, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; E. Allen, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring; Algonquin.
HENDERSON, N. C.—Atlantic D. & Co.; A. Robert, ready-to-wear, gen'l mdse.; Collingwood.
HENDERSON, N. C.—Ancher Stores Co.; P. B. Bullock, ready-to-wear; Collingwood.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. S. Kolinski; M. Abrams, jobs in cotton waists; 1,133 B'way, R. 424.
HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Woodcock & Lawson; E. F. Woodcock, hosiery, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.
KANKAKEE, Ill. — The Chicago Store; E. Mock, dry goods, notions, hosiery, underwear, 1,133 Bway.
KANSAS CITY—Klein Cloak and Suit Co.; Miss K. Clancy, waists; Miss A. Clancy, children's garments; 95 Madison Av.
KOKOMO, Ind.—Thalman & Levi; S. Thalman, notions, jewelry; 5th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; S. W. Litch, dress goods, silks, white goods, wash goods, trimmings; York.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Leader; A. Freud, ready-to-wear; 1,199 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Meyer-Siegel Co.; Miss L. Bremer, millinery; 308 5th Av.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Dyas Co.; S. Levy, women's, misses' sport skirts, middy blouses, sweaters; Room 1,308B, 116 West 32d.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Stewart D. G. Co.; D. Scheil, ready-to-wear; 18 West 35th.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Gem; H. H. Newmark, notions, dress goods, underwear, china, brass beds; Ansonia.
MAHANOY CITY, Penn.—R. Gulnan & Co.; R. Gulnan, dry goods, clothing, carpets, furniture, general merchandise; Mrs. R. Gulnan, dry goods, clothing, carpets, furniture, general merchandise; Albert.
MELBOURNE, Australia—Ball & Welsh; J. W. Goy, hosiery, shoes, fancy linens; Wellington.
MEMPHIS, Mo.—A. B. Hirch; H. Hirch, ready-to-wear, millinery; 40 West 33d.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.; J. H. Hoffheimer, pictures, leather goods, stationery; Broadway and 32d.
MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Boston Store; H. C. Baer, millinery; 31 Union Square; Claridge.
MINNEAPOLIS—Wyman, Partridge & Co.; W. Daggarne, linens; 43 Leonard; Cumberland.
MINNEAPOLIS — Pearce Co.; H. Pearce, coats, suits; Room 1008, 37 West 34th.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—The Cobbs Ready-to-Wear Co.; C. C. Cobbs, ready-to-wear, hosiery, neckwear; 1,170 B'way.
NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Burk & Co.; J. Fensterwald, men's clothing; St. Andrew.
NAVASOTA, Texas—R. A. Patout, general mdse.; Grand.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; H. M. Shartenberg, furn. goods; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; W. S. Mumma, ready-to-wear; 75 Spring.
NEW LONDON, Conn.—J. Hislop & Co.; W. K. Turner, ready-to-wear; Hermitage.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—Marks-Isaacs Co.; G. W. Hogan, shoes; 148 W. 23d.
NEW ORLEANS, La.—J. Burnstein; Mrs. J. Burnstein, ready-to-wear; 303 5th Av.; Aberdeen.
OMAHA, Neb.—T. Kilpatrick Co.; Miss M. A. Okey, infants', children's, and juniors' wear; 220 5th Av.; Gt. Northern.
OSKALOOSA, Iowa—Frankel D. G. Co.; C. Alsop, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; C. Shartenberg, furn. goods; 75 Spring.
PEORIA, Ill.—Block & Kuhl Co.; J. N. Wurz, clothing, hats, caps; 315 5th Av.; Algonquin.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Faltzer Bros.; M. Dreifus, children's and juniors' dresses; New Strand.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Cohn Bros.; B. F. Cohn, misses' suits and cloaks; 1,182 Broadway; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Barnstein, Baum, Da Costa Co.; L. S. Baum, cloaks, suits; 38 West 32d; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—P. J. Walsh; F. F. Quinlan, dress goods, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—J. N. Susskind & Co.; L. J. Robinson, representing; 220 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Gimbel Bros.; E. W. Goldman, coats; Miss N. W. McCann, misses' coats, suits, dresses; Miss G. Newman, ladies' dresses; B'way and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn. — Lichtenstein, Reichlin & Co.; M. Lichtenstein, silk dresses; J. N. Liohtenstein, silk dresses; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; B'way & 32d.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Frank & Seder; H. L. Birnbaum, jobs wash skirts, jobs wash dresses; 364 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; Mrs. W. H. Francis, ladies' wear; Miss K. Conville, representing; B'way and 10th St.
PINE BLUFF, Ark.—Froug Co.; A. Froug, ready-to-wear; 1,190 Broadway.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; J. Baer, men's clothing, pantaloons, boys' wash suits; H. Kutzman, jobs waists, dresses, skirts; basement; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Collingwood & Co.; L. W. Collingwood, millinery; Aberdeen.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; A. B. Kuehn, cloaks, suits; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Campbell's; J. C. McDowell, dress goods, silks, velvets, linings; 1,239 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Kunkle D. G. Co.; J. H. Kunkle, H. F. Kunkle, dry goods; Imperial.
PITTSBURGH, Penn. — Lawin & Neiman; Miss O'Brien, skirts; 470 4th Av.
PLAINVIEW, Texas—Rice Bros. & Collier; T. E. Richards, ready-to-wear, millinery; 40 West 33d.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rosenberg Bros. & Co.; H. Levi, clothing; 5th Av.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Auerbach Co.; M. J. Friedman, dress goods, silks, cloaks; 128 E. 34th; Great Northern.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Keith-O'Brien Co.; J. McArthur, dress goods, silks; 116 W. 32d.
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — L. & A. Cohn; Miss L. C. Charlton, ready-to-wear; 470-4th Av.
SHREVEPORT, La.—M. L. Bath Co.; M. L. Bath, office furniture, stationery; Imperial.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—G. Wyman & Co.; Miss S. Kreider, ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Miss S. Killian, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Vega Co.; A. L. Hinrichsen, millinery, jobs; Imperial.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—S. A. Rider, jewelry Co.; M. Waxman, holiday novelties, fabric bags; 33 Union Square.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—M. Friedman & Sons; S. L. Friedman, coats, suits; 1,204 Broadway.
SYDNEY, Australia—Ball & Welch; J. W. Goy, hosiery, shoes, fancy linens; Wellington.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Sager Bros.; C. Sager, dry goods; Grand.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Dorsen Co.; W. B. Mingel, housefurn. goods, toys; 225 5th Av.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Neal & Hyde; H. R. Hall, notions, fancy goods; 72 Leonard.
TEXARKANA, Ark.—Lacafake & Son Co.; J. Lacafake, buyer of everything; 15 E. 26th.
TORONTO, Ontario—Gordon, Mackay & Co.; F. Tribilcock, dress goods, silks, velvets; Murray Hill.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.— Fowler, Dick & Walker; J. Carpenter, basement goods; 212 5th Av.

Drug Price Trend Downward.

Weekly Drug Markets will say today that the general price trend of the market continues downward, for which a number of reasons are given. Among the important declines are bromine and bromides, benzol and toluol, and citric, tartaric, and carbolic acids. Opium is dull as a result of the recent decline, and quinine is being offered more freely by second hands at the lower price. The week's advances principally affected benzoic and oxalic acids, saccharin, shellac, senega root, nitrate of silver, sodium benzoate, and acetphenetidin. There is a strong likelihood of a shortage in American botanical drugs as a result of the floods in the South. Cascara sagrada bark is rising in price, owing to small supplies.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

OTTO C. HEINZE of the late firm of Otto Heinze & Co., bankers and brokers, of 42 Broadway, received a discharge from bankruptcy yesterday in the firm, amounting to more than $1,500,000.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN. — Judge Mayer has referred the specifications of objection to the discharge of Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical manager, in bankruptcy, filed by Odette Le Fontenoperatic manager, in bankruptcy, filed by Odette Le Fontenoy, to Coudert on Saturday last, to Stanley W. Dexter, referee in bankruptcy, for a hearing.

SUBURBAN BUILDERS MATERIAL AND SUPPLY COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Suburban Builders Material and Supply Company of New Rochelle by the New Jersey Plastic Pulp Plaster Company, $975; Rock Plaster Manufacturing Company, $201, and North Avenue Bank of New Rochelle, $2,050. It was alleged that the company on July 15 made an assignment to John H. Taylor, Jr. Liabilities are $7,500, and assets $6,000. Notes of the company were indorsed by Bartnett Brothers, against whom a petition was filed on July 21.

DAVID FEINSTEIN, men's furnishing goods, 767 Seventh Avenue, has made an assignment to Charles H. Griffiths. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co., $217; Alfred A. Wood, $98, and Gertrude Bollman, $104. Liabilities are $2,500, and assets $1,200.

KIVA SUSSMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Kiva Sussman of 112 Suffolk Street by Joseph Silberschutz, $200; Sam Labenfeld, $201, and Aaron A. Mestel, $100.

HENRY D. HELM of 209 Broadway, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $3,036 and assets $2,400 in real estate at Nashville, mortgaged for $1,800.

METROPOLITAN SKIRT AND DRESS COMPANY.—Kottlarsky & Love, trading as the Metropolitan Skirt and Dress Company at 138 West Twenty-second Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities $23,206 and assets $16,218.

DAVID KESSLER.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of David Kessler individually and the partnership of Kessler & Wilner, theatrical managers, at 100 cents on the dollars, payable in three notes of 33 1-3 cents each, of the Second Avenue Development Company, in one, two, and three years, secured by a mortgage of the lease of the Kessler Theatre at 55 Second Avenue.

ATLANTIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of the Atlantic Construction Company of 25 Broad Street at 75 cents on the dollar. Liabilities are $95,000.

ALBERT S. COLE.—Judge Mayer has confirmed a composition of Albert S. Cole, repairer of autos and carriages at Mount Kisco, with creditors at 20 cents on the dollar.

BANKRUPTCY DISCHARGES.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

HARRY LESSEM, dentist, 266 East Broadway, liabilities $44,966.

BARNET PUSRUN, jeweler, 69 Chrystie St., liabilities $24,776.

GUS MARBE, leather goods, 604 West 163d St., liabilities $18,079.

WILLIAM LENZING, produce, 45 Little West Twelfth Street, liabilities $11,381.

SAUL FLAUM, salesman, 1,827 Seventh Avenue, liabilities $7,200, on which $3,200 was assigned for breach of promise marriage.

KEVIN S. HAYES, 113 Broadway.

EDWIN D. ACKERMAN, pianos, 998 Simpson Street.

ARTHUR P. KORTHENER, accountant, 115 West 104th Street.

TIMOTHY D. HEALY, State excise detective, Yonkers.

THOMAS EGAN, concert singer, 5,000 Broadway.

JACOB FORDIMAN, furniture, Rochester.

RACHEL LEIBEL, men's furnishing goods, 304 Fourth Avenue.

ALLISON & LAMSON, (corporation,) umbrellas, 85 Fifth Avenue.

MAX WEINTRAUB, dry goods, 945 Southern Boulevard and Yonkers.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., July 26.—Franklin A. Coon, a retail shoe dealer of Oswego, petition in bankruptcy; liabilities about $18,000 and assets $8,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Alessi, Fred—Morse Dry Dock and Repair Co.....$104.71
Buffington, Maurice E.—A. Herman et al.....992.84
Beards, W. Sidney—Innis, Speiden & Co.....148.97
Barzilay, David—E. London.....217.91
Bogart, Wallace F.—N. Y. Talking Machine Co.....2348.40
Batterson, Herbert H.—Burton & Davis Co.....187.27
Cohen, Sam, and Isaac Levy—M. Brukenfeld.....148.93
Colwell Lead Co.—G. E. Walker.....13,678.57
Cohen, Sadie, and Anthony Santulli.....300.00
People, &c.
Consolidated Telegraph and Electric Subway Co.—M. O'Connor.....303.04
Colored American Review, Inc.—W. H. Conklin.....308.74
Drury Lane Co. of America—Russell Uniform Co.....216.71
Duncan, Isidora—E. F. Wagner.....110.22
Ebert, Henry C.—H. Connor.....580.66
Edman, Rikca—E. Karutz et al.....418.91
Frank B. Marchant Co., Inc., and Frank H. Marchant—M. H. Harris.....581.51
Fein, Max and Fred—A. Goldman.....186.41
Heidelburger, Frida—Lawyers Mortgage Co.....120.72
Harris, Irene—Hickson, Inc.....4,015.40
Herman, Adeline—F. H. Root.....222.67
Joelson, Joseph—U. S. Slicing Machine Co.....297.41
Krulewitch, Betsey, adm.—Citizens Savings Bank.....280.70
Kamen, Raphael—J. Volk.....14,732.24
Kondolf, Henry E.—L. L. Rothstein et al.....287.74
Kaplowitz, Max—S. Menkin, Inc.....364.04
Kessler, Emma—W. Parker et al.....166.50
Lamar, David—J. Fieldsteel.....127.61
Melch, Samuel, Theas Milch, and Alexander Blmberg—A. Levy.....384.38
Municipal Asphalt Co., Inc.—Penn. Cament Co.....268.87
Montrose Av Co., Inc., Daisy T. Gersle, and Ralph J. Geratle—S. Eichenbaum et al.....438.07
Natkins, Benjamin—Lawyers Title and Trust Co.....122.80
O'Brien, James—Hencken & Willenbrock Co., costs.....136.26
Orinoco Co., Inc.—Central Consumers Wine and Liquor Co., In

To Judge Preferred Stocks

of Public Utility Companies correctly, five safeguards should be carefully considered. These safeguards are

The Earnings
The Property
The Territory Served
The Management
The Equity

Write for Circular No. A-82, which explains how these safeguards apply to the preferred stock of the Consumers Power Co. (Michigan).

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INCOME TAX
Proposed Changes

Outlined for the information and convenience of busy people who are subject to tax.

By means of the chart contained in this pamphlet the proposed changes in the law may easily be comprehended.

Send for this pamphlet, AG-23

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$225,000
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Dated April 1, 1913; due $25,000 annually April 1, 1924 to 1932. Interest payable April 1 and October 1, in San Francisco and New York.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Assessed Valuation, 1916-1917.
Operative $200,242,082
Non-operative 539,148,710

Total $748,390,792
Total Debt (including this issue) $44,216,900
Water Debt 4,185,000
Net Debt $40,031,900

Legality approved by Messrs. Dillon, Thomson & Clay.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market Lower Despite Record Industrial Earnings — Steel Common Gains an Eighth.

The stock market yesterday disappointed even Wall Street. The declaration of an extra dividend of 1 per cent. was accepted as a matter of course, but earnings of more than $81,000,000 for the quarter so far exceeded general expectation that many thought the news good enough to buy on.

Those who bought Steel—and there were enough buyers at the opening to advance the price a full point—found that the stock was in large supply. Instead of market leadership which would have encouraged further buying they encountered liquidation which puzzled them and which later turned some early buyers into sellers. Most of the day the stock receded from the high price made at the opening, but it recovered enough after selling below Tuesday's closing price to show a net gain of an eighth. Most of the rest of the market fared worse, although the paying off of a large amount of back dividends on the preferred stock of an unlisted steel company and the resumption of dividends on Pressed Steel common supplied further evidence of the prosperity of the steel trade which does not lack counterparts in many other industries.

A banker who at the close of the day remarked that the stock market seemed unlikely to respond to any good news summarized the impression which the day's trading left on a majority of people in Wall Street. More than one answer was returned to the question, why the market, and particularly Steel, did not respond to an earnings statement which was without parallel in American industrial history. One explanation was foreign selling; another was that despite surface appearances to the contrary those most likely to be influential in stock market operations were attaching much importance to the outcome of the Presidential campaign and were waiting for a clearer indication of the choice of the electorate in November. Still others fell back upon the familiar explanation that all present prosperity is at the risk of the war and that the uncertainties attendant upon the return of peace outweigh the favorable influence of such records as that made by the Steel Corporation and all other similar good news. No one seemed to think it likely that the market was waiting on so commonplace a thing as the outcome of the country's farming, but that may have added its share to the sum total of influences which kept the market under restraint in the face of exceptionally good industrial news. That the market was under restraint was patent to all; only about the causes was there difference of opinion.

A much larger number of securities than is generally known are included in the list of American securities which are being mobilized by the British Government, or are being unofficially gathered from English holders for the purpose of establishing credits in this market. Steel common and many other active Stock Exchange issues are included in one form or the other. While the belief in Wall Street is that many of these securities will be used as collateral for a loan to be floated in this country later on some of them, and not a few in the aggregate, are being sold. This liquidation is one very practical reason for the market's seeming indifference to good news.

But the importance of such news as the Steel Corporation's quarterly statement contained should not be measured by its market effect. There can be no doubt that the stability of the country's leading industrial concern is strengthened by these phenomenal earnings, however briefly they may last beyond the present time, and the profits now being made by a thousand and one American enterprises furnish safeguards against the uncertainties of the future. American industries are better off for the record earnings of which the Steel statement is typical, even if the stock market is not.

GOOD TONE IN LONDON.

Feature of Market Is Strength of United States Steel.

LONDON, July 26.—The feature of the stock market, which was quiet again today, was the strength in United States Steel due to the quarterly statement and the extra dividend. There was a good turnover in these issues, and the common advanced two points over parity. Other shares in the American section were dull.

The tone of the general market was good on the war news, but trading was light and consisted mostly of Japanese, Indian, and Russian stocks and shipping shares at steady prices. Gilt-edged securities eased off in the late trading on some offerings of the war loan.

Money was in better supply and discount rates were steady.

The Treasury gathered about $150,000,000 by short term issues last week, including $100,000,000 in Treasury bills.

New Record for Insurance Company

The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., reports record increases of business for the first six months of the current year. The number of life policies paid for was 14,776, paid for was $50,361,000, a gain of $20,325,000. There were gains of $239,000 in accident and health premiums, and $1,272,400 in compensation and liability premiums. The gain in premium income of both the Travelers Insurance Company and the Travelers Indemnity Company was $2,993,000. The company also received premiums for life annuities to the amount of $392,000, an increase of $258,000 over the entire year 1915.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 26.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 64 francs 30 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 15 centimes. Five per cents., 90 francs 80 centimes.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$11,872,070	$11,872,070
Ord. int. receipts	25,583,326	25,583,326
Income tax		
Miscellaneous	6,774,497	6,774,497
	6,256,040	5,256,040
Total receipts	$49,465,934	$49,465,934
Excess of ord. disbursements over ord. recets.	8,723,669	8,723,669
Excess of total disbursements over total recets.	11,129,255	11,129,255
Expenditures	58,189,603	58,189,603

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot			37.50	38.25
Lead				6.35
Spelter			10.75	
Antimony	13.00	13.50	13.50	
Quicksilver	*$80.00		*$80.00	
Aluminium	*58.00	60.00	*58.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X Foundry	19.75	20.25	19.75	20.25

*Nominal.

London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £ s. d.	Tuesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	100 0 0	
Copper, futures	98 0 0	98 0 0
Tin, spot	95 0 0	95 0 0
Tin, futures	165 10 0	166 0 0
Spelter	166 5 0	166 10 0
Lead	59 0 0	60 0 0
	23 5 0	23 5 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	457,218
Same day last year	1,135,711
Same day two years ago	785,219
Year to date	93,415,460
Same period last year	74,161,868
Same period in 1914	44,690,350

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
17⅞	18	2,800	Alaska Gold Mines	18⅛	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
8	8¼	1,800	Alaska Juneau	8⅛	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
21	21½	900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	21½	21½	21	21½	— ⅜
73½	74	200	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
88⅜	89	5,900	Am. Beet Sugar	73	73⅝	72	73⅛	+ ¼
54⅛	54¼	5,000	Am. Can	83¼	89½	87⅝	88⅝	...
109½	110	100	Am. Can pf	55½	55¼	54⅛	54¼	— 1⅛
...	57	3,000	Do., odd lot	110	110	110	110	— ½
116½	117	200	Am. Car & Fdry	109¼	109¼	109¼	109½	...
138½	142	600	Am. Car & Fdry pf	58½	58½	56½	56½	— 1
117½	119	100	Am. Coal Products	117	117	117	117	+1
52¼	54	100	Am. Coal Prod. pf	141	141	138½	138½	— 2½
103⅝	104½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	118	118	118	118	+1½
53⅜	53½	1,900	Am. H. & Leather	53	53	53	53	...
26¼	27	2,600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
64	64¼	5,800	Am. Ice Securities	53⅜	53⅞	53¼	53⅜	— ⅛
100¾	101½	800	Am. Locomotive	28	28	28	28	— ⅛
39	40	500	Am. Locomotive pf	65½	65½	63½	64¼	— 2¼
92⅜	92½	3,600	Am. Malt pf	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
84	86	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	— ⅛
49	50	700	Am. Smelt. & Pf. B	94	94	91¾	92½	— 1⅝
108⅞	109	400	Am. Steel Fdries	86	86	86	86	+ ⅜
128⅞	129¼	1,800	Am. Sugar Ref	49½	50	49	50	— ⅛
100½	108	100	Am. Tel. & Tel	109	109	109	109	— ⅛
43¾	44	2,700	Am. Tob. pf. new	129¼	129¼	129	129	— ¾
24	28	8,900	Am. Woolen	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	— ¼
32½	33	500	Am. Writing P. pf	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	— 1
78	78¼	2,700	Am. Zinc L. & S	26¼	26½	25¾	25¾	— ⅝
66⅜	69	8,900	Anaconda Cop. Co	33⅞	33⅞	32½	32½	— 2¼
104⅛	104⅜	200	Associated Oil	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	— ⅞
96½	96	500	Atch., Top. & S. F	69⅞	69⅞	67⅞	68⅞	— ⅞
110½	112	800	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	104⅜	104½	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅛
61	62	100	Atlantic Coast Line	99	99	98¾	99	+ ¼
63	65	500	At., Gulf & W. I	111	111	111	111	...
68⅜	69½	100	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	62⅜	62⅜	61⅜	61⅜	— 1½
86¾	86⅞	7,350	Baldwin Loco	62⅜	62⅝	62⅜	62⅝	— ⅞
74	74¼	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	71	71	68⅝	69	— 2⅞
...	1½	600	Baltimore & O. pf	80⅜	80¼	80¼	80¼	— 1
435	438	18	Bank of Commerce	174⅝	174⅝	174¼	174¼	— ½
435	438	200	Batopilas Mining	171	171	170	170	...
84⅞	85	10	Bethlehem Steel	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	...
128	131	100	Do., odd lot	440	440	429½	430½	+ ½
...	...	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	...
66⅜	67	200	Bklyn Union Gas	85	85	85	85	...
17½	19½	100	Burns Brothers	129¾	129¾	129	129	— 1
42½	45	3,000	Butte & Superior	68¼	68½	68¼	68½	...
177¼	178¼	500	California Petrol	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	...
54	54½	200	California Pet. pf	19	19	18	18	— ½
110	112	2,100	Canadian Pacific	155	155½	153	153½	— 2½
104½	106	100	Central Leather Co	177	177½	177	177½	— 3½
104½	106	200	Central Leather pf	54½	54½	53⅝	54¼	— ⅝
12¼	12½	50	Chandler Motor	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	+ ⅝
35½	35⅝	700	Do., odd lot	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	— 2½
95¾	96	300	Chi. Great Western	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
20	20¼	900	Chi. Gt. West. pf	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
46⅝	47⅜	600	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼	— ½
71½	73	900	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	98	98	97¼	97¼	— ¾
106	110¾	400	Chile Copper	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
43⅜	44	1,100	Chino Copper	47¼	47¼	46⅝	47	— ⅜
134	135	100	Cluett, Peabody Co	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	+ ⅝
95½	96½	125	Cluett, Peabody pf	109	109	109	109	+1
13½	14	5,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	45	45¼	43¾	43¾	— ¾
90	90½	600	Consolidated Gas	134½	134½	134	134	— ¾
67¼	67¾	100	Continental Can	96½	96½	96¼	96¼	— ¼
114½	115½	200	Corn Products Ref	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
58⅞	...	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90	90	90	90	— ⅝
...	...	11,500	Crucible Steel	69¼	69¼	67	67¼	— 1½
...	...	4,700	Crucible Steel pf	115	115	114⅜	114⅜	+ ½
59	95	...	Cuba Cane Sugar	59⅝	59⅝	58¼	58¼	— 1
151	151½	300	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	— ⅛
34	34⅜	100	Delaware & Hud	151⅝	151⅝	151⅝	151⅝	+ ⅜
139	140	500	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	34⅜	34⅜	33¾	34	+ ½
44	44½	1,200	Detroit Edison Co	139	139	139	139	...
25¾	26	300	Distillers' Secur	45	45	44	44½	— ⅛
36	36⅛	3,900	Dome Mines	25⅜	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
42	44	1,300	Erie	35⅜	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅝
167¼	168	100	Erie 1st pf	52¼	52½	51½	51½	— ⅝
110½	112	400	Erie 2d pf	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
72¾	73	400	General Electric	168	168	167½	167½	— ½
87⅞	88	4,200	General Motors pf	112¾	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅝
118	118⅜	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	73⅜	73⅝	72	72¼	— ⅝
34½	34⅝	1,300	Granby Consol	81	81	81	81	— ⅛
44⅜	45¼	200	Great Northern pf	118¼	118¼	118	118¼	— 1½
78	83	600	G. N. certs. ore prop	35⅜	35⅜	34¼	34¼	— 1⅛
162⅜	163¾	1,300	Greene-Cananea	45⅝	45½	45	45	...
47¼	47⅝	2,400	Gulf States S. 2d pf	83	83	83	83	...
16½	16⅝	400	Illinois Central	103½	104	103½	103½	— ⅛
75	75½	400	Inspiration Copper	48⅝	48⅝	47¾	47¾	— ⅝
50	50½	500	Interboro Consol	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
10	14	100	Interboro Con. pf	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
40	45	100	Int. Agricultural	13	13	13	13	— ⅛
113⅝	116	100	Int. Agricul. pf	40½	40½	40½	40½	— ⅛
23¼	23⅝	2,000	Int. Harvester, N.J	114	114	114	114	— 1
84¼	85	14,400	Int. Mer. Mar.	24⅝	24⅝	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
44¼	44½	4,300	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. tr.	85⅜	86¼	84⅝	84⅝	— ⅝
14¾	14⅞	2,100	Int. Nickel	44¾	44¾	44	44	— ⅛
63½	63⅝	1,100	Int. Paper	14⅞	14⅞	14	14⅛	— ⅛
80	82	100	Int. Paper pf	66⅛	66⅛	65	65¾	— 1⅛
24	25	500	Jewel Tea	80	80	80	80	— ⅝
71⅝	72	100	Kansas City South	24½	24½	24	24	— 1
95	95¼	100	Kelly Spring Tire	71⅞	72¼	71⅞	72¼	— ⅛
45¼	45⅝	100	Kelly Spring T. pf	98	98	96	96	+ ⅛
79	79½	12,400	Kennecott Copper	48	48	45	45⅝	+ ⅛
41	42¼	3,400	Lackawanna Steel	71	71	70	70	+ ½
43	44	200	Lake Erie & W. pf	44	44	43	43	— 1
77⅜	78	820	Lee Rubber & Tire	44	44	44	44	— ⅛
82⅜	85	100	Lehigh Valley	78	78	77½	77⅝	— ⅛
82	83	100	Looooze-W. Bls. 1st pf	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	— ⅛
129	130	100	Mackay Cos.	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅜
129	130	200	Manhattan Elev	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	— ⅛
80	80½	50	Do., odd lot	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	— ⅛
86¾	87⅜	14,900	Maxwell Motors	81⅝	81⅝	79	80	— ⅝
57½	58	600	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	87	87	87	...
61	62	900	Max. Motors 2d pf	58	58½	57⅝	58	— ⅛
97	97¼	100	May Dept. Stores	61	61	61	61	— ⅛
90	92	19,700	Mexican Petroleum	98¼	98¼	94⅝	94⅝	— 3⅛
34½	35	1,000	Mex. Petroleum pf	92	92	92	92	— ⅛
125	126	205	Miami Copper	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
4	4¼	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	127¼	127¼	126	126	— ⅜
11½	12⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
6⅞	7	900	Missouri Pacific	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
...	...	1,700	Do., trust rcts	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
23½	23½	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
62½	63	100	Nat. Enam. & St. Co	75	75	75	75	— ⅜
16⅜	16⅝	100	Nat. Lead Co	23	23	23	23	— ⅛
120½	126	100	Nevada Con. Cop	63	63	63	63	— ¾
103½	103¾	100	N. Y. Air Brake	163	163	163	163	...
60	60¾	1,900	N. Y. Central	123⅛	123⅜	123¼	123⅜	— ⅛
126	127	1,200	N. Y. N. H. & H	103⅜	103⅜	103	103	— 1⅞
87⅜	88	1,500	Norfolk & Western	60½	60½	60	60	— ⅝
110⅞	111¼	100	Norfolk & West. pf	127¾	128	126¾	126¾	— ⅝
6	6¼	700	Northern Pacific	88	88	88	88	— ⅜
56⅞	57⅜	50	Ontario Mining	11	11½	11	11	— ⅛
39	40	1,550	Penn. R. R	55	55	55	55	— ⅛
81	83	300	Philadelphia Co	57	57	56¾	57	— ⅛
99½	102	100	P., C. & St. L	40¾	40¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅝
47⅞	48	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	81	81	81	81	— 1½
161½	162	3,350	Pressed Steel Car	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	— ⅜
43¼	44	600	Pullman Co	46¼	46¼	47⅜	47⅜	— ½
22⅜	23	3,000	Railway Steel Sp	43½	43½	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
94½	94⅝	20,400	Ray Con. Copper	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
45½	45¾	100	Reading	65½	65½	65¼	65¼	— ⅛
40⅜	40⅝	8,200	Reading 2d pf	44½	44½	44½	44½	— ¼
19¾	19⅞	400	Rep. Iron & Steel	47⅝	47⅝	46⅜	46⅜	— ½
25⅞	26	700	Sears, Roeb. & Co	103½	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅛
43	43	100	Shattuck-Arizona	26½	26½	26½	26½	— ⅛
97⅛	97¾	2,000	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	43	43	43	43	— ⅛
115	118	100	Southern Pacific	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛
23	23⅛	2,500	So. P. R. Subscr rts	117	117	117	117	— ⅛
...	...	300	Southern Railway	23¼	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
125¾	126	12,000	Standard Mill. rgts	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	...
23	23⅛	7,400	Studebaker Co. rgts	127½	127½	125¾	125¾	— ⅝
102	103	100	Tennessee Copper	23⅜	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
63¼	64	100	Texas Co	194⅜	195	193	193	— 1⅛
36	36¼	100	Third Avenue	63½	63½	63½	63½	— 1
136¼	136½	300	Union B. & P. Co. pf	6	6	6	6	...
82¼	82⅝	15,000	Union Pacific	37	37¼	37	37¼	— ⅛
60½	61	200	Union Pacific pf	137¼	137¼	135¾	136¼	— ⅝
97¼	98	400	United Cigar Mfrs	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
155¾	156½	400	United Cigar Stores	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	— ⅛
19	20½	100	United Fruit Co	97⅝	98¼	97⅝	97⅝	— ⅛
105	105½	35,500	U. S. C. I. P. & F	156	156	155½	156	+1
100	104	100	U. S. Indus. Alco	20	20	20	20	...
107¾	108	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	107¾	107¾	102½	105	— 1
100½	101	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	100½	100½	100½	100½	...
29	30	1,100	U. S. Rubber	29	29	29	29	— ½
52½	53	2,000	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	52½	52½	52	52	— 1
108¾	109	2,000	U. S. Sm., R. & M	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	...
68	68¾	99,000	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	68	68	67½	67⅝	— ⅜
50¾	51	2,600	U. S. Steel	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
86⅞	87	1,200	U. S. Steel pf	87	87	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛
118	118	400	Utah Copper	118	118	117¾	117¾	— ⅛
75⅜	75⅞	400	Wabash	75⅜	75⅞	75⅜	75⅝	— ⅛
13½	13⅝	2,400	Wabash pf. A	13½	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
50¼	50¾	1,800	Wabash pf. B	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
28⅞	29¼	100	Wells Fargo Exp	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅜
127	127	200	Western Union Tel	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
93⅜	93⅝	11,600	Westingh. E. & M	127	127	127	127	— ⅞
56⅜	56⅝	500	Wheeling & L. E	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	— ⅛
4½	5	500	W. & L. E. 1st pf	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅛
14½	14⅝	6,000	W. & L. E. 2d pf	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
60¼	60½	100	Willys-Overland	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
105⅜	106	100	Willys-Overland pf	5	5	5	5	— ⅛
51½	52	800	Wisconsin Central	60¼	60¾	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
135¾	136½	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+ ⅛
				52½	52½	52	52	— ⅛
				135⅜	135⅝	135⅜	135⅝	— ⅛

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1916	100	100¼	100¼	100⅜
6s	Sept., 1917	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
4½s	June, 1965	107⅛	108¼	107⅛	108¼
4½s	Mar., 1963	107⅞	108¼	107⅞	108¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	107⅛	108	107⅛	108
4½s	May, 1917	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
4½s	April, 1966	107½	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
4½s	Mar., 1964	102⅞	103	102⅞	103
4½s	Mar., 1962	102⅝	103	102⅜	103
4½s	Sept., 1960	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4½s	Mar., '60 op. '30	102¼	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
4s	May, 1959	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
4s	Nov., 1958	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
4s	May, 1957	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
4s	Nov., 1956	100½	100¾	100½	100¾
4s	Nov., 1955	100	100¼	100¼	100¼
4s	Nov., 1936	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾
3½s	Nov., 1955	90¾	100¾	90¾	100¾
3½s	May, 1954	90½	91¼	90¾	91½

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	June, 1917	4.00	...	4.00
4½s	1918-1923	4.05	3.95	4.05
4½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05
3½s	1930-1954	4.10	4.00	4.10
3½s	1940-1956	4.05	4.02	3.95
3½s	1930-1940	4.00	3.95	4.02
3½s	1924-1930	4.05	3.95	4.05
3½s	1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05
3½s	1916-1918	4.05	...	4.05
3s	1940-1942	4.05	...	4.05
3s	1918-1925	4.05	3.95	4.05
3s	1916-1918	4.05	3.95	4.10

*Nominal.

Seaboard Bank Sues C. W. Morse.

A suit has been brought in the Supreme Court against Charles W. Morse by the Seaboard National Bank to recover $28,178, with interest from March 15. A summons in the action was filed, but the nature of the claim was not disclosed.

STANDARD OIL ISSUES.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15	15½	15	15½
Atlantic Refining	695	700	695	705
Borne-Scrymser	340	350	340	350
Buckeye Pipe Line	92	95	90	93
Chesebrough Mfg	345	355	345	355
Colonial Oil	65	75	65	75
Continental Oil	320	325	320	325
Crescent Pipe Line	41	43	41	43
Cumberland P. L.	90	94	89	93
Eureka Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
Galena S. Oil pf	158	162	158	162
Illinois Pipe Line	135	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Line	91	93	170	173
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd	10	10⅛	10	10⅛
National Transit	13	15	13	15
N. Y. Transit	190	200	190	200
Northern Pipe Line	95	100	95	100
Ohio Oil	228	230	228	230
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co	56	59	56	59
Pierce Oil	12	12½	12	12½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, '24	80	82	80	82
Prairie

Argentine Government

5% Gold Loan of 1909

Denominations

$100 and $500

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Members New York Stock Exchange

25 Broad Street, New York City

Canadian Bonds

Principal and Interest Payable in

New York

City of Toronto
5% Serial to 1946
Population 463,705

City of Hamilton
4½% Due March, 1925
Population 100,461

Prov. Saskatchewan
4½% Due January, 1919
Population 691,000

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Redmond & Co.
33 Pine St., New York

Send for special letter relative to new management of

Hendee Mfg. Co.

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.
Equitable Building Phone 5354 Rector

Mark A. Noble Theodore C. Corwin

NOBLE & CORWIN
35 Broad St. New York

Astor Trust
Niles-Bement-Pond
Telephone 5969 Broad

READY TO REPORT ON MERCANTILE MARINE

$40,000,000 Mortgage Drafted, Agreement Prepared, and Advertisement Ready.

CHANGES FOR BONDHOLDERS

Insisted Sinking Fund Should Start Next Year—Interest on Defaulted Interest After Oct. 1.

Attorneys representing various classes of security holders in International Mercantile Marine have finished the draft of the mortgage which is to secure the new $40,000,000 bonds, have concluded the last detail of the agreement among the preferred stockholders, common stockholders, and bondholders, and have prepared the form of notice to security holders in accordance with the reorganization. A meeting, probably the final one, will be held by the attorneys today, and the advertisement to security holders will be begun before the end of the week.

An eleventh-hour change was made in the time when the sinking fund is to become operative. Representatives of the stockholders desired nothing taken out for the sinking fund until 1921 or until a time ample for payment of the $41,000,000 back dividends on the preferred stock. But it had been agreed that the life of the bonds should be twenty-five years, and the bondholders insisted that the accumulation of the sinking fund should begin next year, unless the rate of depreciation on vessels was changed in their favor.

The rate of depreciation is 4 per cent. on the cost price of every vessel, so that with the sinking fund, as has been agreed, beginning in 1917, and the average life of a vessel figured at twenty-five years, the bondholders have complete protection. The cost price is reckoned on the cost of the vessel to the company in computing depreciation, rather than, as has been proposed, on the cost to the original purchaser. This change was of consequence in estimating the depreciation on ships bought at high prices since the war began.

It was reported that another eleventh-hour agreement related to the bondholders' contention that they should be allowed 6 per cent. interest on the defaulted interest on their bonds. It is understood to be the provision now that the bondholders are to forego that compound interest charge until Oct. 1 next, when it is expected to have the new bonds ready for delivery, but are to receive at 6 per cent. whatever interest may accrue after that date.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

While there were some good initial gains at the opening of business on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, the improvements were not maintained and the market in the later trading declined, with some of the losses substantial. The Steel trading was naturally the centre of interest. Its failure to hold its early improvement exerted an adverse influence upon the market generally.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allis-Chal. pf	22¼	22¼	21¾	21¾
670	Am. B. Sugar	80¾	80¾	88	88¼
860	Am. Can	55¾	55¾	54	54¾
220	Am. C. & Fdy.	58¼	68½	59¾	57
10	A. H. & L. pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½
470	Am. Ice Sec.	26¾	28¾	26½	26½
240	Am. Locomo.	63½	65¾	64½	64¼
380	Am. Smelting	93¾	93½	92	92½
80	Am. Zinc	34	34	33⅜	33¾
2,870	Anac. Copper	79¾	79¾	78	78¼
1,120	Baldwin Loco.	71½	71½	68¾	69
40	Balt. & Ohio	86¾	86¾	86½	86¾
140	Butte & Sup.	68¾	68¾	66½	66½
40	Can. Pacific	177	177	177	177
20	Cent. Leather	54	54	54	54
140	Ches. & Ohio	60¾	60¾	60¼	60¾
50	C., M. & St.P.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
60	C., R. I. & P.	20¾	20¾	20	20¼
50	Chino Copper	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¼
780	Col. F. & I.	44½	45	43½	43¾
20	Corn Products	14¼	14¼	14	14
1,800	Crucible Steel	69¾	69¾	67¾	67¾
10	Cuba Sugar	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
50	Dist. Secur.	45	45	44½	44½
420	Erie	35¼	35¼	34¾	34¾
10	Goodrich Co.	73¼	73¼	72¾	72¾
10	Greene-Can.	45¾	45¾	45½	45½
10	Int. M. M.	23¾	23¾	23½	23½
920	I. M. M. pf.	86	86	84¾	85½
180	Int. Nickel	44¼	44¼	44	44
880	Inter. Mag.	47¾	47¾	47¼	47¾
10	Interb. Cons.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
470	Kenn. Copper	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¾
210	Lack. Steel	70¾	70¾	69¾	69¾
50	Lee Rubber	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
140	Lehigh Valley	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
1,720	Maxwell Motor	81¾	81¾	79¾	80¾
8,970	Mexican Pet.	98¾	98¾	96¼	97
40	Miami Copper	47¾	47¾	84¾	84¾
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
40	Mo. Pacific	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
80	N. Y. Central	103¾	103¾	103	103
140	N. Y., N. H. & H.	60¾	60¾	60	60
20	Pennsylvania	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
80	Press. Stl. Car	47¾	48¾	47¾	48¾
40	Ray Copper	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
2,120	Reading	95¾	96¾	93¾	94¾
180	Rep. Iron & S.	47¾	47¾	46¼	46¼
40	Southern Ry.	23¾	23¾	23	23
2,140	Studebaker	127¾	127¾	125¾	126¾
1,120	Tenn. Copper	23¾	23¾	22¾	23
150	Texas Co.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
452	Union Pac.	137	137	135¾	136¼
80	United Fruit	155¾	155¾	153½	155¾
5,870	U. S. Ind. Al.	107¾	107¾	104¾	106¾
100	U. S. Rubber	62	62¾	62	62¾
12,560	U. S. Steel	87	87	85¾	86¼
20	Utah Copper	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
280	Westh. E. & M.	60¾	60¾	55¼	60¾
420	Willys-Over.	60¾	60¾	59¾	60¾

MINING STOCKS.

500	Atlanta	.11	.11	.11	.11
2,500	Comstock	.08	.08	.08	.08
400	Florence	.45	.45	.45	.45
400	Goldfield Con.	.87¼	.87¼	.87¼	.87¼
2,000	Gold. Merger	.08½	.08½	.08½	.08½
1,100	Lone Star	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
400	Midway	.20	.20	.20	.20
800	Portland	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65
1,000	Rescue	.24	.24	.24	.24
400	Sierra Nevada	.32	.33	.32	.32
875	Tonopah Ext.	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½	5.62½
400	Union Cons.	.66	.67	.66	.67

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Coast L.	1916-'23	4	Q J	4.40 4.25
Baltimore & Ohio.	1916-'26	4	Q J	4.40 4.25
Buff., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½	Q M	4.65 4.80
Canadian Pacific.	1916-'28	4½		4.60 4.40
Ches. & Ohio.	1916-'26	4½		4.55 4.35
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'28	4½		4.55 4.20
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	1916-'17	4½	Q S	5.25 4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5		4.55 4.35
C., C. C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5		4.70 4.45
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½		4.80 4.20
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½	M S	4.65 4.40
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4	Q S	4.58 4.30
Illinois Central	1916-'26	4½	J D	4.40 4.20
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5		4.58 4.15
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5		5.80 4.95
Missouri Pacific.	1916-'22	5		5.80 4.95
N. Y. Central L.	1916-'26	4½	M S	4.60 4.38
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½		4.55 4.15
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	4½	M S	4.65 4.40
Penn. Gen. Fgt.	1916-'23	4	Q M	4.85 4.15
St. L., I. M. & So.	1916-'24	5		5.25 4.75
Seaboard Air L.	1916-'26	5		4.70 4.40
Southern Pacific.	1916-'29	4½		4.40 4.20
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½	M S	4.65 4.40

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Directors of the Rex Consolidated Mining Company yesterday elected Louis R. Whicher and R. M. Atwater as new members of the board.

The First National Copper Company has declared an initial dividend of 25 cents a share, payable Aug. 25 to stockholders of record Aug. 5.

A New York Cotton Exchange membership was sold yesterday for $15,000, an increase of $750 from the last previous sale.

Newton, Mass., has sold $100,000 notes running to Nov. 1 to Salomon Brothers & Hutsler.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York, through its trust department, is exchanging the outstanding interim receipts of a total par value of $8,000,000 for definitive 4½ per cent. bonds of the New York Connecting Railroad Company, bearing the coupon due Aug. 1, 1916, and subsequent attached.

Louis R. Brager, formerly of the firm of Goodhart & Brager, is now associated with Fay & Higgins.

Paine, Webber & Co. have issued a circular on the Maxwell Motor Company.

Wood, Gundy & Co., New York and Toronto, are offering at a price to yield 5.25 per cent. $1,500,000 Greater Winnipeg Water District 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1921. The bonds are a direct charge on all taxable land within the limits of the district, which comprises the City of Winnipeg and its more important suburbs, having a combined population of 239,474.

NEW HAVEN EMBARGO ON.

Will Turn Back Many Kinds of Freight to Clear Its Yards.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 26.—An embargo will be placed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad after midnight tonight upon many kinds of freight in carload and less than carload lots coming to its lines and those of the Central New England Railroad from connecting rail and steamship lines via Harlem River, and Maybrook, N. Y. The exceptions will be perishable freight and live stock, freight for the United States Government, newsprint paper, materials for the two companies, freight in common for the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, Central Vermont, and New York Central roads, and freight originating on the Ontario & Western lines. The embargo will be raised next Wednesday at midnight.

A statement of traffic conditions accompanying the embargo order shows that a grand total of 12,795 eastbound cars are at, or are about to arrive at, the Harlem River and Maybrook gateways.

Reserve Bank Men Insured.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York is announcing to all of its employes the completion of a group insurance contract effective today, with the Equitable Life Assurance Society. This contract provides for an insurance policy covering each officer and employe of the company for an amount equal to one year's salary, but not to exceed $3,000 on the higher salaried officials.

USED CARS.

The Automobile Exchange of The New York Times gives particulars of slightly used cars by well-known makers. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

EXTRA STEEL DIVIDENDS.

Several Companies Increase Their Stock Distributions.

Following the declaration of an extra dividend by the United States Steel Corporation on Tuesday, the Pressed Steel Car Company announced yesterday the resumption of dividends on the common stock. The rate was higher than the last dividend paid on the stock, being $1 a share, as compared with 75 cents on the last previous declaration in the last quarter of 1914. The dividend is payable on Sept. 6 to stock of record on Aug. 16.

The Eastern Steel Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the first preferred stock and an extra dividend of 21 per cent. on account of accumulated dividends. Both dividends are payable on Sept. 15 to stock of record on Sept. 1. The balance of accumulated dividends on the first preferred is 28 per cent.

Another substantial distribution was ordered yesterday by the American Brass Company, which declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. and an extra dividend of 3½ per cent. These dividends are unchanged from the previous quarter. They are payable on Aug. 15 to stock of record on July 31.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	122	126	123	126
American Cigar pf.	93	100	93	100
Conley Foil	300	350	300	350
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
J. S. Young pf.	105	110	105	110
Johnston T. F. & M.	100	150	100	150
MacAndrews & F.	170	175	170	175
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	233	243	233	243
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	500	510	500	510
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	121	124	121	124

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 to 30.	Over 30 to 60.	Over 60 to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	3	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Comm. modity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	5	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	5	3	3½	4
Richmond	5	3½	3½	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	5	3	3	3
St. Louis	5	4	4½	4
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3½
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3½
San Francisco	5	3½	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent. over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days.....2½@2¾
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days.....3 @3½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
3¼	2	2	2½

TIME.

60 days.....3½@3¾ 5 months.....3¾@4
90 days.....3¾@4 6 months.....3¾@4
4 months.....3¾@4

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

60 to 90 days.....3%
4 to 6 months.....4@4¼

Other Names.

4 to 6 months.....4½@4¾

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	4.75¾	4.75¼	4.75¼	..
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
France—				
Demand	5.90⅞	5.90¾	5.90¾	— .00¼
Cables	5.90⅝	5.90¼	5.90¼	— .00¼
Marks—				
Demand	72.00	71.68¾	71.68¾	— .26
Cables	72.06¼	71.75	71.75	— .26

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.75¾	4.76⅛
5.1826	Paris	5.90⅛	5.90⅜
95.26	Berlin	71.68¾	71.75
5.1826	Switzerland	5.28⅛	5.28
19.295	Greece	19.37	19.42
51.45	Russia	50.40	50.45
5.1826	Italy	5.44¼	5.43¾
20.26	Austria	12.32	12.34
26.73	Scandinavia	28.75	28.80
19.29	Spain	20.20	20.30
40.19	Holland	41.37½	41.43¾
	China—		
	Hongkong	49.25	49.35
	Shanghai	68.50	68.00
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	....
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	....
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.37½	50.50
49.84	Yokohama	50.37½	50.50
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	50.25	50.37½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	41.50	41.60
82.44	Rio	24.40	24.50

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71¾	$4.69¾	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $446,786,513; balance, $26,976,845; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $660,370.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 15@10c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, $2.1875.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 30¾d, up 3-16d; in New York, 63½c, up ⅝c; Mexican dollars, 48¾@52¾c.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
420	Alaska Gold	18½	18½	18	18
150	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15	Allouez	58	58	58	58
2,435	Am. Zinc	82¾	83¾	82¾	82¾
80	Am. Zinc pf.	65	65	63¾	63¾
170	Butte & Sup.	67¼	67¼	66½	66½
150	Cal. & Ariz.	68¾	68¾	68	68
10	Centennial	14	14	14	14
320	Copper Range	57½	57¾	57	57¼
20	Daly-West	21	22	21	22
10	East Butte	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
40	Granby	81	81	80¾	80¾
200	Inland Creek	45	45	45	45
20	Isle Royale	25	25	25	25
80	Kerr Lake	4½	4½	4½	4½
25	Keweenaw	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Lake	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	La Salle	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
50	Mason Valley	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
45	Mass. Con.	12	12	12	12
90	Mohawk	80¼	80¼	80	80
10	New Arc	5½	5½	5½	5½
10	New Idria	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
100	Nipissing	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
120	North Butte	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
165	North Lake	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	Old Dom.	62	62	62	62
10	Osceola	81	81	81	81
60	Pond Creek	12¼	12¾	12¼	12¼
10	Quincy	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
5	Santa Fe	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
30	Shannon	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
50	South Lake	6	6	6	6
50	St. Mary's L'd	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
100	Sup. & Bos.	4	4	4	4
10	Superior	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
5	Tamarack	88	88	88	88
300	Tuolumne	35c	35c	35c	35c
330	U. S. Smelter	68	68	67¼	67¾
78	U. S. Sm. pf.	50	50½	50	50¼
90	Utah Apex	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
15	Utah Con.	13	13	13	13
5	Utah Copper	76	76	76	76
160	Utah Metal	7	7¼	7	7¼
20	Wolverine	48	48	48	48

RAILROADS.

26	Bos. & Albany	188	188	188	188
15	Bos. & Lowell	128¼	128¼	128	128
105	Bos. & Maine	44	44	44	44
5	C. J. & S. Y.	154	154	154	154
8	Fitchburg pf.	78¼	78½	78¼	78¾
280	New Haven	60	60	59¾	60
8	Nor. N. Hamp.	105	105	105	105
1	Old Colony	149	149	149	149
13	Union Pac.	137	137	137	137
2	West End	68	68	68	68

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chem.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
129	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	98¾	99¼	98¾	99¼
7	Am. Sugar	109½	109½	109½	109½
4	Am. Sugar pf.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
295	Am. Tel. & T.	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
41	Am. Wool pf.	95	96	95	95¼
50	Amoskeag	72¼	72¼	72¼	72½
2,185	A. G. & W. I.	62¼	62¾	60¾	61¼
585	Cuban Cement	23½	23½	23¾	23¾
100	E. Boston Ld.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
5	Mass. Gas	80½	80½	80½	80¾
7	Mass. Gas pf.	82	82	80¾	81
45	Mergenthaler	165	165	163	....
25	Nova Scotia St.	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼
8	N. E. Tel.	135	135	135	135
20	Nipe Bay	152	152	152	152
1	Pullman	161¼	161¼	161¼	161¼
76	Swift	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
182	Torrington	43	43¼	43	43
200	United Fruit	156½	156½	155¾	156¼
559	Un. Shoe Mach.	54	54¼	53¾	53¾
9	Un. S. Mach. pf.	20¾	20	20¾	20
2,160	U. S. Steel	87¼	87¾	86	86¼
25	U. S. Steel pf.	118	118	118	118
1,285	Ventura Oil	8¼	8¾	8	8
10	Western Un.	93	93	93	93

BONDS.

$6,000	A. G. & W. I. 5s.	82	82	81¾	82
12,000	Am. T. & T. 4s.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
5,000	Swift 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Un. Fruit 4½s.	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
5,000	Western Tl. 5s.	100½	100½	100½	100½

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4	Am. Radiator	395	395	395	395
10	Am. Shipb'd'g.	44	44	44	44
85	Am. Shipb. pf.	90	90	90	90
100	Booth	83¼	83½	83¼	83½
48	Booth pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
20	Chi. Rys., Ser. 2.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
50	Chi. Rys., Ser. 4.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
145	Dia. Match	111	111	111	111
86	Ill. Brick	81	81	81	81
100	Lindsay Light	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
87	Mon. Ward pf.	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
50	Nat. Carbon	172	172	171	171
5	Nat. Carb. pf.	123	123	123	123
5	Pub. Serv. pf.	102	102	102	102
125	Sears-Roebuck	195	195	194	194
716	Stew.-Warner	103¾	103¾	102	102¾
120	Swift & Co.	135¾	136	135¾	136
53	Un. Carbide	182	182	182	182
140	Paper Board	15½	15½	15½	15½
12	Paper Bd. pf.	54	54	54	54

BONDS.

$1,000	Peo. Gas 5s.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
15,000	Pub. Serv.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95½
12,000	Chi. Rys. 5s.	97	97¼	97	97
1,000	City Ry. 5s.	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
4,000	Swift 5s.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	Mfg. gold	71¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
3,000	Com. Edison	102	102	102	102

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Arundel S. & G.	36	36	36	36
10	Balt. Tube	121	121	121	121
61	Cons. Power	114	114¾	114	114
50	Cont'tal Tr.	182¾	182¾	182¾	182¾
2,758	Cosden Ref.	16½	16½	15¾	15¾
808	Cos. Oil & Gas	14¼	14¼	14	14
1,520	Cos. O. & G. pf.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
10	Dav. Chem.	40	40	40	40
55	Fid. & Deposit	133	133	133	133
50	1st Nat. Bank	147	147	147	147
190	Mer. & M. Bk.	29	29	29	29
10	Penn. W. P.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
100	Un. Ry. & El.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
100	W'land O. & G.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼

BONDS.

$2,000	Con. Coal 6s.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
44,000	Cos. O. & G. 6s.	108	108	107	107
2,000	Elk. Corp. 6s.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	N. Balt. Tr. 5s.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
9,000	N.O., M. & Ch. 5s	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
300	Un. Rys. & El. Fdg. 5s.	86¾	86¾	86¼	86½
5,000	Un. Ry. & Elec. Income 4s.	61¼	61¼	61	61
2,000	Un. Ry. & El. 4s	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Am. Gas	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾
45	Am. Rys. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98¾
45	Cambria Iron	45	45	45	45
895	Elec. Stor. B.	63¾	63¾	63	63
25	Gen. Asphalt	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
10	Gen. Asph. pf.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
18	Ins. C. of N. A.	25½	25½	25½	25½
20	Lake Sup. Cor.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
84	Lehigh Nav.	75½	75½	75½	75½
45	Lehigh Valley	78	78	77¾	77¾
50	L. V. Tr. pf.	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
581	Pennsylvania	57¼	57¼	56¾	57
20	Phila. Co.	41	41	41	41
180	Phila. Electric	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
1	Penn. Salt Mf.	98	98	98	98
880	Phila. Tr. Co.	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¼
55	Phila. Trac.	77¾	77¾	77½	77½
25	Reading	94¾	94¾	94¼	94¼
83

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

25 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
50 Babcock & Wilcox
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
50 Franklin Insurance
50 Guaranty Trust
10 German Alliance Insurance
25 Germania Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
100 Hudson Navigation
100 Jas. Butler Com. & Pfd.
25 New Jersey Zinc
100 National Licorice Pfd.
100 R. J. Reynolds Tob. Com. & Pfd.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms
100 Ward Baking Com.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

25 Aluminum Co. of America
50 Arcta Explosives Pfd.
100 Butterworth Judson Com.
100 Bucyrus Co. Com.
50 Continental Insurance
100 Eastern Steel Com. & 1st Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 General Manifold & Ptg.
25 Guaranty Trust
5 German American Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
200 Harris Bros. Co. Com.
10 National City Bank
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
10 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K.Rice,Jr.&Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Carbon Steel
Charcoal Ir'n
Eastern Steel
Sugar Stocks

Dealt In

Slattery & Co.
40 Exchange Pl.,
New York

Yukon-Alaska Trust
(Guggenheim Exploration Co.)
Bought—Sold—Quoted

E. BUNGE & CO.
Investment Securities
44 Broad St., New York
Telephone Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Toledo Traction
Cities Service
Northern Ohio Trac. & Lt.
Pacific Gas & Electric
Northern States Power
Republic Railway & Lt.
Ohio Cities Gas
Wisconsin Edison

MICHAELIS & CO.
PUBLIC UTILITY SPECIALISTS
61 BROADWAY-NEW YORK
Phones: Rector 6220 to 6225

Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Columbia Gas & Elec.
Federal Sugar
Guantanamo Sugar
Remington Typewriter

ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad

Adirondack Elec. Pow.
Common & Preferred
Bought & Sold

HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated.
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston.
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston.

Cities Service
Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N.Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

Babcock & Wilcox
Scovill Mfg.

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.
Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.
Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Cuban Amer. Sugar 6s, 1918

CHAS. H. JONES & CO
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientmant."

Am. Graphophone
BOUGHT—SOLD—QUOTED
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 Broad St. NEW YORK
1305 Dime Bank Bldg. DETROIT

American Sumatra Tobacco
American Chicle
American Graphophone
Bought—Sold—Quoted

GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. 'Phone Broad 3665

Stocks—Grain
Morris & Wilmarth
Tel. Broad 2538. 32 Broadway.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Consolidated Stock Exch. of N. Y.
N. Y. Coffee & Sugar Exchange.
N. Y. Produce Exchange.
Established May 1st, 1896.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Pressure on More Important of Curb Issues Discounts Early Improvement—Bonds Quiet.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 334,091 shares of stocks and $245,000 of bonds. The sale of stocks was divided as follows: Industrials, 58,136; oil, 50,735, and mining, 225,220. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
11,000	†Aetna Explos.	8½	8½	7	7⅝
500	A. Br. Mf. Co.	58	58	58	58
2,400	†Am. Writ. P.	4	4¼	4	4¼
500	†Butler Chem.	4	4	4	4
300	Can. N. Gas C.	1¼	1¼	1	1
200	†Car Lt. & P.	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,200	Chev. Motor.	211	212	206	210
221	Corp. of R.&H.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜
250	Driggs-Seab.	100	100	98½	98½
900	Emerson Pho.	11⅜	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
1,000	†Fl.-Lynn Ph.	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
500	G., W. & W.	42½	42½	41½	41½
100	Grant M. Car.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
200	Hartman Cor.	73¾	73¾	72¾	72¾
50	Holly S. C. pf.	95½	95½	95½	95½
500	†Hupp M. Car.	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
1,000	†Joplin Ore Sp.	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
200	Kapo Mfg. Co.	6	6⅛	6	6
200	†Kelsey Wheel	58	58	58	58
500	Kelsey W. pf.	100	100	100	100
100	†Lake T. B.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	†Maxim Mun.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6000	†Midvale Steel	62	62⅝	61	61½
200	Mo. Pac., w. i.	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝
100	Mo. P. pf., w.i.	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝
100	Peer. T. & M. Corp.	23	23	23	23
720	†Princess Mot.	1	1⅛	1	1
350	†Pullman Ven. Corp.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
200	†Pullman Ven. Corp. pf.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
510	†Sax. Mot. Car.	75½	75½	74	74
3,100	†Signal Com. M. Truck	5⅜	6	5⅜	6
400	†Scr. Gravel.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
65	Stand. Motors.	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞
2,200	†Strom'g Carburetor	43¼	43⅜	42	42½
1,200	†Stutz Motor.	63	63	62	62⅜
1,000	Submarine Boat, v. t. ctfs.	34½	34½	33	34⅛
150	†Tob. Products	43½	44	43½	43½
20	†Todd Shipy'ds	74	74	74	74
900	U. S. SS. Co.	6⅛	6⅜	6¼	6¼
6,400	†United Motors	68¼	68¼	66⅞	66⅞
3,100	Un. Prof. Shar	½	½	⅜	⅜
300	†U. S. Light & Heat Corp.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	United Zinc.	6	6¼	6	6¼
200	Utah Metal.	7	7⅜	7	7⅜
100	Wab.-P. w. i.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
1,050	White Mot. Co.	54	54¼	53¾	54
2,000	†Zinc Con. Co.	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛

STANDARD OIL GROUP.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Chge. Net.
15	Ohio Oil.	229	229	229	—1
10	Prairie O. & G.	360	360	360	—38
45	Prairie P. L.	222	222	222	
250	Std. O. Ind.	595	580	587	+17
15	S. O. of N. J.	522	522	522	

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
800	††Alberta Pet., Ltd., (pros.).	57	58	57	58
400	†Barnett O.&G.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,200	†Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)	16⅜	16⅜	15⅜	15⅜
3,000	†Cos. O. & G.	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞
2,200	†Cos. O.&G. pf	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
200	†Federal Oil.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,000	Kenova Oil (a pros.)	½	½	½	½
200	†Keystone Oil Corp.	75	75	75	75
300	††Midwest Oil.	46	46	46	46
2,500	†Musko. Ref.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
3,900	†N.Y.-Okla. O.	94	95	94	95
10,000	†Okla. Oil.	10½	12	10½	11
1,500	Okla. Prod. & Ref.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜
5,000	†Omar O. & G.	58	58	58	58
100	†Pan-Am. Pet.	49	49	49	49
2,050	†Pan-Am.Pet. pf	85	86	83½	84¾
650	†Sapul. O.&R.	11	11¼	11	11
600	Savoy Oil.	11	11	10½	10½
500	†Sinclair Oil.	42	42	42	42
5,800	††Tex.-M. Pet.	73	75	73	74
6,000	†Un. West. Oil	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1¼
2,500	†Victoria Oil.	1⅛	1¼	1	1⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,600	††Alaska - W.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,500	††Atlanta	11	11	11	11
1,500	†Adanac Silver	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,600	†Ariz. Cop'r.	67	75	67	75
2,950	Big Ledge Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	Bingham Min.	10	10	10	10
2,500	Boston & Mon.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	69	71	69	71
900	†Calaveras Cop.	4⅜	5	4⅞	5
2,700	†Caledonia	67	71	69	71
1,000	Canada Copper	1½	1½	1⅝	1⅝
1,000	†Cashboy	5	5	5	5
100	Cerro de Pasco Copper.	34½	34½	34½	34½
700	Con. Ariz. S.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,100	Con. Cop. Mines	2⅝	2⅝	2¼	2¼
500	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	†Con. Homest'd	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,000	††Double-Headed Silver.	¾	¾	¾	¾
825	Dundee-Ariz.C. Corporation.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8,000	††Emma Cop.	48	48	43	45
200	First Nat. Cop.	4¼	4¼	4	4
2,300	††Florence Sil.	74	75	73	74
4,000	†Gold Hill.	20	20	16	20
1,200	†Goldfld. Cons.	88	88	87	87
1,500	Gr'nnmstr Min	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,700	Hecla Min.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
900	†Hemph. Cop.	1	1	1	1
6,270	†Inspir. Needles (a prospect).	77	80	77	80
3,000	Jerome Verde (a prospect).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	††Jim Butler.	87	87	87	87
2,500	†Jumbo Ext.	77	78	77	77
8,700	††Kewanas.	11	11½	11	11
2,900	†Louisiana Cns	18	18	18	18
1,400	Magma Cop.	13½	13½	13⅜	13⅜
2,500	††Marsh Min.	13½	13½	13	13½
1,500	†McKin.-Dar.	57	58	57	58
200	Mojave Tung	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
2,600	††MontGldMns	80	80	76	76
3,870	Monitor Silv.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
21,000	††Mother Lode.	81	82	80	81
200	†Mutual Min. & Leasg. pf.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
10,000	††Newray Mns	42	42	41	42
675	N. Y. & Hond. Ros. Min. Co.	15⅞	15⅞	15¾	15½
1,000	†North Star.	14	14	14	14
100	†Pan-Am. Del.	49	49	49	49
1,875	†Pan-Am.Dl.pf	85	86	83½	83½
2,500	††Oatman Arlz. Central	25	25	15	26
200	Oatmn Big Jim	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	†Oatman Lex. (a prospect).	62	62	62	62
300	†Oatmn Southa. (a prospect).	31	31	31	31
250	††Oro	4	4½	4	4½
1,000	††PetersonLake	24	24	24	24
52,200	††Rex Con.	27	28	24	25
2,700	†Rochester	57	57	56	56
1,000	†San Toy	14½	14½	14½	14½
600	†Seven Troughs Coalition	24	24	23	23
2,500	††Silver Pick.	12	12	11¼	11½
8,500	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,700	††Success	59	59	58	59
400	Tonopah Ext.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½
500	Tonopah Min.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜
385	Tungsten Co.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝
120	United Eastern	3⅞	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜
6,000	††U. S. Cont.	8	8	8	8
300	†U. Verde Ext.	28½	28½	28	28
1,400	Unity Gold.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
500	†W. Dome Con.	83	83	83	87
700	†W. End Con.	83	83	82	82
10,000	††WettlauferSil.	14	19	14	19
4,300	†White Oaks.	7	7½	7	7¼
300	†Yukon Alaska Trust ctfs.	42½	42½	42	42
300	†Yuscaran Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$69,000	‡Cos.Ol6s,w.i.	108	108	107	107
150,000	‡I.M.M.6s,w.i.	97¾	97¾	97	97
6,000	Mid'le S. 6s	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
20,000	‡RussianGovt. 6½s, w. i.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100⅛

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. x Ex dividend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Drug Syndicate.	12	14	12	14
Brit.-Am. T. Co. ord.	18	19	18	19
B.-Am. T. Co. ord. b.	18½	19	18½	19
Emerson Motor.	4	4¼	4	4¼
Essex Motors.	76	77	76	77
Hendee Manufact.	31	32	31	32
Holly Sugar Corp.	47	49	47	49
International Motors.	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛
Kathlodian B. pf.	21½	23	22	23
Lynn Phonograph.	4	6	5	7
Marconi of America.	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3⅝
Mitchell M., w. i.	66	67	66	67
Standard Motors	5⅜	6½	5⅜	6½
St. Joseph Lead.	15¼	15⅝	15	15¼
United Drug.	69	72	70	73
United Drug 2d pf.	89	92	89	92
United Drug 1st pf.	49	52	49	52

OIL STOCKS.

Midwest Oil pf.	85	88	85	88
Oklahoma Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Wayland Oil & Gas.	4	4¼	4	4¼

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf.	60	65	60	65
American Brass.	282	283	282	286
Atlas Powder.	151	155	150	155
Atlas Powder pf.	98	99	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox.	122	125	118	122
Bliss (E. W.).	500	530	500	530
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	84	75	84
Can. Fty. & Forg.	180	195	185	200
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	350
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.	800	810	790	810
Du Pont Pow., new.	242	245	240	244
Du Pont Pow., deb.	100	101	100	102
Hercules Powder.	295	300	295	305
Hercules Powder pf.	112	113	112	113
International Arms.	15	16	15	16
Niles-Bement-Pond.	180	183	180	185
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	103	105	103	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	550	560	550	560
Welch, Rptg. Arms.	1200	1500	1200	1500

REPORT BIG SHELL ORDERS.

Vast Amount of Steel Will Be Needed for Their Manufacture.

Reports from various steel centres this week indicate that the manufacture of munitions is expected to consume a vast amount of mill products in the remainder of this year and in 1917. The Iron Age says:

The week has brought a new crop of rumors of large shell orders. What is confirmed is that more than 1,000,000 shells of 8-inch and 9.2-inch sizes have been actually placed for deliveries running up to April 1, 1917. Negotiations for 6-inch to 12-inch shells in quantities representing heavy steel tonnages are still under way, and steel makers look for the placing of more orders soon. The slackening of 3-inch shell business here and at the larger British and French output are well known, but in heavy shells this country's capacity will be called upon for a good many months.

To the firmer stand of the steel companies on contract enforcement and the large percentage of orders existing in the form of specifications has been credited the recent caution of domestic buyers as to far forward delivery. But the new developments in export demand are now the basis of predictions of a September buying movement.

The Iron Trade Review says:

New buying is not impressive except for foreign account, where the tonnage continues tremendous. Reports of many new contracts for shells and shell parts having been placed by European Governments yet remain to be defined by proper authority, although it is a fact that large negotiations of this sort are active and steel makers are being called upon to reserve heavy tonnages of crude material covering these requirements for delivery through the first half of 1917. The steel industry expects to be called upon to supply large quantities of munition material as long as the war lasts.

WOOL SCARCE AND HIGH.

Manufacturers Take Orders Up to Oct. 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"Staple wools are scarce and high. The supply of good foreign staples is becoming exhausted, so that the only source will be from the clips of this country. While the market during the week was perhaps not so active as the previous week, houses did a fair business.

"Manufacturers never took orders so far ahead as they have this year. Some mills have orders up to Oct. 1. Domestic wools sold in more volume than foreign wools. Superwools are very strong because so many others are needed for army orders and crashes besides those for the normal demand.

"The woolen goods trade is improving. The settlement of the labor troubles has placed great pressure upon the manufacturers of dress goods. Just as soon as this pressure is relieved, it is likely that prices for Spring fabrics will be named.

"There is much discussion regarding an increased demand for Summer fabrics in the women's wear trade. The outlook is more favorable and there will be some late orders produced under pressure which probably will be very attractive for manufacturers.

"The cotton goods market has been moderately active during the week, but sales have been large enough to hold prices firmly at their recent levels. The market appears stronger than it has for a number of weeks. Buying is becoming larger, and it is expected that purchasers will be more inclined to place orders for future delivery when they read of the market's strength."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., probably thunder showers Thurs.; moderate winds, mostly s. e. and s.

S. Car.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., probably thunder showers Thurs. in n. w.; gentle to moderate s. e. to s. winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., probably thunder showers in s.; gentle to moderate winds, mostly s. e. and s.

Fla.—Thunder showers Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle, shifting winds, mostly e. over s.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; gentle, shifting winds.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and continued warm Thurs. and probably Fri.

Ind.—Fair, continued warm Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle e. to s. winds.

Ohio—Fair, continued warm Thurs. and probably Fri.; gentle to moderate n. e. and s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy and warm Thurs. and Fri., thunder showers probably Fri. in n. and w.; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri., probably occasional showers; gentle to moderate e. to s. e. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; continued warm.

Ill., Mo., Kan., Iowa, and Neb.—Fair, with continued high temperature, Thurs. and Fri.

Wis.—Fair in s., probably thunder showers in n., Thurs. Fri., probably fair and continued warm.

Minn.—Fair Thurs., except showers and warmer in n. e. Fri., fair.

N. Dak.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.

S. Dak.—Fair and continued warm Thurs. Fri., cloudy Thurs.

La.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; probably occasional showers.

Ark.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.

Okla. and E. Tex.—Unsettled Thurs. and Fri.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
200	Amer. W. W.	8½	7¾	7¾	8½
970	Cities Service.	294	290	292	293
1,000	Cities Serv. pf.	87	86	86	86½
465	Commonwealth.	65	64¼	64	65
420	Commonw. pf.	86	85	85	86
260	Cons. Power pf.	99	97	97	99
20	Interst. El. pf.	95	95	90	95
100	Ohio Cities Gas	68	67	67	68
300	Rep. Ry. & St.	28½	28	28	29½
258	Rep. R. & S. pf.	74	74	73	75
180	Toledo Trac.	48	46	46	48

BONDS.

$1,000	Helena St. & Rys. 1st 5s.	83	83	82	83
50,000	Commonw. 6s.	103	102	102	103
18,000	Interstate Elec. 1st lien 6s.	100	97½	90	97½

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	77	80
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Cities	9	12
American Cities pf.	47½	49
American G. & E.	144	148
†American G. & E. pf.	49	51
†American Light & Traction.	367	371
American Light & Traction pf.	109½	111
American Power & Light.	68	70
*American Power & Light pf.	84	86
American Public Utilities.	43	47
American Public Utilities pf.	74	77
American W. W. & E. partic. pf.	11	18
American W. W. & E. 1st pf.	55	60
Atlantic P. & L. pf.	92½	95
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	91
Baton Rouge notes.	99½	...
Carolina Power & Light.	28	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	77	81
Colorado Power.	24	26
Colorado Power pf.	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	73	...
Connecticut Power pf.	92	95
Dallas Electric notes.	98¾	99½
Dayton P. & L.	63	64
Eastern Texas Electric.	61	65
Eastern Texas Electric pf.	92	94
Eastern Texas Electric notes.	100	101
El Paso Elec.	125	130
Electric Bond & Share pf.	85	87
Electric L. & S. pf.	100	102
Emp. D. E. pf.	88½	92½
Federal Light & Traction.	11	13
Federal Light & Traction pf.	45	49
Galveston-Houston Electric.	32½	...
Galveston-Houston Electric pf.	...	77½
Gas & Electric Securities.	300	...
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	96	99
International Traction.	49	52
International Traction pf.	90	94
Interstate Electric.	32	36
Mississippi River Power pf.	44	48
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power.	15	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf.	80	85
Northern States Power.	86½	88
Northern States Power pf.	96	97½
Northern Texas Electric.	57	62
Northern Texas Electric pf.	85	87
Pacific G. & E.	57	59
†Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	87½	90
Pacific Gas & Electric 2d pf.	80	86
Public S. Inv. Co. pf.	84	88
Puget Sound Traction.	15	18½
Puget Sound Traction pf.	50	55
Pennsylvania Light Co.	25½	30½
Pennsylvania Light Co. pf.	78	83½
Railway & Light Sec. pf.	96	...
Securities Corp. General.	18¼	23½
Securities Corp. General pf.	80½	85
Southern California Edison.	102	104
Southern Counties Gas pf.	104	106
Southwestern Power & Light pf.	97½	100
*Standard Gas & Electric.	14	16
Standard Gas & Electric pf.	39	40
Tampa Electric.	140	147½
Tenn. Railway & Light pf.	49	50
United Gas & Electric.	14	17
United Gas & Electric 1st pf.	70	73
United Gas & Electric 2d pf.	17	20
United Light & Railways.	50	52
United Light & Railways pf.	74½	76½
Western Power.	18	20
Western Power pf.	68	70

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Power 6s, 1921.	99½	100½
Baton Rouge 1st 5s.	80	92½
Central Ill. Lt. 5s.	95	97
Connecticut Power 1st 5s.	96	...
Denver G. & E. 5s.	101	102
Denver Gas & E. gen 5s.	96¾	97¾
Eastern Texas E. col. 5s.	91	94
Empire Gas & F. 6s.	98½	100
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s.	100	101
Great Lake Power 6s, 1921-28.	99	101
Great Western Power 5s, 1946.	89½	91
Great Western Power 5s, 1925.	97½	99½
Houston Electric 1st 5s.	101½	102
Middle West U. 6s, 1925.	97	99
Mahoning & Shen. R. & L. 5s.	98¼	99
Miss. R. Power Co. 1st 5s.	77	77¾
Miss. Val. G. & E. 5s.	102	103
Northern States Power 6s, 1926.	98½	99
Northern States Power 5s, 1941.	96	96½
North Texas E. col. t. 5s.	91	94
Pensacola El. 1st 5s.	85	90
Railway & L. Sec., Ser. A.	50½	...
Seattle El. con. 5s.	94	97
Tampa El. 1st 5s.	98	101½
U. S. S. R. & M. 6s, 1926.	111	113
W. West Light 6s, 1925.	98	98
Western States G. & E. 1st 5s.	90¼	93

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market moved feverishly within a range of about 3c a bushel, but closed with comparatively little change from the final of Tuesday. Early in the day there was a sharp upturn on renewed aggressive operations on the buying side prompted by another flood of rust damage reports from the Spring wheat belt.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.27½; No. 2 hard, $1.31; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.39; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.35½, free on board, New York.

CHICAGO MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	1.20¾	1.17⅞	1.17⅞	1.18	1.14
September	1.21⅝	1.18½	1.19⅝	1.19½	1.07⅞
December	1.24⅞	1.21¾	1.22⅞	1.23	1.10⅛

CORN.

The corn market was unsettled and irregular. Continued hot, dry weather over the corn belt caused further uneasiness regarding the state of the new crop, and in consequence the December position was firmer.

In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 92¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York. A cargo of Argentine corn was offered here at 87½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, for July and first half August shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	83⅞	82½	82½	83¼	90⅜
September	79⅛	78	78¼	78⅝	74⅜
December	68¾	67⅜	68	67⅝	64½

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active and after showing some firmness early prices eased off and closed with net losses of 1c to ⅞c.

The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 47¾@48¼c; No. 3 white, 46½@46¾c; No. 4 white, 45½@46c; fancy clipped white, 47¾@48¾c; ordinary clipped white, 45½@47½c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
July	41¾	41¼	41¼	41⅝	55½
September	41¾	40¾	41	41¾	38½
December	43¼	42¾	42¾	43⅜	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was unsettled with irregular fluctuations. Lard was rather heavy most of the day under scattered selling, while pork rallied from an early decline on covering.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Sept.	12.85	12.57	12.70	12.82	7.77
Oct.	12.77	12.70	12.70	12.82	7.85
Ribs—					
July	13.55	13.42	13.42	13.55	9.32
Sept.	13.55	13.40	13.42	13.52	9.30
Pork—					
July	..	..	26.25	26.25	13.30
Sept.	24.95	24.60	24.80	24.92	13.45

SUGAR.

The sugar market continued quiet, with enough short covering toward the close to stiffen some options. Prices closed net unchanged to an advantage of 2 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
July	..	..	5.23@5.25	5.23
August	..	..	5.29@5.35	5.23
September	5.31	5.27	5.31@5.35	5.31
October	5.32	5.32	5.32@5.33	5.31
November	5.23	5.23	5.23@5.25	5.23
December	5.10	5.06	5.06@5.11	5.07
January	..	..	5.75@4.77	4.73
February	..	..	4.45@4.47	4.43
March	4.47	4.44	4.46@4.48	4.45
April	..	..	4.52@4.54	4.51
May	..

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

August Hecksher Files Plans for $1,000,000 Madison Avenue Hotel —$400,000 Lease of Broadway Building—Bronx Market Active—$176,000 Deal for 120 Acres at Scarsdale.

Fewer building plans were filed in the Manhattan Bureau yesterday, evidently due to the new heights and zoning law which went into effect on the preceding day, when that act was adopted by the Board of Estimate. Two belated plans, however, filed before the new law went into effect, but not announced from the Building Bureau until yesterday, are of interest. That of particular importance was for a twenty-two-story hotel, filed by Warren & Wetmore as architects for August Heckscher, for the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 125.5 by 125. That is the plot recently purchased by Mr. Hecksher from the Tiffany Studios, which has occupied the building for several years. It was originally the old Manhattan Athletic Club. The cost is placed at $1,000,000.

The other big building plan was for a sixteen-story office building at 104 and 106 West Fortieth Street, 50 by 98.9, owned by Valentine Cook and others. The cost was placed at $750,000 by the architect, Alfred J. Bodker.

$400,000, Lower Broadway Lease.

A lease of more than usual import was closed in the downtown section when the five-story Waterman Building on the northwest corner of Broadway and Cortlandt Street, 173 Broadway, was leased for a long term by the Schulte Cigar Company. The aggregate rental will approximate about $400,000.

The Schulte company will take possession of the building at the expiration of the lease held by the L. E. Waterman Company, makers of fountain pens, on May 1, 1917. The structure will then be extensively altered, and the Schulte company will open a branch store on the ground floor. The Waterman company owns the adjoining property at 10 Corlandt Street.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles C. Brown Company was the broker in the lease.

Private Dwelling Deals.

The four-story and basement residence 23 West Seventy-sixth Street has been resold by the Bond and Mortgage Guaranty Company to an investor for occupancy. The structure occupies a plot 32.4 by 102.2.

The Utopia Realty Company is reported to have sold 16 East 130th Street, a three-story and basement dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 70.11, about midway between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

Investors Buying Tenements.

The Amelia Building Corporation sold to Herman Joneshop 234 and 236 East Eighty-fifth Street, two four-story tenements on a plot 60 by 106.2, located between Second and Third Avenues.

Manhattan-Bronx Deals.

The Fogal estate has purchased from A. L. Guidone & Sons 225 West 140th Street, a five-story, ten-family flat on a plot 27.10 by 99.11. In part payment the buyer gave 3059 Bainbridge Avenue, a two-and-a-half-story private dwelling, occupying a plot 50 by 100, on the northwest corner of Rochambeau Avenue. A. E. Briggs negotiated the transaction.

The two five-story tenements at 235 and 237 Avenue B, 40 by 100, adjoining the northeast corner of Fourteenth Street, have been sold by F. Brown. They figured in part payment for the five-story apartment in the Bronx at the southeast corner of Clay Avenue and 174th Street, a plot 61 by 95. Heller & Sussman were the brokers.

The same brokers, in conjunction with J. Blackner, also sold to Mr. Brown the two five-story apartments at the southeast corner of River Avenue and 184th Street, 110 by 100. In part payment Mr. Brown gave a vacant plot 75 by 100 on the north side of 192d Street, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, the transaction involving $150,000.

Active Bronx Market.

Dealing in the Bronx was active yesterday, several of the deals involving trades for Manhattan properties. The largest transaction was the report of the sale by Wolf Burland of the block front at 959 to 985 Prospect Avenue, between 163d and 165th Streets, occupied by the Burland Theatre and a one-story taxpayer with a summer garden. The structures were erected a few years ago and cover a plot 337.8 on Prospect Avenue by 146.4 deep. The deal involved about $560,000.

Heller & Sussman sold for the Mason Construction Company to a builder a plot 118 by 100, on the south side of Home Street, about 100 feet west of Prospect Avenue, to be improved with two five-story modern apartments, and also for the Ensign Construction Company the northwest corner of Tiffany Street and Whitlock Avenue, a five-story modern apartment with stores, covering a plot 50 by 100.

The same broker has also sold for Gertie Halpin the three-story frame building on the southeast corner of Union Avenue and 156th Street.

Walter E. Brown has sold for Thomas J. McAuliffe the lot on the east side of Old Fourth Avenue, between East 172d and Belmont Streets.

Brooklyn.

Henry Rockmore has sold the following one-family two-story brick houses, each on a lot 18 by 100, to the following buyers: 321 Eldert Lane to Paul R. Volkmer, 84 Forbell Avenue to Mary Lamont, 222 Forbell Avenue to Philip Schacher, and 230 Forbell Avenue to Louise A. McClary.

Frank H. Tyler sold 11, 35, and 37 Charles Street, tenement property, to M. Pettit for investment.

Joseph Metzger has sold for William Digena the three and one-half-story house at 47 Division Street, on lot 20 by 60, to J. Charles.

Long Island.

J. Hart Welch and the Charles F. Noyes Company have sold for the Denison Realty Corporation to David M. Perine a plot of five lots on Grosvenor Street, Douglas Manor, with a view over the Bay and Sound. Mr. Perine will erect a residence on the plot. Mr. Welch also sold to Richard Blass a plot for improvement with a residence.

Marion L. Dawson has sold his estate at West Hills, Huntington, consisting of ten acres and buildings, to Robert Thorn of New York. The property is located near the estate of Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War. Theodore S. Hall was the broker in the transaction.

Louis Galluccl has sold to the Manhattan and Suburban Homes Company fifteen lots on the south side of Fourteenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, Whitestone.

F. W. Jones, Jr., has sold to Leon A. Birch the plot, 50 by 100, on the east side of Twenty-second Street, near Sanford Avenue, Flushing.

$350,000 Jersey City Sale.

The International Elevator Company has purchased from the American Coal Company in Jersey City a plot, 200 by 100, carrying with it extensive riparian rights. Included in the sale are titles to the inside portions of piers at Morris and Essex Streets, both of which are 400 feet long. The Pennsylvania Railroad holds ownership to the northerly half of Morris Street pier and the Lehigh Valley Railroad to the southerly half of the Essex Street pier.

The International Elevator concern, which operates floating grain elevators in near-by waters, will utilize the property for a repair shop and basin. The coal company owned the place for nearly half a century and held it at $350,000. J. C. Watson and Floyd S. Corbin negotiated the sale.

New Jersey.

Eldridge C. Sewall of New York City has purchased the new residence on the south side of Melrose Place, near Clinton Avenue, Montclair, N. J., from Ernest C. Hinck. The property, which has a frontage of 80 feet and extends to a depth of about 200 feet, was held at $25,000. F. M. Crawley & Bros. were the brokers in the transaction.

$176,000 Acreage Sale at Scarsdale.

The Quaker Ridge Golf Club has purchased from the Quaker Ridge Estates 120 acres of land in the town of Scarsdale, Westchester County. The property was held at $176,000. Fish & Marvin negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

Morris Rose leased for a long term of years for William C. Canning the store and basement at 138 West Forty-second Street, adjoining the Hotel Knickerbocker, to Max Josephson and Harry L. Feil. Lewis L. Rosenthal was associated as broker.

Harvey Bloomer has leased to the United Cigar Stores Company for W. J. Nauss the stores 2,100 and 2,108 Seventh Avenue, and 205 and 207 West 125th Street for a term of years; also for the Sidenberg estate in the Hotel Theresa the store 2,092 Seventh Avenue to Rudolph Traud & Co. for a term of years; for W. J. Nauss store at 203 West 125th Street to Charles Kahn for a term of years.

Shaw & Co. have leased for the estate of Ludwig Levitt the store on the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and 127th Street to John B. Germeck.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lexington Av, 1,492, w s, 50.11 ft n of 98th St, 25x80, five-story flat and stores; Hewlett Scudder, Jr., against M. C. Runge et al.; E. M. Scudder, attorney; due, $14,980.90; taxes, &c., $1,341.61; to the plaintiff for $13,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Broome St, 295 and 297, s s, 43.11 ft w of Eldridge St, 32.10x87.11, seven-story tenement and stores; Samuel Kadin against Seigus Realty Co. et al.; action 1; J. L. Berman, attorney; due, $9,539.81; taxes, &c., $8.07; prior mtg, $40,000.

Broome St, 299, s s, 76.10 ft w of Eldridge St, 30.10x87.9, seven-story tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; due, $10,197.89; taxes, &c., $23; prior mortgage, $40,000.

Lenox Av, 422, e s, 17 ft n of 131st St, 16.7x80, three-story dwelling; J. Lauer against Margret Petroll et al.; William Bondy, attorney; due, $8,454.83; taxes, &c., $129.50.

By Samuel Marx.

182d St, 29 East, n s, 80 ft w of Madison Av, 20x99.11, three-story dwelling; John Kolner against Michael Schlisser et al.; Benjamin Berger, attorney; due, $6,141.25; taxes, &c., $108.30; prior mortgage, $4,500.

By Henry Brady.

46th St, 216 West, s s, 216.4 ft w of Broadway, 18.7x100.5, five-story building and store, leasehold; Sheriff's sale of all right, interest, &c., which Annie Moore had on Jan. 1, 1916, or since; D. J. Early, attorney.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Prospect Av, 2,078, e s, 100 ft s of 180th St, 25x80, three-story flat and stores; R. A. Powers, executor, against Giosue Galiani et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $9,075.12; taxes, &c., $250.94.

Perot St, s e corner of Armand Place, 88x80, two-story frame dwelling.

Perot St, s s, 22 Armand Place, 42x80, two-story frame dwelling; D. P. Reid against Gladys Reid et al.; F. H. Cowden, attorney; partition.

By James J. Donovan.

Bryant Av, 1,445, w s, 80 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100, three-story flat; J. E. Corsa and Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Annie Kantorowitz et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $8,215.19; taxes, &c., $196.48.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Elwood Place, n e corner of Briggs St, 91.1x58.5x72.3x50; Carlo Delu against Linda Parodi; F. S. Stickle, attorney; due, $979.81; taxes, &c., $286.26.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

40th St, 104 and 106 West, for a sixteen-story office building and loft, 50x98.9; Valentine Cook et al., Freeport, L. I., owners; Arthur J. Bodker, 62 West 45th St., architect; cost, $750,000.

West St, 359 and 360, for a one-story dry-house, 48x30; G. Gunshare, 149 7th Av., owner; J. Weisner, 243 West 17th St, architect; cost, $500.

Madison Av, s e corner 45th St, for a twenty-two-story hotel, 125.5x125; August Heckscher, 576 5th Av, owner; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects; cost, $1,000,000.

Moore St, e s, whole front between Water and Front Sts, for a twelve-story office building, 139.6x77.5x47x irregular; Farmington Realty Co., owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $500,000.

Bussing Av, s e corner Digney Av; for a one-story brick garage, 40x20.6; Henry L. Adt, 1,724 Bussing Av, owner; John Martin, 639 East 23d St, architect; cost, $1,200.

Whiter St, n s, 250 ft e of City Island Av, for a two-and-a-half-story frame store, shop, 10x25; Henry B. Nevins, City Island, owner; S. H. Booth & Sons, City Island, architects; cost, $250.

Williamsbridge Av, w s, 550 ft n of 216th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 45x88 each; Orville Realty Co., Eugene Brisach, President, owner; Russell A. Shinn, 108 Linwood Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 325 ft n of Barretto St, for a three-story brick garage, 75x100; Hunts Point Garage Co., August Lauter, 3,210 Bway, President, owner; Charles Schaefer, jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

89th St, 7 East, to a five-story dwelling; L. M. Josephthal, premises; owner, H. A. Fraunfurt, 20 East 35th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

101st St, 21 West, to a five-story apartment; New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 133 West 101st St, owner; E. H. Janes, 124 West 45th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Park Av, 973 and 975, to two four-story tenements; M. and P. Gallagher, Belle Harbor, L. I., owners; Moore & Landsiedel, 148 St. and 3d Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

Division St, 132, and Canal St, 48, to a six-story loft; I. Marx, 257 Broadway, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 213th St, 500 West, 45x100; Coburn-Gahren Construction Co. to Emma Gahren, 255 West 90th St; mtg $51,000, July 25.....$1

BROOME ST, 19 and 21, n e corner of Mangin St, 50x75, foreclosure; June 28; James A. Foley, referee, to Anna W. Hepp, 112 Edgecombe Av; Herman Wendt, 245 Mount Hope Place; Hy. W. Wendt, 12 West 85th St; John Wendt, 33 North Fullerton Av, Montclair, N. J., and Ehrhardt Realty Corporation, 99 Nassau St, parties in interest, July 21; attorney, Hy. Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....$40,000

HENRY ST, 204, s s, 23.9x100; Rachel Goldman to Abraham Berg, 265 South 5th St, Brooklyn, all liens, June 30; attorney, Oscar Englander, 302 Broadway.....$1

HESTER ST, n w corner of Allen St, 40x50; Mulberry St, 76, e s, 25x100; George Murphy to Catharine J., his wife, 156 76th St, Brooklyn, July 25; attorneys, Kelly & Blinn, 108 Broadway.....$1,000

Madison Av, s e corner 45th St, for a twenty-two-story hotel, 125.5x125; August Heckscher, 576 5th Av, owner; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects; cost, $1,000,000.

Moore St, e s, whole front between Water and Front Sts, for a twelve-story office building, 139.6x77.5x47x irregular; Farmington Realty Co., owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $500,000.

Bussing Av, s e corner Digney Av; for a one-story brick garage, 40x20.6; Henry L. Adt, 1,724 Bussing Av, owner; John Martin, 639 East 23d St, architect; cost, $1,200.

Whiter St, n s, 250 ft e of City Island Av, for a two-and-a-half-story frame store, shop, 10x25; Henry B. Nevins, City Island, owner; S. H. Booth & Sons, City Island, architects; cost, $250.

Williamsbridge Av, w s, 550 ft n of 216th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 45x88 each; Orville Realty Co., Eugene Brisach, President, owner; Russell A. Shinn, 108 Linwood Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 325 ft n of Barretto St, for a three-story brick garage, 75x100; Hunts Point Garage Co., August Lauter, 3,210 Bway, President, owner; Charles Schaefer, jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

89th St, 7 East, to a five-story dwelling; L. M. Josephthal, premises; owner, H. A. Fraunfurt, 20 East 35th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

101st St, 21 West, to a five-story apartment; New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, 133 West 101st St, owner; E. H. Janes, 124 West 45th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Park Av, 973 and 975, to two four-story tenements; M. and P. Gallagher, Belle Harbor, L. I., owners; Moore & Landsiedel, 148 St. and 3d Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

Division St, 132, and Canal St, 48, to a six-story loft; I. Marx, 257 Broadway, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 213th St, 500 West, 45x100; Coburn-Gahren Construction Co. to Emma Gahren, 255 West 90th St; mtg $51,000, July 25.....$1

BROOME ST, 19 and 21, n e corner of Mangin St, 50x75, foreclosure; June 28; James A. Foley, referee, to Anna W. Hepp, 112 Edgecombe Av; Herman Wendt, 245 Mount Hope Place; Hy. W. Wendt, 12 West 85th St; John Wendt, 33 North Fullerton Av, Montclair, N. J., and Ehrhardt Realty Corporation, 99 Nassau St, parties in interest, July 21; attorney, Hy. Wendt, 99 Nassau St.....$40,000

HENRY ST, 204, s s, 23.9x100; Rachel Goldman to Abraham Berg, 265 South 5th St, Brooklyn, all liens, June 30; attorney, Oscar Englander, 302 Broadway.....$1

HESTER ST, n w corner of Allen St, 40x50; Mulberry St, 76, e s, 25x100; George Murphy to Catharine J., his wife, 156 76th St, Brooklyn, July 25; attorneys, Kelly & Blinn, 108 Broadway.....$1,000

MADISON AV, s e corner 45th St, for a twenty-two-story hotel, 125.5x125; August Heckscher, 576 5th Av, owner; Warren & Wetmore, 16 East 47th St, architects; cost, $1,000,000.

Moore St, e s, whole front between Water and Front Sts, for a twelve-story office building, 139.6x77.5x47x irregular; Farmington Realty Co., owner; Renwick, Aspinwall & Tucker, 8 West 40th St, architects; cost, $500,000.

Bussing Av, s e corner Digney Av; for a one-story brick garage, 40x20.6; Henry L. Adt, 1,724 Bussing Av, owner; John Martin, 639 East 23d St, architect; cost, $1,200.

Whiter St, n s, 250 ft e of City Island Av, for a two-and-a-half-story frame store, shop, 10x25; Henry B. Nevins, City Island, owner; S. H. Booth & Sons, City Island, architects; cost, $250.

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Division St, 132, and Canal St, 48, to a six-story loft; I. Marx, 257 Broadway, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost, $15,000.

Bronx.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, e s, 72.2 ft s of Prospect Av, 25.4x94.4; Valhalla Corporation to Jacob Rumpf, 3,059 Prospect Av, mtg $7,500, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

BAINBRIDGE AV, n e corner of Rochambeau Av, 50x100; Fogal Estate to Giuseppina Guidone, 2,445 Grand Av, mtg $8,167, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BASSFORD AV, 2,275, s w corner of 183d St, 35.8x115; East River Savings Institution to Joseph Smolensky, 22 Mount Morris Park West, mtg $5,200, July 6; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

COLLEGE AV, w s, 150.6 ft n of 142d St, 25x100; Jacob H. Ritter to Ida M. Perkins, 174 West 135th St, mtg $4,000, July 24; attorney, Ida M. Perkins, 174 West 135th St.$1

EAST ½ of Lot 958, map of Wakefield, 50x114; George W. Springer to Fred H. Parsons, 670 East 220th St, June 24; attorney, Eugene L. Brisach, 391 East 149th St..$1

FORD ST, s s, 100 ft w of Webster Av, 25x111.6; Diedrich Wendelken to Helen Wendelken, 1,420 Crotona Av, June 21, correction deed; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.....$1

GRAND AV, s w corner of 182d St, 50x100; Alice M. Mahony to Anton Fleck, on Fieldston Road, near Mosholu Parkway, July 25; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, s w corner of North St, 28.7x102x1.5x85.6; E. Osborne Smith to Elmer E. Knowles Realty Co., 34 Nassau St, July 14; attorneys, Parker, D. & W., 54 Nassau St.....$1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 93 ft s of 183d St, 50x100; John J. O'Grady to Sterling Realty Co., Inc., 51 Wall St, mtg $14,000, July 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

LOT 38, map of Siems Estate; Giuseppe Peone to Gabriele Salvia, 643 Theriot Av, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 47 and 48, map of Wells vs. Storer; Charles A. Laumeister to Robert F. Neumann, 1,226 Tinton Av, July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOT 23, Map of South Washingtonville; Theodore M. Riehle to James M. Donohue, 106 Weyman Av, New Rochelle, N. Y., July 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,625

LOTS 27 and 28, map of Woolf against Woolf; George E. Weller, referee, to Emil Gold, 83 Lenox Av, July 7; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

LOT 667, map of Laconia Park; John E. Rogan, referee, to Frank C. Mayhew and another, trustees, 3,830 White Plains Av, July 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$200

LOT 738, same map; same to same, July 19, same attorney.....$250

MARION AV, s w corner of 193d St, 19.3x156.4 to e s of Bainbridge Av x61.6x163.9; Joseph Hart to Irene K. Corbett, 2024 Concord Av mtg $9,000, June 14; attorney, E. J. Dunphy, 2 Rector St.....$100

SHERIDAN AV, at dividing line of Lots 23 and 24, map of Woolf; Louise C. Breitwolf C. Woolf to Tremont-Webster Building Co., 1,662 Boston Road, July 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 75 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Elizabeth Ganns to Anton Heiss, 144 St. Ann's Av, mtg $15,000, July 25; attorney, Hy. P. Beltzy, 302 Broadway.$100

WEST ½ of Lot 1,000, map of Wakefield, 50x114; James J. Doherty to Anna G. Doherty and another, 92 9th Av, Queens, N. Y., June 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Anna G. Doherty and another to Ottavio Verrando, 823 East 221st St, July 24; same attorney.....$1

3D AV, s e s, 25 ft s w of Rose St, 25x85, (also land in New York County); Nicholas D. Kendall to Irene K. Martin, 324 Convent Av, June 3; attorney, E. J. Dunphy, 2 Rector St.....$1

138D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 37.8x100; Elizabeth Ganss to Anton Heiss, 144 St. Ann's Av, July 25; attorney, Hy. P. Beltzy, 302 Broadway.....$100

138TH ST, 411 to 417 West, n s, 102.8 ft w of Broadway runs n 150 x w 94.7 x n w 6 x s 152.8 to street x e 100 to beginning, July 26; Shenk, R. & C. Co. to Abel King, 148 East 65th St, and another, installments, $750 month, 6 p. c., prior mtg $187,000; attorneys, Lese & Connolly, 35 Nassau St.....$9,000

Bronx.

AVENUE ST. JOHN, 900 East, s s, 20.4x98.4; Jacob Rumpf to Robert F. Neumann, 1,226 Tinton Av, prior mtg $7,500, July 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$500

BASSFORD AV, s w corner of 183d St, 35.8x115; Joseph Smolensky to East River Savings Institution, 291 Broadway, July 6, due Aug. 1, 1921; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$32,000

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 93 ft s of 183d St, 50x100; Sterling Realty Co., Inc., to Jas. O'Connell, 539 West 147th St, July 24, due as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,000

HORNADAY AV, w s, 71.9 ft s of Crotona Parkway, 50x100; H. M. Construction Co. to Esther Minskoff, 501 Fox St, prior mtg $32,000, July 25, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, London & D., 55 Liberty St..$7,000

KELLY ST, s e corner of 167th St, 88.11x46.6x80.10x19.5; Sam Minskoff to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, July 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,000

LOT 30, Block 20, map Morris Park; John L. Degen to Axel B. Porter, 79 West 104th St, July 3, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank L. Mayhew, 27 Cedar St.....$500

LOTS 27 and 28, map of Woolf vs. Woolf; Eva Gold to George E. Weller, referee, 424 Convent Av, July 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway.....$2,835

SHERIDAN AV, w s, at dividing line between Lots 23 and 24, map of Woolf; C. Woolf, 117.8x41.0x175.2x26.7, Tremont-Webster Building Co. to Louise C. Woolf, 1,558 Grand Boulevard and Concourse, July 22, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,850

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 262.6 ft n of 187th St, 18.10x89.8x18.0x92.6; Josephine Meie to Bella E. Meiers, 3,100 Broadway, prior mtg $38,000, July 25, installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Arthur Bell, 391 East 149th St.....$300

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 150 ft s of Longwood Av, 50x200; to Whitlock Av, 25x100x23x100; also Whitlock Av, w s, 150 ft s of Longwood Av, 25x100; Diedrich Wendelken to Chester E. Matthews, 960 Home St, mtg $15,500, July 25, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway.$3,500

11TH ST, n e corner of Avenue D, Unionport, 104.10x216; Fides Land Co. to Pietro Fusceria and another, 1060 West 12th St, July 25, due July 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, Raimero Gragnani, 1,440 Longfellow Av.....$1,000

138D ST, s s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, 37.8x100; Anton Heiss to William H. Mader, 2,352 2d Av, July 25, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, Henry P. Beltz, 302 Broadway.....$2,000

148D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 50x100; Anna Schoettle to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, July 26, due Dec. 1, 1916; attorneys, Mackeller & G., 48 Cedar St.....$500

176TH ST, n s, 300.5 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 70x irregular; J. H. M. Construction Co., Inc., to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, — 25, 1916, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Seton, 15 Wall St.....$60,000

234TH ST, n w corner of Verlo Av, 144.7x100x190.0x110.2; Mary A. Roemer to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, July 25, due Dec. 1, 1919; attorneys, Mackeller & G., 43 Cedar St.....$1,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

CANAL ST, 28, store and basement; Harry M. Goldberg to Sam Stock, 58 Canal St, 6 10-12 years from July 1, 1916; Fidelio Brewing Co., 501 1st Av.....$1,800

PARK ROW, 31 and 32, front office mezzanine floor; The Reliable Co. to Samuel Berg, 721 East 176th St, and another, 10 years from Aug. 1, 1916....$1,500 to $1,800

4TH ST, 66 and 68 East; 4th St, 74 East, Floral Garden cloak rooms; Charles Hirsch to Samuel Hazan, 66 East 4th St, 2 years from May 1, 1917; attorney, William Lamkay, 135 Broadway.....$1,100

101ST ST, 100 and 111 West, centre store; Herman Brandstein to Sadie Schiff, 71 West 102d St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; address 109 West 101st St.....$420

Bronx.

MIDDLETOWN ROAD, 3,111, frame building; Mary R. Shaw to John Hoffengarden, 3,111 Middletown Road, 3 years, from March 1, 1916; attorney, John Hoffengarden, 3,111 Middletown Road $240

174TH ST, 489 East, store and bakery; Joseph Lenin to Woolf Katz, 491 East 172d St, 5 years, from July 15, 1916; attorney, Moses Koerner, 1,570 Washington Av..$1,920

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Manhattan.

CANNON ST, No 35; Borough Painting & Decorating Co. against Mollie Richard, owner; Solomon Levin, contractor.....$200

MAIDEN LANE, New 81 and 83; Jacob Mirsky against 81-83 Maiden Lane, Inc., and Samuel P. Tull, owners & contractors.$4,350

WEST BROADWAY, No 99; Joseph Starobin against Huggins Estates, Inc., owner; Joseph Weintraub, contractor.....$500

1ST AV, Nos 1,266 and 1,268; Benjamin F. Vineburg against Leystan Realty Corp., owner; Barnett Levy, contractor.....$150

3D ST, No 20 West; Martin J. Sloan against Benjamin Rosenstiel, owner; Building Violations Corp., contractor.....$145

6TH AV, s s, 24.6 ft s of 38th St, 24.6x60; Harry C. Carter against Maria Hencken Co., owner; Evangelos Takos & Co., contractors.....$33

57TH ST, Nos 156 and 158 East, Orman W. Ketcham against Edwards and Wilson Eff Realty Co., owners; Thomas J. Brady, contractor.....$195

115TH ST, No 215 West; Hyman Leventhal against Morris S. Trop, owner; E. J. Gordon, contractor.....$100

180TH ST, No 17 East; Herman Scher against Charles Metzger, owner and contractor..$12

84TH ST, No. 555 West; Rubin & Marcus, Inc., against City Construction Corp., owner and contractor.....$1,122

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BOND ST, 19, Northrup, Coburn & Dodge Co. against Charles Bonton estate et al, July 1, 1916.....$197

43D ST, 153 and 155 West; Goldin Paint & Glass Co., Inc., against Cadillac Hotel Co. et al, July 22, 1916.....$100

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Bronx.

176TH ST, n s, 300.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 70.1x151.8; City Mortgage Co. to J. H. M. Construction Co., Inc., to erect one 6-story apartment.....$60,000

LIS PENDENS

Manhattan.

DELANCEY ST, 300; Harry R. Kohn against Hedwig Hafker et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. S. Dryfoos.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 610 and 612, two actions; Gertrude E. Shannon against Ismann Realty Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of two mortgages; attorneys, Hurry & Dutton.

1ST AV, e s, 42 ft s of 13th St, 37x77.8x irregular; Moses B. Jacobs against Ferdinand Stern et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, P. Gross.

2D AV, 495, Aimee Rossignot, guardian, against Mary J. Stokes et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Morgan, Lockwood & Brown.

30TH ST, 240 East; John C. Hastedt et al. against Moses K. Kahr et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch.

38TH ST, n s, 377 ft e of 8th Av, 17.1x98.9, and 38th St, n s, 394.1 ft e of 8th Av, 34.2x98.9; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. against Tion Realty Co. et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

41ST ST, 142 East; City Real Estate Co. against Mary B. Faulkner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

47TH ST, 335 and 337 East; Henry H. Jackson et al. against George Lodes, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. H. Jackson.

94TH ST, n s, 79.9 ft e of 2d Av, 20.3x100.8; Catharine I. Ireland against Ireland Construction Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wilson, Barker & Wager.

104TH ST, 116 to 120 East; William De F. Gibson against Lena Kannenoin et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Sproull, Harmer & Sproull.

Bronx.

BAKER AV, s s, 25 ft e of Garfield St, 25x 99.5, and Baker Av, s s, 50 ft e of Garfield St, 25x99.5; Jacob Stinard, as sole heir, against Pietro Gatti et al, action for ejectment; attorneys McKeown & Flynn.

BELMONT AV, s s, 125.6 ft e of 174th St, 25x83.5; Warren L. Sawyer, as trustee, against Isma Schreyer et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. Smith.

BELMONT AV, s s, 150 ft e of 174th St, 25 x82.5; Warren L. Sawyer, as trustee, against Isma Schreyer et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, O. Smith.

LOTS 78 and 79, Block 4,987, Section 17, on tax map; L. Josephine Moses against George Mosher et al, action to foreclose transfer of tax lien; attorney, G. A. Moses.

LOTS 147, 148, 149, 151, 152, and 153, map of easterly portion of the Schleffelin estate; Henry Foster against Laconia Land Corporation, action to compel specific performance of contract; attorney, A. C. Streitwolf.

LOT 324, part of, map of village of Wakefield; Leopoldina Siebert against Carmela Magaldi et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, G. A. Moses.

LOTS 376, 377, and 449, map of easterly portion of the Schleffelin estate; Domenico Guarino against Laconia Land Corporation, action to compel specific performance of contract; attorney, A. C. Streitwolf.

LOTS 102, 103, and 104, map of villa sites belonging to Greene, Owens & Gelston, at Throggs Neck; Monica S. Byrne et al. vs. executors Greene et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, J. J. O'Grady.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 414.6 ft s of 165th St, 75.4x107.6; New York Life Insurance Co. against Friedman Construction Co. et al, foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Capers and Roquefort Cheese Among Things Considered.

Franklin Simon & Co. filed protests objecting to the Collector's classification at 60 per cent. of trimmed hats, blouses and other articles. When the case came up for hearing Assistant Attorney General Hanson objected to the board considering the claims, his contention being that the importers failed to set forth distinctly and specifically the reasons for their objections. Judge Howell declared that, while the protests might be said to be loosely drawn and in a form not to be commended, a liberal construction was that they were sufficiently specific within the decisions of the courts. The claims for lower duty were not regarded as applicable, the protests being overruled.

Judge Waite handed down a reappraisement decision approving advances over entered value made by New York customs officials on importations of capers. The goods, which were from G. Esposito, of Tsolo, Italy, were entered at the Custom House as having a foreign market value of 60 lire per hundred kilos. After hearing the testimony, the General Appraiser decided the capers would have to pay duty on the basis of 80 lire per hundred kilos, the market having advanced.

Claiming that higher prices were prevailing in France for Roquefort cheese, the local appraising officers raised entered values and took duty on higher levels. The shipments in controversy were from the Société Nouvelle and Louis Rigal, both of Roquefort. In the case of the first named shipment, the cheese was entered at 400 francs per 100 kilos and held by the General Appraiser properly dutiable on the basis of 410 francs for the same quantity. The Rigal shipment entered at 400 was advanced to 420 francs per 100 kilos.

Board 1, consisting of Judges McClelland and Brown, affirmed the action of a single General Appraiser in holding that higher duties would have to be paid on parchment cattle skins shipped to New York importers by Ferdinand Emil Jagenberg of Dusseldorf.

Transatlantic Mails.

Greece, (specially addressed only,) via Piraeus, at 12:30 P. M.—Themistocles.....July 27

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WOODLAWN HEIGHTS.
Beautiful 9-room bungalow with every modern convenience; delightfully situated on a plot 33x100 feet deep; electric lights, parquet floors, hot water heat, open fireplace. Within 3 minutes of N. Y. Central Station. Bargain, $6,750-$8,000. Easy terms.
Plenty of Room for Garage and Driveway
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Splendid new Colonial residence on 100 foot plot; five minutes from station; garage in connection with house; large living room and dining room; 4 rooms and 2 baths on second floor. Will sell on exceptionally easy terms; might rent at $115 per month. Price, $14,000.
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OWNER MUST SELL
$18,500, or rent; new house; Gregorian Colonial, built by private gentleman for his own occupancy at COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester's exclusive colony, 30 minutes from Grand Central; all improvements; high elevation; 9 large rooms, 2 baths, attractive sleeping porch, large open fireplace. Particulars apply H. E. Wilson, Room 200, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn.

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At COLONIAL HEIGHTS, attractive eight-room house, two baths; open fireplace, hot water heat; high elevation, shade; near station and schools. A. REIMER, Room 1,118 Tribune Building. Phone Beekman—4500.

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Bargain, fine plot, 100 x 135 feet, easy commuting distance on Sound, with privilege of private bathing beach and dock for motor boat. Will finance building. H 274 Times.

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$35 EVERY LOT HIGH AND DRY; NEAR TROLLEY AND MAIN ROAD. CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, AND STORES; 10,000 POPULATION; WILL GIVE A WARRANTY DEED; FINEST SOIL.
Lots $2 DOWN, $1 MONTHLY
Call or write for free railroad tickets.
B. Seyman, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Overlooking the Ocean.
Beautiful cottage; just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 8 large rooms, bath; open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas; full cellar; hot-water heat; new model gas range, with extra hot-water attachment; large plot, 9,800 square feet; abundance of shrubbery and large shade trees; price $4,950; worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $600 cash; balance very easy terms; 40 minutes from city. GREAT BARGAIN, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

$20 MONTHLY BUYS THIS HOME
Six rooms; all latest improvements; elegant bath; large open fireplace; gas, electric lights, steam heat; handsomely decorated; best neighborhood; fine plot laid out in flower garden, shrubs and hedge; 45 minutes from city; will sacrifice for $3,200, with $200 cash; short walk to large bay and bathing beach. Owner, Room 608, 1 West 34th St.

Commuting Country Estate Bargain
13½ acres, Garden City; fine country estate, fronting Jericho Turnpike; large residence, cottage, barns, outbuildings; beautiful surroundings; cost present owners $56,000; sacrifice $25,000; terms.
HARVEY B NEWINS,
WOOLWORTH BUILDING, NEW YORK

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Offer wanted for two lots, block opposite railroad station, facing on Walnut Street. Free and clear. Title policy $2,100. No exchange considered. Address J. W. Harding, 8,700 Broadway, New York.

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FOR EVERY KIND OF MORTGAGE.
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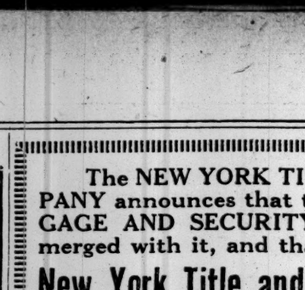
One of best farms in Eastern Dutchess County, Harlem Valley, about 300 acres; 180 acres smooth tillable fields; 2 never-failing streams; good roads; accessible to railroad; modern residence, steam heat, running water all buildings; good farm buildings; well fenced, 3 mile wire fencing; large, beautiful maple shaded lawns; 3 minutes' walk village. Price $20,000, including full equipment, machinery, horses, cows. Terms.
BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 Fifth Ave.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$2,250 EASY TERMS
A First Mortgage of $5,000 buys this
NEW COLONIAL HOME
Large Grounds; near the water; 49 min. on D., L. & W. R. R.; high and healthy; pure artesian water; churches, stores; country club; golf



After the $2,250 Is Paid
$34.90 MONTHLY
pays interest, taxes, insurance and water rate; a fine, well-built, livable House; 2 stories, has 10 rooms, 2 baths; beamed ceilings, walls panelled hardwood; huge open fireplace; all conveniences. **Send for Photo.**
E. A. MANCHESTER,
Tel. 1321 Cort. 170 B'way.

$175 CASH NOW
BUYS THIS CRAFTSMAN HOUSE

6 large rooms and tiled bath; fireplace in living room; full gas kitchen; steam heat; all improvements; in carefully restricted section of nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; express service. For photo, floor plans, and free tickets to inspect, write
BUILDER, P. O. BOX 1041, N. Y. CITY.

IDEAL HOME.
Price $5,500, Including Garage.
Cash required $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook, with open fireplace; large closets; sanitary gas kitchen; tiled bathroom; large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation. Schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences, sewer, water, gas, electricity. This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy. Full particulars.
R. K. DYAS, Room 516, 47 West 34th St.

AT ACTUAL COST, NEW HOUSE
COLONIAL TYPE, 8 ROOMS, 3 BATHS; GARAGE; EXTENSIVE PLOT; 2 FRONTAGES; RESTRICTED PARK; OCEAN BOULEVARD; marine view; near Atlantic Highland boats; beach; nominal sum takes insured title. Photo, particulars, NAVESINK PARK CO., 280 B'way, N. Y. City.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT 7,500 SQ. FT. TO FLOOR. New Subway Station, 18th St. and 7th Ave.
247-253 WEST 19TH STREET
Fine light; well-kept building; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business. Lease, rent reasonable. Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 732—Worth; or your own broker.

LIGHT STORE
In high-class sprinklered building on East 23d St., near Second Avenue; size, 72x90. Will carry heavy weights. Very low insurance.
E. W. Bliss Bldgs., 312 E. 23d St.

BROOKLYN.

Factory or Water Front Properties
For Sale or Lease.
Water front Factory Site; large plot (42,000 square feet) on Gowanus Canal (Sixth St. Basin), Brooklyn; suitable for coal or material yard, or for factory needing shipping facilities.
190 feet frontage on 6th St.
FOR DIAGRAM AND PARTICULARS,
H. C. McNULTY,
30 East 42d St., Manhattan.
Telephone Murray Hill—7505.
BROKERS PROTECTED.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED

A Comfortable Dwelling
In a Splendid Neighborhood
20 East 83rd Street
TO LET
At a Reasonable Rental
Apply to us for a permit to inspect.
Wm. A. White & Sons
46 Cedar Street. Telephone 5700 John

Dwellings to Rent
WEST SIDE.
Select and Complete List on Application.
$1,200 to $6,000.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Tel. Schuyler 2800.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

Westover Court
Bachelor Apartments
210 West 44th St.

Furnished and unfurnished, including complete service. Everything is done to afford comfortable quarters at a minimum of expense. Full particulars promptly on request to Astor Office, 23 West 26th Street, or Superintendent on the premises. Telephone Bryant No. 5860.

REAL ESTATE—PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.
Philadelphia Business Property.
Very best central location, within two blocks of P. R. R. Terminal.
LOT 46 x 176 TO REAR STREET.
Suitable for moving picture theatre or hotel. An unusual bargain.
J. T. JACKSON CO.,
Chestnut & 13th Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

Attractive, Homelike Apartments, Moderately Priced,
Under the Management of
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.

The HUDSON FULTON
S. E. Cor. 136th St. and Broadway.
A few suites to let from next October in this elevator apartment house.
6 TO 8 ROOMS & 2 BATHS
One block from Subway.
Rental $800 to $1,000 yearly.

40 West 65th Street
7 rooms and 1 bath. Rental $45 per month.

The Aspinwall Apartments
399-403-407-411 Audubon Ave.
Entire block front from 185th to 186th Sts. Within short walk of 181st St. Subway Station.
3 Rooms—$26 to $28 per month
4 Rooms—$29 to $34 per month
5 Rooms—$35 to $43 per month
6 Rooms—$46 per month

The HAMPTONS
119th St.,
St. Nicholas and 7th Aves.
Most exclusive dwelling in Harlem. Every room an outside room. Elevator apartment. Convenient to Subway, "L," and surface cars. 7 and 8 room suites.
Rentals $780 to $1,100 yearly.
Apply on Premises, or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 EAST 42ND STREET.

BONAVISTA
362 Riverside Drive,
Corner 109th St.
7, 8 and 11 Rooms,
2 and 3 Baths
Rental $1,400 to $2,500.
J. ROMAINE BROWN CO.,
N. E. Corner Madison Ave. & 41st.
Tel. Murray Hill—1481.

225 West End Av.
N. W. Corner 70th St.
Choice Elevator Apartment
4, 5 and 6 Rooms & Bath
$480, $540, $780, $840 Yearly

VELASQUEZ-GOYA
605-611 WEST 156TH ST.
High Class Elevator Apartments, Between Broadway and Riverside Drive, one block from Subway Station. Directly Opposite Spanish Museum Grounds.
6-7-8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Rents Reasonable.

8, 9, 10 Room Apartments
$1,700 to $2,700 per annum
495 West End Avenue
(Southwest corner 84th Street)

667 West 161st
at Riverside Drive
NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
4-5-6-7-8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
RENTS $43 TO $125.
Open for inspection day and evening. Phone—Audubon 7486.
Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

THE PLAZA
705 ST. NICHOLAS AV. (COR. 150TH ST.)
Attractive eight-room apartments with every improvement. All night elevator service.
RENT $65 UP.

ELSLEIGH HALL
530 MANHATTAN AVENUE, COR. 122d.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
2-3-4-5 Rooms, Kitchenettes, **$30-$60** Kitchens,
Tel. Morn. 3397. Owner on premises.

Apartments of Highest Character

Two New Buildings
Now in Course of Completion
NORTHWEST CORNER OF
103d St. and West End Ave.
And
NORTH CORNER OF
108th St. and Riverside Drive
MODERATE RENTALS
5, 6 and 7 Rooms, 2 and 3 Baths

Sanford & Rexford
Entire Block Opposite Apthorp
Broadway, 78th to 79th St.
Subway Station at Door.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,100 to $2,300.

The Regnor
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Corner Broadway.
One Block from Subway Station.
4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths.
Rents $810 to $1,850.

460 and 464 Riverside Drive
Block North of 116th Street.
Two Modern Buildings.
Close to Subway Station.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
$1,300 to $1,700.

Mentone
895 West End Ave.
S. E. Corner 104th Street.
One Block from Subway Station.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rents $1,300 to $2,300.

508 to 520 W. 114th
Three 8-Story Buildings.
Two Blocks from Subway Station.
Overlooking campus and buildings of Columbia University; block entirely residential.
Apartments of 5-6-7 & 8 Rooms, Baths.
Rents $720 to $1,400.

The Sophomore
21 Claremont Av.,
Just Above 116th St.
One Block from Subway Station.
4 & 8 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths.
Rents $660 to $1,600.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION AND SPECIAL TERMS CAN BE HAD ON SOME OF THE ABOVE APARTMENTS.

PATERNO BROS., Owners and Builders, JOSEPH PATERNO, Pres.
Office, 601 West 115th St., at Broadway. Open Sunday
TEL. 1114 MORNINGSIDE.

MOREWOOD REALTY HOLDING COMPANY
offer the following choice high grade Apartments to lease. Being under ownership management, tenants are assured of excellent service and attention.
The buildings are all new, absolutely fireproof, are ideally located and contain all up to date features, with modern equipment throughout.

VAN DYCK & SEVERN
FACING SHERMAN SQUARE.
72d St.—Broadway—73d St.
Express Subway Station at 72d St.
6 to 11 Rooms, 2 to 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,800 to $3,800,
Including Refrigeration.
All large and light rooms, with abundant closet space.
There are no dumbwaiters—each apartment having a rear entrance and service Elevator.
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FORREST CHAMBERS
N. W. Cor. Broadway, 113th St.
Convenient to 110th St. Subway.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 2 & 3 Baths.
Rentals $1,100 to $2,400.
All large, light rooms; abundant closet space; modern, up to date.
TELEPHONE, 6261—MORNINGSIDE.
RESIDENT MANAGER AT EACH HOUSE.

340 TO 350 PARK AVE.
51ST to 52ND STREET
NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION
A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS OF TEN ROOMS AND THREE BATHS
APPLY ON PREMISES OR TO
DOUGLAS L. ELLIMAN & CO., 414 MADISON AVE.

7-8-9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Elevators, Hall Service, Etc.

1748 Broadway, cor. 56th St.	$90—$135
71 E. 96th St. (Park Ave. N. W. cor.)	$75—$105
571 Park Ave., cor. 63rd St.	$150
218-20 W. 59th St. (opposite Central Park)	$85
175 2nd Ave., cor. 11th St.	$75—$100
1 West 102nd St., cor. C. P. West	$80
424 Central Park West (102nd St.)	$65—$70

J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co.
30 East 42nd Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

4-5 ROOMS -6 $810 to $1200
All Front Apartments
214-220 WEST 110th ST.
Near Broadway
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

THE STRAFFORD
777 West End Ave., S. W. Cor. 98th.
8 and 10 Room Duplex Apartments,
$2,200—$2,400
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

Hotel Calumet
340 West 57th St.
Near Central Park; centre all transit facilities. High-class, fireproof residential hotel. Refined patronage. Attractive outside non-housekeeping apartments, one room and bath and larger suites, unfurnished or furnished. Leases from Oct. 1. Large closets. Superior restaurant; polite service; sensible rates.
GROUND-FLOOR APARTMENT, SUITABLE PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $40

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE DORCHESTER
131 Riverside Drive, N. W. Cor. 85th.
6 Rooms $1,500
8 Rooms $2,100
9 Rooms $2,500
MARK RAFALSKY & COMPANY,
Managing Agent
56 West 45th St. Tel. Bryant 7848
Representative on the Premises.

203 WEST 81ST ST. Next to BROADWAY
New 9-story Fireproof Apartment.
3-4-5-6 ROOMS, 1 & 2 BATHS.
ALSO DOCTOR'S APARTMENTS.
RENTS $720 TO $1,500.
Convenient to "L" and Subway.

The CLEBURNE
924 West End Av.—105th St.
New Apartments ready for occupancy—exclusive neighborhood.
Supt. or L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

A—601 WEST 141ST ST., Cor. Broadway—"Garnet Hall."
3 to 7 large outside rooms; all-night elevator; large closets; moderate rents; elegant foyer; choice location. Supt.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

GRAMERCY PARK.
Attractive Studios, also two-room and bath Studio Apartments facing the Park.
INNES & CENTER, 30 East 20th.

BRONX.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.
199th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 Minutes 198th St., 3d Ave., "L" Express Station.
4-5-6 Rooms . . $26-$34-$42

BROOKLYN.

MODERN
FLATBUSH APARTMENT
7 Large Outside Rooms, $50.
WESTWOOD REALTY CO.,
803 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN, Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.
CHAS. F. NOYES & CO., Real Estate. 92 William St.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Have some attractive bargains in private houses, west side, north of 72d. Particulars, Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, at 103d. Tel. Riverside 975.

Valuable booth to let in downtown arcade building; low price. Van Norden & Wilson, 1 West 34th St. Telephone Greeley 949.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes, Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful home near lake; every modern improvement; big, airy rooms finished in A1 style; large veranda, nice garden plot; a few minutes from trolley and station and near lake, with a fine view; only 25 minutes out; owner will take $300 cash, and balance can be arranged easy. "Lake Home." Box 253 Times Downtown.

$16 a month will purchase my pretty country home, only 30 minutes from city, near trolley; beautiful big rooms, all improved, gas, electric light, water, &c.; in a fine location; only $150 down. B. Luckey, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Wanted apartment houses on lease by responsible, reliable, old-established firm. Epstein & Yarfitz, 979 East 163d St. Telephone Intervale 4552.

Will lease building for garage, 50x100 or larger; 125th St., east or west side, one-story preferred. Sub-Leasing Co., 220 Broadway.

Wanted to rent, Oct. 1, small house, modern improvements, near station, White Plains, Scarsdale, Bronxville. Full particulars and terms. J. J. F., 140 West 21st.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Scarsdale.—Eight-room house, with two baths; conveniently located; shade, hot water heat, electric light; will sell for $10,000, on easy terms, or rent at $65; possession at once. Angell & Co., Scarsdale, N. Y.

SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms. GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY, 18 East Forty-first Street, New York City.

LARCHMONT MANOR.
Frame and stucco house, modern, with all improvements, 9 rooms, 2 baths, near water; easy terms. T. J. S. Flint, Owner, 7 East 42d St.

Country Estates—Westchester, Orange Counties. Seaman Lowerre & Co., 15 East 40th.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Come and see homes and bungalows at Larchmont. Leo Bugg, 40 West 32d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Cozy little chicken farm, with 6-room cottage, 6-room bungalow, 1 block from bathing beach and harbor; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful large bedrooms, with connecting bath; steam heat; veranda full width of house; will decorate interior to suit owner's taste; makes ideal year-round home; few blocks from trolley; only $250 cash and $18 monthly. "Water Front Bungalow," Box 123 Times Downtown.

NEW COLONIAL HOME of six rooms and tiled bathroom; hot-water heat; Freeport, L. I.; commuting distance; rent, $25 per month. Also houses seven to ten rooms, $40 to $50 per month. R. C. GILLIES, 101 Park Av., N. Y.

$12 monthly for a fine, small poultry farm in a thriving town, near city; nice roomy house and big ground for cultivation and chickens; ready home market; small amount down to right party. B. Treiss, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Handsome, nearly new six-room home; every improvement; fine grounds; 42 minutes out; must sacrifice; price, $5,800; willing to take lots as part payment; must have $200 cash; balance $20 monthly. Owner, Box C-84 Times.

Want to sell my cozy 6-room house, with a nice, large garden plot, for $100 down and $12 monthly; near city and trolley; right price to good party. B. Welch, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Free!—Beautiful illustrated birdseye view map of Long Island and vicinity, showing best places to buy medium-priced homes and farms on very easy terms. Auer, Box 142 Times Downtown.

Brightwaters.—Lake section; very attractive cottage on corner; cost over $10,000; executor wants offer to close an estate. T. B. Ackerson Co., 1 West 34th St., New York.

Forest Hills, L. I.; 14 minutes out; detached nine-room house, two baths, sleeping porch, fireplace; furnished, $100 per month; unfurnished, $85. X 214 Times Annex.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.
L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO., 18 East 34th St. Murray Hill 4030.

RICKERT-FINLAY REALTY CO., Phone Greeley 5000. 1 West 34th St.

Country Homes, Farms, Shore Fronts. Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d.) N. Y.

LONG ISLAND ACREAGES for sale. Address T. W., Box 177 Times Downtown.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

tage, poultry house, etc., soil all cultivated; ready to move in; near harbor, trolley, and town of 10,000, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. Kuch, Box 192 Times Downtown.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

A sixteen family and janitor apartment house located corner best avenue in section where increase in population is greatest; beautiful building, well built, equipped with best vacuum-vapor heating system, hot water, garbage burner, screens, awnings; no vacancies; bank mortgage, guaranteed title, terms easy; price $55,000. Z 335 Times Annex.

PATERSON, N. J.—Owner, leaving town, must sacrifice 10-room frame house, modern improvements, hardwood floors, laundry; garage; all in first-class condition; ground 50 x100; quiet neighborhood; near trolley; Erie and Susquehanna R. Rs.; price $5,500. For further particulars address F. D. FRITZ, 1 William St., New York City.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Free booklet of new homes mailed; 7-12 rooms, 1, 2, and 3 baths; $6,500 to $12,500. Philip T. Bowers & Co., Newark, N. J.

BORDERING LAKE AND RIVER.
In the Sussex hills, near station, 42 acres; 11-room house; shade, lawn, flowers; big stable. Price $7,000. E. E. Slocum, 141 Broadway.

ALL THE ORANGES Modern houses, every description, sale or rent. Frank H. Taylor, Op. Brick Church Station.

Montclair.—If seeking a home amid refinement and wealth, send for illus. folder of beautiful homes. E. E. Murdoch, Montclair.

MONTCLAIR, N. J. Sale or rent. Send for illustrated booklet B. Hughes-Taylor Co.

BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful Adirondacks Summer home, with 8 acres of land; house completely furnished; private water supply; good hunting and fishing; at a sacrifice to close an estate. J. D. Riddle, Gloversville, N. Y.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.
For Sale—Seven and one-half acres; large Colonial dwelling; all modern conveniences; can be purchased at attractive price and terms. Photos and further particulars from HORACE S. ELY & COMPANY, 21 Liberty Street, New York.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut farms and shore front; especially Westport and Greens Farms. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St.

Out of City.

FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

To Let for Business
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. We save you both time and money in locating just what you want. THE SUBLEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

34TH ST., 140 WEST, (bet. Broadway and 7th Av.)—STORE and BASEMENT and 2d floor front OFFICE, with large windows. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Tel. JOHN 5700.

CORNER STORE and Basement.
14TH STREET AND 7TH AV.
New Subway Express Station at Corner.
E. S. WILLARD & CO.,
52 WILLIAM ST.

STORE,
Basement and sub-basement.
506 Broadway.
22,000 square feet.
E. S. WILLARD & CO., 52 WILLIAM ST.

We have applicants for offices and lofts in all parts of this city; list your vacancies with us. Realty Sub-Leasing Co., 220 Broadway.

Machine shop suitable for toolmaking and light manufacturing, $150 monthly. Standard Butter Cutter Co., 244 Greenwich St.

Offices.—Large and small, attractive offices; modern conveniences; $17.50-$50; suitable import, export business. Apply 109 Broad St.

Private office; desk room, telephone, stenographer, opposite Grand Central. Room 203, 51 East 42d St.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

44 WEST 34TH ST.—One-half second floor, furnished; finest space and location in city.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av.
Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Mortgage Loans
Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage money in any amount at 4½%. S. A. Israel & R. M. De Leeuw Co., 33 Nassau.

Want loan on Long Island hotel, $10,000, 6%. Room 1,108, 256 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Attractive apartments, two rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; one block from subway; full hotel service; $10:50 weekly up; Summer rates. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Three attractive rooms, kitchenette, bath, convenient Neighborhood Service; bachelors. 22 East 40th.

Madison Av., 602.—Two handsomely furnished apartments, two rooms, bath, kitchenette. Lenox 6995.

To sublet, 28 East 52d St.; unusual apartment, 2 rooms and bath.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences; apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. SPECIAL SUMMER CONCESSIONS MONTHLY OR WEEKLY. CATHEDRAL PLAZA. 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. Special Rates to Columbia Students. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS. $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 5th Av. bus stops at door.

THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway. 2 rooms, kitchenette, and bath, $42.50. 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $50. SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN. No questionable or objectionable tenants; 'phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "L," 5th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.

A-A—SUMMER RATES—A-A
The city's largest assortment desirable apartments, 2 to 6 rooms, with kitchen or kitchenette. For particulars see inside back cover telephone directory. Office, 215 Manhattan Av. Phones 1647 and 1611 Academy.

80th, 225 West.—Attractively furnished six rooms, 2 baths; linen, silver, piano, telephone; elevator all night; must go West; rare chance; must be seen to appreciate. Marvin, Schuyler 3715.

Very attractive furnished apartment of 3 rooms and 2 baths for rent until September 15th at $125 per month. Apply to Superintendent on premises, 307 West 79th St.

Some unusual opportunities; furnished sublet apartments; long, short leases. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 209 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Leaving city; will sublet beautifully furnished 8-room elevator apartment; bargain; outside rooms; unusual opportunity. 15 W. 91st.

Riverside Drive, 120, (corner 84th.)—11 all light, well-furnished rooms. Call, address W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

Madison Av., 121.—Housekeeping apartments; also two and three rooms and bath; most desirable.

Completely furnished elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms. 3 and 6 West 104th St.

Apartments, 5-7-8-9-10 rooms, $800 to $2,000. Riverside Drive, 150th to 157th St.

Elevator apartments of 7 and 8 large rooms, $1,000-$1,500. 102 West 75th St.

58th St., 200 W.—3-4-5-6 rooms, $1,200-$2,500; free refrigeration. Apply Supt.

Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Sublet for August, two rooms, kitchenette. See Supt., 350 West 55th. Dearborn.

Westchester.

Six-room apartment, balcony overlooking Sound, to couple, two or three weeks from Aug. 5. Telephone 972 New Rochelle.

Unfurnished—East Side.

77 IRVING PLACE.—Two rooms and bath; corner; overlooking Gramercy Park; $65, including service; meals served in rooms if desired. Apply on premises, or to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone John 5700.

To let, 6 rooms, hot water; all woodwork painted white; $21-$24. Inquire Janitor, 20 East 111th St., near 110th St. subway station.

Madison Av., 602.—Two large studios in new house, bedroom, bath, north skylight. Lenox 6995.

The Schermerhorn, Madison Av., 83d to 83d.—Nine and ten rooms, three baths.

6-7-8 rooms: $1,700 to $2,250. Fireproof apartments, 122 East 76th St.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS. SPENCER ARMS, S. E. Cor B'way & 69th St. 2, 3 and 4 rooms. Maid Service; Meals Served, $1,000 to $1,500. Agent on premises. Tel. Columbus 3996.

THE BRAENDER,
S. W. corner of 102d St., Central Park West, 6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200. Fireproof building; all improvements. Superintendent, on premises.

Five rooms and bath, very high class Elevator House. Moderate rents. 530 West 113th St.

5-6 ROOMS AND BATH.
Beautiful, high-class ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE. Most moderate rents. 507 WEST 113TH ST.

125-127 WEST 35TH ST.
Fireproof. Standard Service.
7 ROOMS AND BATH, $1,500-$1,800.

234-238 West 21st St.—4, 5, and 6 rooms, elevator, all improvements, at $510 to $720 per year. Apply to Supt.

92d St., 206 West.—High class modern apartment, 5 rooms, $65-$75 per month. Apply Supt. on premises.

150TH, 569 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator apartment; four; all outside rooms; $40. Superintendent.

Apartments for rent, west side. Fred'k Zittel & Sons, Broadway and 79th St.

Five rooms, $28, August, September; $34 from October. Nicholson, 424 West 146th St.

141st, 221 West, (7th Av.)—6-8 room elevator apartments; $40 up; also doctor's suite.

Large corner apartments; high-class elevator apartments. 175 West 58th.

MOORE & WYCKOFF, } APARTMENTS
540 Fifth Av. } TO LET.

2,424 7th Av., 6 rooms, bath, electric light; $40 and $45.

Broadway and 55th St., N. E. Corner.—Elevator apartments, 8 rooms, 2 baths.

Apartments Wanted
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

For furnished apartments, all sizes, write J 115 Times.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,854.—Not

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The warm wave continues along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, in the Plains, and the Great Central Valleys, with temperatures today ranging from 90 to 102 degrees. At Grand Haven, Mich., the maximum temperature of 94 degrees was the highest recorded temperature at that station.

In the Gulf and Atlantic States temperatures were somewhat lower than in the interior, but with a rising tendency except in the South Atlantic States. In the Far West it is somewhat cooler.

Showers were general in the Atlantic and East Gulf States and the north upper lake region, and there were also quite general showers in the Rocky Mountain region, Utah, Idaho, and the North Pacific States. Elsewhere the weather was generally fair.

Except for showers Thursday in New England and Thursday night or Friday in the upper lake region, the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River, with continued high temperatures over the interior districts and rising temperatures in the Coast States.

Winds for Thursday and Friday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate and mostly south, with showers; South Atlantic Coast, moderate southeast and south, with showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Thursday, showers in morning in east portion; Friday fair and warmer.

Southern New England—Showers Thursday morning followed by fair; Friday partly cloudy, warmer except on the South Coast.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Thursday, warmer in interior; Friday fair, continued warm.

Western New York—Fair Thursday and Friday; continued warm.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Thursday; Friday fair, continued warm.

Northern New England—Showers Thursday; Friday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 o'clock last night, taken from the thermometers at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	63	70	4 P. M.	75	75
6 A. M.	61	71	6 P. M.	71	75
9 A. M.	64	73	9 P. M.	71	75
12 M.	74	81	11 P. M.	65	72

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 72.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 75; at 8 P. M. it was 78. Maximum temperature, 81 degrees at 10:30 A. M.; minimum, 70 degrees at 12:01 A. M. Humidity 95 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 93 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.12 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.06 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.

12:10—284 E. Houston St.; I. Mellick... Loss, $35—1,226 Bryant Av.; I. Davidson..... $200
8:35—768 12 Av., (vacant lot); N. Y. Hospital ..... Slight
9:05—834 Spring St.; Brotherhood White Co ..... Slight

P. M.

1:40—850 W. 104 St.; Harry Filger.... Slight
1:45—401 E. 52 St.; John Leonia..... Slight
3:20—86 Montgomery St.; not given... Slight
3:55—11 W. 17 St.; Oscar Co ..... Slight
4:10—Central Park West & 67 St., (auto;) Winters..... Slight
4:40—Front 85 to 89, 20 St., (auto truck); Levy Dairy ..... Slight
6:55—42 Fulton St.; H. Cone & Co.... $500
8:30—97 Barrow St.; Brady Guarino.... $500
8:45—826 E. 81 St.; Isaac Berker..... Slight
9:15—214 E. 19 St.; Simon Kraus..... Slight
9:35—105 Brook Av.; Jacob Wolfson... Slight
11:20—154 Nassau St.; Mills & Road ..... None
11:20—111 W. 28 St.; Weber & Kentor Co.. $500

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—1st Lt. E. C. Dalton, M. R. C., is honorably discharged from the service.

Capt. S. C. Megill, 13th. Cty., will report to Col. S. E. Allen, C. A. C., President of an examining board at Laredo, Texas, for examination for transfer to the Coast artillery, then to his station.

Capt. G. F. Baltzell, 5th Inf., is detailed a member of the General Staff Corps, effective Aug. 2, vice Capt. S. J. B. Schindel, General Staff, relieved from detail as a Maj. H. E. Ely, 7th Inf., will report to Col. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Lt. Col. C. T. Menoher, 3d F. A., upon conclusion of duties assigned to him in orders of July 8, will proceed, via Rock Island Arsenal, to Ft. Sill, Okla., and take station there. He will report by telegraph to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for further orders. He is assigned to the 5th F. A., effective upon his promotion to the grade of Colonel.

Capt. H. S. Whipple, retired, is relieved from duty as Assistant to the Depot Q. M., Philadelphia, Penn., and will proceed to Governors Island, N. Y., not later than Aug. 5, for duty as Assistant to the Q. M. of Eastern Dept.

Resignation of 2d Lt. F. D. McAlary, 2d Maine Inf., is accepted.

Resignation of 1st Lt. G. C. Hardy, M. C., Michigan National Guard, accepted.

Capt. R. E. Longan, 25th Inf., will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

Lt. Col. W. Burr, Ord. Dept., will visit Philadelphia, Penn.; Washington, D. C., and Dayton, Ohio, on business pertaining to the operations of the Ord. Dept., then to his station.

Capt. G. B. Pond, Q. M. C., is relieved from detail in that corps and assigned to the 9th Inf.

Orders of July 20 relating to Lt. Cols. M. W. Ireland and C. F. Straub, M. C., suspended until further orders.

Orders of July 20 are so amended as to direct Lt. Col. F. P. Reynolds, M. C., upon arrival in United States, to report by telegraph to the Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty in that department.

Following officers will report to Col. E. A. Millar, 3d F. A., President of an examining board at Eagle Pass, Texas, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: Capt. C. B. Smith, C. A. C., and 2d Lts. H. P. Fuller, 14th Cav., and W. A. Rafferty, 19th Inf.

Following officers will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, D. C., for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to their stations: 1st Lt. C. A. Meals, 25th Inf., and 2d Lts. J. D. Coughlan, F. J. Williams, and R. H. Hannum of the C. A. C.

Maj. E. D'A. Pearce, C. A. C., will report to Col. C. G. Treat, F. A., President of an examining board at Washington, for examination for transfer to the F. A., then to his station.

A board of C. A. C. officers is appointed to meet at Laredo, Texas, for the examination of officers who have applied for transfer to the C. A. C. Detail for the board: Col. P. M. Kessler and Lt. S. Miller, and Capt. J. C. Goodfellow.

Capts. J. B. Christian, Cav., and D. A. Henkes, 16th Inf., will report to Col. S. E. Allen, C. A. C., President of the foregoing board, at Laredo, Texas, for examination for transfer to the C. A. C., then to their stations.

Following 1st Lts., Dental Surgeons, will proceed at once to Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, for temporary duty in Southern Dept.: G. L. Mason, F. P. Stone, G. D. Graham, S. H. Leslie, M. Sanderson, and W. A. Squires.

Following 1st Lts., Dental Surgeons, will report by telegraph to the Commanding General, Southern Dept., for temporary duty: J. H. Hess, R. F. Patterson, and H. S. Rush.

Leaves: Capt. H. Tupes, 1st Inf., 2 months, and 1st Lt. F. A. Prince, 5th F. A., 1 month's extension.

Navy.

Lt. Commander L. Coxe, to Office of Naval Intelligence, Sept. 30.

Jr. Grade Lieut. A. W. Rieger, the Patterson, to Naval Academy, Aug. 28, and H. M. Lammers, from temporary duty, Navy Dept., to Aid on Staff, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet.

Ensign W. Cochran, the Hopkins, to Mare Island Hospital, sick.

Surgeon R. W. Plummer, the Hancock, home, wait orders

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Alabama, Illinois, and the Rhode Island, at Philadelphia; Albany, at Corinto; Chicago, at Hampton Roads; Fanning, at Gardiner's Bay; Glacier, at San Diego; Louisiana and Neptune, at Norfolk; Montgomery, at Indian Head; Nanshan, at Seattle; Ohio, at Provincetown; Potomac, at Guantanamo, and the Saturn, at Cordova.

Sailed—Arethusa, Newport to sea; Buffalo, San Diego for Mare Island; Hancock, Tampico for New Orleans; Jason, San Francisco for San Diego; Memphis, Santo Domingo City, for Sanchez, and the Yankton, New London, for Newport, via Gardiner's Bay.

The Neptune will leave Norfolk about Aug. for Haiti, Santo Domingo, Guantanamo, and East Coast of Mexico, returning north Guantanamo.

GREAT WRITERS.

Leading writers of all European nations express their sentiments in Current History, published monthly by The New York Times, 25 cents a copy, $3 a year. Comprehensive story of the European war as proceeds. Pictures, maps, original documents. Bound vols. I., II., and III., $2 ch, (plus postage.) Times Square, New k.—Advt.

LICENSES GRANTED.

For Various Positions in the Elementary Public Schools.

A temporary license as director of speech improvement has been granted to Frederick W. Martin of 714 West 181st St.

There has been placed, as of June 30, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of physical training in elementary schools the name of A. Constance Irvine with a rating of 79.3.

There has been placed, as of May 26, upon the eligible list of teachers holding license for promotion the name of Mary McCafferty of P. S. 99, Brooklyn, with a rating of 81. She is a teacher of mathematics.

There has been placed, as of July 25, upon the eligible list of women holding license as teacher of kindergarten in elementary schools the names of the following:

Gladys M. Miller...85.25 L. Marie Dowle...76.40
F. M. Pommer....84.10 R. H. Hollwedel..75.97
C. R. Jagear....83.17 Henrietta Haaren..75.85
M. M. Suturius...83.15 Helen M. Breden..75.75
J. A. Boesinger...82.80 M. F. Wentworth..75.75
Vera C. Joslin...81.45 K. McLaughlin...75.55
Elizabeth Weiss..81.20 H. J. Westover...75.50
Edith Wilson....80.65 Marie V. Carter..75.35
F. M. Fulton....80.35 Nina Trull.....75.25
E. Schulman.....79.70 C. D. Madden....75.05
A. M. Burmeister..80.15 Lillian F. Gass..74.90
Alma M. Hering..79.65 A. K. Caterson..74.80
D. I. Perkins....79.65 Sophia B. Kisilik..74.80
K. M. Doubleday..79.55 S. D. Schwartz..74.60
Alice F. Baker...79.25 Helen Jay.....74.60
Elaine Seelman...79.00 Ruth Lee.....74.50
Alice A. Bristow..78.80 E. E. Stevenson..74.44
Rose M. Kreppel..78.20 Clare McMahon...74.05
Alice Callender...78.20 H. M. Wilson...73.75
H. E. Brosnan....78.15 Ruth D. Pemble..73.50
Marie A. Buhl....78.05 E. S. Dunn.....73.40
Lillian B. Ross..78.00 M. J. Longhurst...73.40
M. F. Humphreys..77.85 A. W. Michaels..72.90
Helen Maddetdt..77.85 Elizabeth Rich...72.90
Mae F. Hirsch....77.70 A. Gardner....72.75
A. A. Middleton..77.60 Erma Kerlin....72.35
Ethel Murphy..77.50 Lucie Hirschfeld..72.35
M. G. Medway....77.30 F. Robinson.....71.60
Martha B. Firth..77.15 B. A. Lindner....70.90
Rita Harrington..77.10 Adelaide Brittan..70.85
Mark't F. Cass...77.05 D. E. Goette.....70.60
E. A. Kanachra...76.80 Edna Haerle.....70.55
Cleo Robertson...76.80 D. E. Kevin.....70.00
H. M. Whitlock...76.80 J. V. O'Rourke...70.00
Hazel L. Pappe...76.60

EDUCATION NOTES.

Charges of neglect of duty were preferred by District Superintendent Lee against Lily Schwarz, a teacher in P. S. 86, Manhattan, she having been absent from duty on account of illness for some time. She was suspended on June 5. She made application for leave of absence without pay for a year from July 1. Her suspension has been revoked, the charges withdrawn, and the Board of Superintendents advised that her application should be granted.

Appropriate resolutions were adopted yesterday by the Board of Education with regard to the death on July 15 of Miss Mary E. Markey, Principal of P. S. 62, Queens. She began her teaching career in September, 1883, in what is now known as P. S. 58, Queens, and in September, 1910, she became Principal of P. S. 32.

City Superintendent William H. Maxwell has gone by automobile to Hanover, N. H. He will be a guest at the Hanover Inn.

Clarence E. Meleney, who is Acting City Superintendent, was present at the Board of Education's meeting yesterday.

District Superintendent Edward W. Stitt has been assigned to Districts 6 and 7, Manhattan, and District Superintendent I. Edwin Goldwasser has been assigned to the supervision of vacation schools and playgrounds and recreation centres. The changes will take place Sept. 1. It is made at the request of Mr. Stitt.

The Crippled Children's East Side Free School, 157 Henry Street, Manhattan, will be notified of the lease of the rooms therein occupied as an annex to P. S. 75, which will expire Dec. 31, 1916, will not be renewed.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., July 27: Patrol. F. Hanleys, 148 to 173; T. W. Lennon, 168, to 149, as station house attendant; Temporary assignments: Patrol. G. H. Griffin, 161, to 8; Patrol. J. J. Squad, duty in office of Bur. Insp. Brooklyn and Queens, 10 days; A. M. July 29; C. H. Kopke, 102, to Brooklyn, 14 days, 8 A. M. July 31; W. D. Waters, Mar. Div., to C. O. Squad, duty in office of Third Deputy Comm'r, 17 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 19.

To Bur. of Telegraph from prec's indicated, 30 days, 8 A. M. July 28: P. J. Hedges, 1; A. W. Zucker, 62; W. T. De Young, 81; J. M. Sheehan, 170.

To Tr. School from commands indicated, 14 days, 9 A. M. July 31: C. D. Steinway, 117; J. Driscoll, 23; C. O'Donnell, 18; A. Cohen, 23; R. Urquhart, 36; D. Sullivan, 86; J. Lenahan, 37; M. J. Nilon, 43; J. King, 77; C. J. Kemmer, 160; J. P. Fitzgerald, 183; E. J. O'Connor, 169; C. Hanneman, 172; Clancy, 274; G. Doherty, 278; P. A. Woll, Traf. H.; G. A. Beaufrere, Traf. Sq.; J. F. Cunningham, Traf. C.; G. Downey, Traf. E.; J. J. Scerry, Bur. of Tel.; W. J. Gillen, Bur. of Tel.; J. B. Coleman, Bur. of Tel.; T. S. Duffy, Bur. of Tel.; E. H. Conroy, Det. Bur.; J. Cooke, Det. Bur.

Leaves of absence without pay: Patrol. E. A. Seeley, 25, 1 day, 4 P. M., July 27; R. Tweed, 32, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., July 30.

Sick Leave: Patrol. J. A. J. Reardon, 32, 90 days, 8 A. M., Aug. 1.

Application for full pay approved: Patrol. C. F. Kellerman, 22, 2:35 A. M., July 15, while on sick report; M. L. Fitzgerald, 68, 11:15 P. M., July 1, to 12 P. M., July 17, while on sick report; M. A. Walsh, 79, 3:42 P. M., June 7, to 2:35 P. M., July 18, while under suspension.

Death: Patrol. M. F. Leahy, 5, at 10:15 P. M., July 26.

Fire Department.

The following probationary firemen will be directed to report to the Medical Board, 157 East 67th St., at 11 A. M. tomorrow: J. H. Lewis, Eng. 21; E. J. Kelly, Eng. 26; A. J. Hagen, Eng. 31; J. B. Lawler, Eng. 65; J. D. Gleason, H. & T. 1.

Special Leaves: Fire. 1st gr. P. J. Deegan, Eng. 216, 48 hours, 8 A. M., July 29; Fire. 2d gr. V. Volacek, Eng. 20, 24 hours, 8 A. M., July 30.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

Applications will be received for Institutional Inspector, male and female, until 4 P. M. on Aug. 7. The subjects and weights of the examination are: Experience, 3; duties, 3; report, 2; oral, 2. A qualifying physical examination will be given. The duties are to inspect private charitable institutions receiving money from the city, including child-caring institutions, placing-out agencies, boarding-out agencies, and industrial schools. Inspections will cover every phase of institutional work—equipment, sanitation, care of inmates, instruction, &c. Candidates must be at least 21 years of age and not more than 45 years of age on the closing date for the receipt of applications. Appointments will be made, as a rule, at the lowest compensation rate, $1,500. There are twenty-two vacancies in the Public Charities Department.

United States.

The commission announces for August 9 an examination for telephone operator, for men only, to fill two or more temporary vacancies at $60 a month in the Quartermaster's Office, Eastern Department, Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and vacancies as they may occur in both temporary and permanent positions requiring similar qualifications. Competitors will be examined in spelling, arithmetic, letter-writing, penmanship, copying from plain copy. At least one year's experience as an operator in a large central office, or at least two years' experience as an operator in any branch exchange, is required for eligibility for this examination. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination, but preference in appointment may be given to persons under 30 years of age. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Summer Homes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Beautiful mountain villa; 2,000 feet elevation; wonderful views; 100 miles from New York; easily accessible; August and September. Robin Compton, Hotel Cumberland, 54th St. and Broadway.

Harpswell.—Furnished cottage, six rooms, bath, and garage; near water and State road; $100. Pre-August. Estes Nichols, 188 State St., Portland, Me.

Sublet.—Bungalow, White Mountains; cool, delightful; large living room, two sleeping alcoves, sleeping porch; $100 until November. Address Maplehurst, Sugar Hill, N. H.

Furnished Houses Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Wanted—In Scarsdale or its vicinity, a house for Summer of 1917, from June to September, containing 5 bedrooms and 2 baths on first sleeping floor and 2 rooms and bath for servants; state price. Box X 233 Times Annex.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York. Notice is hereby given that on June 8, 1916, Keansburg Steamboat Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of steamboat Keansburg, for damage or injury arising on June 20, 1916, from an accident on board; that the petitioner has stipulated to pay into this court the value of the Steamboat and pending freight as appraised, viz: $10,195, with interest, according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said court to prove their claims before Max Rockmore, Commissioner, at his office, Room 849, Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York City, on or before October 16, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will then be defaulted.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Fine used cars taken in trade for Appersons; prices very reasonable. Dimond-Apperson Motor Co., 48th St. and Broadway.

MERCER, 1915 MODEL, FOR SALE. 22-70 four-passenger automobile, completely equipped; extra tires; been run little over 8,000 miles; demonstration gladly given; answer direct to owner. P. Gillespie, care Yale Club, 44th St. and Vanderbilt Av. Can be reached by telephone Murray Hill 8180 any morning before 8:30.

Stevens-Duryea, light six, seven-passenger touring automobile, practically new, used three months, very carefully; mechanically perfect; every modern equipment, self-starter, electric lights, wire wheels, two extra wire wheels, tires, &c. Warren, Phone 2385 Astoria.

Peerless 6-48 seven-passenger touring; excellent condition throughout; fully equipped; Gray & Davis starting and lighting system, demountable rims, extra tires, tube, &c. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City. Phone 2286 Astoria.

OAKLAND seven-passenger touring, used two seasons; splendid condition; luxuriously equipped, including electric lights, starter, &c.; extras; $350. Plaza Storage, 102 Fourth St., opposite Brewsters', Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

White (1916) Landaulette 30 Town Car. Packard (1916) Twin Six Runabout. Cadillac (1916) Runabout, like new. All Makes of Touring Cars. Bargains. Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

Cadillac 1914, seven passenger, sterling Winter top; also Apperson 1915, five passenger, run 3 months; both perfect condition; for sale, or exchange for landaulet. E. Good, 33 Old Broadway.

Two new streamline 6-passenger automobile bodies for 128-inch wheel base car; top, instrument board; beautifully upholstered in fine leather; painted blue black; big bargains. Derfrietas, Fordham 208.

Buick, 1915, 6-cylinder, 7-passenger touring; like new; bargain. Hupmobile, 1915 touring; mechanically perfect; tires like new; sacrifice. Olympic Garage, 127th St., off Broadway.

PACKARD SEDAN 4-48; all window Sedan; very attractive; like new; handsomest car in city; bargain. Raskam-Scott Co., 1,826 Broadway.

BUICK MODEL 37 TOURING.
Complete five-passenger, electric self starter, lighting, most satisfactory type in Buick line; bargain. Owner, 305 West 70th.

OLDSMOBILE.—$415 deposit on a 1916 model 45; make me your best offer; must be disposed of at once; immediate delivery. X 237 Times Annex.

CADILLAC "14" SEVEN PASSENGER. Excellent order; fully equipped; tires and mechanism perfect; ideal for family or renting; owner needs cash. Garage, 305 West 79th.

Locomobile, 11-38, self-starter, electric light, fully equipped, with two bodies; finest condition; cheap. Hess, 252 W. 40th, International Garage.

Used tires—cheap! 100 38x3½, $5, $6, $7, $10; other large sizes, $5 to $12. Jandorf, 303 West 59th, near Broadway.

Cadillac, 1916, 8 cylinder, seating seven; exceptional car, at attractive price. Schoonmaker, 3d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

PACKARD 1916 Twin Six touring car; price attractive. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

Simplex, perfect, 7-passenger and roadster; bargain; trade for smaller car considered, 1,874 Broadway.

Hudson, 1916 super-six touring car; bargain. Cook & Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

HUDSON—A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE. Two exceptionally fine automobiles, namely, Hudson Six, 5-passenger touring, $525, and Norwalk, classy top tonneau Six, 4-passenger roadster, $425; both automobiles perfect condition throughout, fully equipped, including electric starter, lights, &c. 82 Crescent St., entrance Queensboro Bridge, Long Island City.

Mercer, four-passenger, Hushmore starter; condition good; price attractive. Schoonmaker, 3d floor, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ TOUR, 1915; 4 passenger; repainted; perfect; like new; bargain. Roxam-Scott Co., 1,826 Broadway.

CADILLAC.—Bargain in a 1918 5-passenger touring car; very fine condition. R. W. Ennever, Phone White Plains 3000.

Motor Trucks.

Used Trucks.—Various makes and capacities overhauled; easy terms. Harry Allen, 457 West 42d St.

Automobiles for Rent.

PIERCE-ARROW Limousines, Landaulettes. HIGH-CLASS RENTING SERVICE. Beautiful cars. Polite, liveried chauffeurs. Hour, day. Special rates, month, year. EGIDI AUTO SERVICE. 123 West 52d St. Phone Circle 774.

Packards for hire, seven-passenger, by day, week, month, very reasonable; owner driven. Greener, 212 West 114th. Cathedral 9082.

Packard sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. G. Williamson, 204 West 48d St. Phones 4219-8500 Bryant.

Packard six-cylinder 1915 cars for hire by hour, day, week or month at reasonable rates. J. Kramer Auto Renting, 1,834 Broadway. Columbus 1478.

Packard, elegant touring; hour, month; reasonable; excellent service; owner drives. Lehox.

PACKARDS.—LATEST MODELS; WIRE WHEELS; UP-TO-DATE SERVICE. TELEPHONE 1294 CIRCLE.

AUTOMOBILES—RENAULTS, $3, $4 per hour; monthly rates preferred. J. S. Mandola, Columbus 2908.

Packard "Six," new, touring, $2.50 hourly upward; owner drives; references. Morningside 8836.

Packards, landaulette and touring, hour, trip; monthly preferred; reasonable. Scanlon. Circle 2855.

Chalmers 1916, 7-passenger, $2.50 per hour; careful chauffeur. Nolan. Bryant 3916.

Packards for hire; automobiles, with chauffeur, $2.50 per hour. Telephone Madison 880.

Automobile Supplies.

TIMKEN—BEARINGS—HYATT.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co. 258 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Repairing.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St. Repairs, storage. Used body dept. Circle 787.

Automobile Instruction.

BEDFORD BRANCH Special classes for Y. M. C. A. owners and chauffeurs AUTO SCHOOL, now forming. Write 1,123 BEDFORD AV., for booklet and pass BROOKLYN. for trial lesson free.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 226 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Largest and Best School in WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. Send for booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 302 W. 57th St., Col. Special class for women.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted, Ford or light touring car; electric starter; best price. Phone 4693 South.

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

218T ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; private baths; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

8 EAST 45TH.
Table board; room with bath; references.

54TH ST., 13-15 EAST.—Boarding place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large cool room, private bath; small rooms; board. Gramercy 1078.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST, (near 5th Av.)—Double and single rooms; private bath; elegantly furnished; excellent board; electricity, telephone.

48TH ST., 43 WEST.—Cool rooms; electric light; baths; plentiful table. Bryant 3918.

58TH, 146 WEST—Desirable rooms; private baths, references, table guests. Summer rates. Hubbell.

72D, 120 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths; parlor dining room. Phone 6941 Columbus.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD. Desirable rooms, subway, elevated; references.

74TH, 123 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; private bath; also small rooms; board optional.

76TH, 237-243 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private bath; excellent table. Summer rates.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select Pension, double, single rooms; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST. (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.

80TH, 109-108-110 WEST.—Delightfully located; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; special rates July-August; references.

80TH, 123 WEST. — Delightfully cool, large and small rooms; private baths; Southern home cooking; reasonable.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST—Very desirable rooms, large closets, private baths, with board.

82D, 116 WEST. — Nicely furnished room, suitable one or two; excellent table; moderate.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, private bath, meals; those accustomed best home living.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

87TH, 18 EAST, near 5th Av.—Small, large rooms, with bath; telephone; reasonable.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Attractive hall, $5; double, $40 and $50 monthly with bath; excellent service; bachelors.

86TH, 158 EAST.—Y. M. C. A. rooms, $2 up; home cooking; reasonable.

West Side.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private bath; electricity; high-class; references required.

48TH ST., 52 WEST.—Large, attractive, with private bath; three flights up; every requisite.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Broadway.)—Charming single room, $5; modern apartment; worth investigating. Vanc.

71ST, 221 WEST.—Room, with bath; one near bath; newly renovated; continuous hot water; permanents; concessions.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large room, private bath; smaller rooms with running water.

72D, WEST.—Near Park, subway; elevator; attractive, cool room or suite; shower, electricity; refined couple. Phone Columbus 8588.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

75TH, 3 WEST, near Park.—Large, small rooms, beautifully furnished; $3, $5, $10.

75TH, 54 WEST.—Near Park, large, small rooms, private bath, electricity. $4-$10.

76TH, 242 WEST.—Large back parlor, private bath; kitchenette; doctor vacating; private house.

76TH, 240 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; references.

77TH, 102 WEST. Attractive, cool room; every convenience.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Beautiful, large, cool room, adjoining shower bath; private residence.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; all conveniences; subway. Schuyler 8865.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and small rooms; telephone, reception rooms; $2.50 to $10.

70TH, 213 WEST.—Two delightful, large connecting rooms, bath; single, en suite; subway.

West Side.

82D, 109 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, suitable two; all conveniences. Koenig.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Large and small rooms, $4, $5, $7; bath.

92D, 46 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large, small rooms; convenient to bath; reasonable.

94TH, 172 WEST.—Large, attractive room; private house; no other roomer; gentlemen; telephone.

94TH, 319 WEST.—Comfortable, cool room, adjoining bath; elevator; reasonable. Apartment 20.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house; near Riverside Drive; nicely furnished, comfortable rooms; telephone; bath.

111TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive suite, front; running water; elevator; refined. Apartment 6D.

144TH, 600 WEST.—Large, cool room, $7; Hudson view; convenient location. 2B.

120TH, 157 WEST.—Large, cool front room; private house; exquisitely clean; every convenience; reference.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Large, outside room; private family; high class, $5; gentleman. Apt. F5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, Corner 135th.—Desirable room; every convenience; private family; $4. Apt. 4S.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (103d.)—Handsomely furnished suite or room; bath; breakfast. Phone Riverside 1058.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 126.—Ideal Summer room, overlooking the Hudson; reasonable. White, 6th floor.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 482, (116th subway.)—Large room, twin beds, single; desirable. Apartment 3A.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th.)—Desirable double and single rooms, with excellent board; Summer rates; table guests.

WEST END AV., 569 (87th.)—Double or single rooms, reasonable; gentlemen; references.

Board Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

JAPANESE GENTLEMAN wants room and breakfast, private family, quiet neighborhood. G 104 Times.

Young man wishes home, private house; Dyckman preferred; references; terms. G 100 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms

Thirty cents an agate line.

94TH, 32 WEST.—Light room; electricity, gas; near bath; furnished or unfurnished; $4.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

APPRAISER, CAPABLE OF TAKING CHARGE OF PERPETUAL INVENTORY DEPARTMENT IN FACTORY MAKING MANY SMALL PARTS. CALL MR. McCREADY (PHONE CORT. 7415) TODAY AT 10:30.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN wanted; must be first-class, experienced. Apply Box 64, Wall Street Station, giving experience, salary expected, and references.

ASSISTANT wanted in production office in a plant manufacturing miscellaneous mechanisms to help in routing, pricing, and developing new methods for handling work; experience in production office not necessary; prefer broad experience in machine and assembling work; state experience, age, salary expected. X 228 Times Annex.

A YOUNG MAN to take orders by telephone in order department of a large wholesale house; must be absolutely accurate; a future assured to the proper party. A 72 Times.

BANK BOOKKEEPERS wanted for individual ledgers; young men with some experience; state age and salary expected. H 255 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Assist in general office of large corporation; must have thorough knowledge principles of bookkeeping; also able to handle typewriter for copy work; state age, training, experience, otherwise no attention will be paid to application; salary $75. H 345 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted, young man; must be quick, accurate, and good penman, acquainted with controlling accounts. Apply in person or by letter, Singer Motor Co., 102 West End Av.

BOOKKEEPERS wanted for Rockaway; references; must be quick and accurate. Apply Cushman, 49 Manhattan St., N. Y. C.

BOYS WANTED.
Real live boys who are out to make good; must be 16 and grammar school graduates; salary $6. Apply by letter only, stating your qualifications to Mr. Curtis, care of Rogers Peet Co., 842 Broadway.

BOY to assist in office of established corporation; apply in own handwriting, stating age, salary expected; must not be afraid of hard work. C 194 Times.

CLOAK AND SUIT MAN, thoroughly experienced, capable of producing line and handling contractors for jobber; state experience, references, and salary expected. C 179 Times.

COLLECTORS.—Exceptional opportunity for three bright young men, ages 21 to 30; salary $2 per day and commission, with good chances for advancement to producers; references and bond required. Apply after 10, Room 801, 5 West 29th.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Ten young men, between 22 and 25 years of age, will find pleasant and profitable employment in our organization. They must be clean cut, have at least a high school education, and be able to write a common sense letter. Experience is not necessary. This is an excellent opportunity to learn the intricate details of our business in order business. Call Thursday evening at 7 P. M.
THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES,
1 MAIN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CORRESPONDENT.—Wanted, an intelligent young man, capable of handling correspondence; must be a stenographer; opportunity for the right man; state age; salary $15. H 350 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, MECHANICAL; STATE WHERE FORMERLY EMPLOYED, GIVING AGE AND SALARY EXPECTED; PERMANENT AND SATISFACTORY APPLICANTS. APPLY BOX X 226 TIMES ANNEX.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED, FAMILIAR WITH ELECTRICAL DESIGN; GIVE EXPERIENCE, AGE, AND WAGES WANTED. APPLY X 227 TIMES ANNEX.

GOOD JOINER, fitter, and mat cutter; Protestant American preferred; state age, experience, wages expected, references first letter. Northampton Art Store, Northampton, Mass.

IF YOU HAVE SUCCESSFULLY SOLD bonds or preferred stocks, or if you have successfully sold any other line which has brought you a clientele of individuals, we would like to hear from you; we are doing investment banking and specialize in the bonds and preferred stocks of public utilities; drawing account and commission. H 280 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE SOLICITORS wanted who have been at least ten years on debit; earn double pay according to ability. H 257 Times Downtown.

INSURANCE.—Young man, experienced placer; must be familiar with schedule work; excellent opportunity to right party. Zaro, 1 3d Av.

L. S. PLAUT & CO.,
NEWARK, N. J.,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF EXPERIENCED AISLE MEN. APPLY BY LETTER OR IN PERSON TO SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, 2D FLOOR.

MAN, between 20 and 30, with knowledge of printing, estimating; permanent and good opportunity in large city office; give full details and salary. A 55 Times.

MAN wanted, to run buffing wheel; state experience; steady position. X 244 Times Annex.

MANAGER.—A restaurant manager wanted for a small restaurant in New Brunswick. X 236 Times Annex.

MEN wanted; finisher and rubber on novelty ground floor. B. Bonanno, 320 East 93th St., furniture.

MEAT BUYER.
Excellent opportunity with interesting salary open for man who thoroughly knows the business; able to handle men and capable of managing a chain of stores; must understand meat merchandising fully; only those applications considered giving full particulars, reference, and experience; all replies positively held confidential. Address Butcher, H 344 Times Downtown.

MESSENGER.—Young man, about 18, in Bronx bank as messenger; answer in own handwriting, state age and salary expected. R. K., Times Harlem.

OFFICE BOY by large corporation; salary to commence $10 month; state nationality. Taylor, P. O. Box 1,548, New York.

OPPORTUNITY OFFERED one or two young men, college graduates preferred, well connected, to learn investment security business; commission basis to start until ability is demonstrated, with old established investment security house; every assistance rendered to such men to insure successful future. Address Room 702 Tribune Building.

SALESMEN.—We have an excellent side line proposition, on commission basis, for salesmen controlling first-class gents' furnishing trade out of town; mention territory in letter, also what line you carry at present; do not waste your time if your trade is not A1. X 230 Times Annex.

SALESMEN.—We want few salesmen, New York and suburbs, to sell one of the most reliable and quickest selling oil stocks ever offered in this city; salary and commission. Bankers Syndicate, Ltd., 500 5th Av., New York.

SALESMEN WANTED—STOCK, B

HOLDERS OF OUR
4½%
GUARANTEED
MORTGAGES
Include Bankers, Estates, Charitable Institutions, Savings Banks, Trust Companies, Life Insurance Companies and individuals.
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
RICHARD M. HURD, President
Capital, Surplus & Pr. $9,000,000
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
184 Montague Street, Brooklyn

Volume
Butterick publishes magazines with an aggregate average yearly circulation in excess of 125 million copies.
One monthly issue of our three women's magazines—THE DESIGNER, THE DELINEATOR, THE WOMAN'S MAGAZINE—piled flat, one copy on another, would make a stack 19 times the height of the Woolworth Building.
Butterick receives from America alone more than three million letters a year relating to these publications and the service which they represent.
Butterick influence is as deep as its scope is wide.
Butterick

Relieve itching skin with
Resinol
When Resinol Ointment touches itching skin the itching usually stops and healing begins. That is why doctors have prescribed it so successfully for over 20 years even in severe and stubborn cases of other tormenting, disfiguring skin diseases. Aided by warm baths with Resinol Soap, Resinol Ointment makes a sick skin or scalp healthy, quickly, easily and at little cost.
Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also greatly help to clear away pimples and dandruff. Sold by all druggists. For trial free, write to Resinol, Dept. 22-R, Baltimore, Md.

Beautifully Curly, Wavy Hair Like "Nature's Own"
Try the new way—the Silmerine way—and you'll never again use the ruinous heated iron. The curliness will appear altogether natural.
Liquid Silmerine
is applied at night with a clean tooth brush. Is neither sticky nor greasy. Perfectly harmless. Serves also as a splendid dressing for the hair. Directions with bottle. At your druggist's.

The Successful Treatment of Constipation by Internal Lubrication was originated in America by
USOLINE
The Original RUSSIAN Mineral Oil
At Your Druggist's Full Pint 50 Cents

BACARDI Makes the Perfect
COCKTAIL, RICKEY or HIGHBALL
Try It and Be Convinced!

ADVERTISEMENT.
GIANTS today vs. CINCINNATI, 3:40 P.M. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.

PARALYSIS SPREAD NEAR HIGH MARK

New Cases Yesterday Only One Below Largest Number of Any Day of the Outbreak.

STATIONARY IN MANHATTAN

Gain of Eight Cases in Brooklyn with Fewer Deaths—Plans for Standard Quarantine.

Record of the Disease in the City.

Borough	Deaths Tuesday	Deaths Yesterday	New Cases Tuesday	New Cases Yesterday
Brooklyn	23	9	75	83
Manhattan	9	12	42	42
Bronx	3	4	12	5
Queens	2	7	16	25
Richmond	1	3	5	7
Totals	38	35	150	162

Total of cases to date.....3,260
Total of deaths to date.....682

The detailed figures for infantile paralysis, given in the above table, show that Tuesday's high record of forty-two new cases in Manhattan was duplicated yesterday, the same number being reported in the borough. Unsatisfactory reports also came from Queens, where twenty-five new cases were recorded. Four of these cases, Commissioner Emerson said, should have been included in the report of Tuesday, making the total on that day twenty and twenty-one yesterday. So arranged the figures showed, Dr. Emerson said, no sharp advance in Queens, but he admitted that forty-one new cases in forty-eight hours denoted that the outbreak there, as in Manhattan, was growing, whereas in Brooklyn, the Bronx, and Richmond it was not consistently gaining.

Summing up the new cases, Dr. Emerson said:

"Brooklyn has risen to its normal and Manhattan has failed to decrease, but I see no reason to fear that the epidemic has not reached its crest in Brooklyn or that it will sweep through Manhattan. There is no indication in science that the virus of poliomyelitis gains in strength after passing through numbers of persons, so that there should be no reason for increasing virulence. In some diseases the virus gains strength as it spreads, but not in poliomyelitis."

Dr. Emerson repeated yesterday his appeal to citizens to consider the outbreak serious enough to warrant every preventive measure, but not to develop unreasonable fear of poliomyelitis, as if it were a devastating scourge.

Dr. Charles E. Banks of the United States Public Health Service and his surgeons are considering pleasure trips of children to New Jersey and Connecticut on Saturdays and Sundays, and may announce today that they will not issue certificates on those days for a week-end or day at the resorts in those States. The aim is to facilitate necessary travel and discourage unnecessary travel. It is probable that similar travel from those States into New York will also be stopped.

Dr. Banks said yesterday that he had addressed a communication to Surgeon General Blue, asking authority to issue a statement to out-of-town communities setting forth what quarantine regulations against New York were reasonable and efficient. He realized, he said, that lack of standard in regulations outside New York created a difficult situation and much needless trouble.

When Dr. Emerson was told yesterday that a Brooklyn child, holding a health certificate, had developed paralysis in Rochester, he said:

"In examining a child we can tell only whether the actual onset of the disease has occurred. If the disease is in the period of incubation we cannot find this out. Our certificates reduce to a minimum the chances of the disease appearing, but the minimum remains, and local authorities should quarantine incoming children for two weeks to protect themselves."

Because information from New London has left the quarantine regulations there in doubt, a statement was requested from the authorities yesterday. It read: "No children are allowed to remain here from Greater New York coming via any route, or to pass through the restricted zone of New London County or Willimantic; otherwise they can pass if well."

Dr. Emerson said yesterday that he had appointed inspectors for all hospitals treating paralysis patients to determine whether the regulations concerning isolation of patients and nurses were being complied with.

Magistrates in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday fined 219 persons from $1 to $5 each for violations of the Sanitary Code.

The Department of Health yesterday issued certificates to 2,190 persons, refusing only fourteen applicants.

There were 1,062 cases in hospitals yesterday, and Dr. Emerson said no shortage of beds was threatened.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS.

Names and Addresses of Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of poliomyelitis and deaths from the disease in the city was made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES, MANHATTAN.

Morris Bassow, 61 Jefferson St.
Katie Helts, 357 W. 54th St.
Alice Bernstein, 6 Columbia St.
Arthur Craig, 335 E. 31st St.
John Aneldinco, 94 1st Av.
Josephine Baldwin, 203 E. 11th St.
Bruno Donato, 213 W. 37th St.
Eva Topka, 7 Allen St.
Anna Sutzezk, 385 Cherry St.
Ruth Chernow, 482 Hudson St.
Irwin Singer, 1,626 Lexington Av.
Jacob Kornreich, 274 E. 3d St.
Natsha Carpeuska, 641 E. 11th St.
Dorus Isaacs, 215 W. 96th St.
Molly Waller, 182 Allen St.
Raphael De Bari, 2,628 Leroy St.
Thomas Retrus, 76 Horatio St.
Millicent Van Sylke, 255 Audubon Av.
Vivian Shepherd, 827 Columbus Av.
Lily Jordon, 290 W. 147th St.
Anita Amerito, 208 W. 28th St.
John Torpey, 2,096 Eddington Av.
Frank Vilgemasco, 435 E. 13th St.
Alice Posner, 72 Norfolk St.
Dick Morichi, 317 E. 60th St.
Gladys Cohen, 123 Delancey St.
Millie Allessi, 101 Madison St.
Lizzie Stivaka, 161 Madison St.
Mattino Diano, 255 Av A.
Mary Diano, 255 Av. A.
Hiram Adams, 171 Norfolk St.
Ruth Cox, 163 East 92d St.
John Spiro, 67 Jackson St.
Paulo Sallarito, 111 Mott St.
Violando Cesanta, 14 Morton St.
William Hammond, 509 West 48th St.
Bartola Antista, 435 East 12th St.
Nell Gillespie, 126 West 102d St.
Jula Doyle, 670 Broadway.
Marion Pincus, 270 Cherry St.
Charles Porttays, 229 Henry St.
Morris Berger, 94 Goerck St.

DEATHS—MANHATTAN.

Vivian Gard, 582 Beck St., at Mt. Sinia Hospital.
Simon Lippin, 275 West 144th St.
Charles Paterson, 210 Avenue C.
Sadie Otten, 1,980 Pacific St., Brooklyn, at Metropolitan Hospital.
Max Kolton, 324 Cherry St., at Gouverneur Hospital.
Anna Grond, 230 South 1st St., Brooklyn, at Metropolitan Hospital.
Antonette La Rocco, 148 Hester St., at Metropolitan Hospital.
Pasq. Callorito, 111 Mott St.
Anna Annerio, 208 West 28th St.
Yetta Pokon, 206 Madison St., at City Hospital.
Lillian Liebman, 236 East 2d St.
Rene Cleneo, 248 West 30th St.

NEW CASES—BRONX.

Gaetano Tareces, 2,423 Belmont Av.
Malton Warshauer, 1,074 Longfellow Av.
Alexander Mercone, 775 East 225th St.
Victor Marcus, 2,117 Daly Av.
Jerome Hendrixson, 461 East 185th St.

DEATHS—BRONX.

Jennie Farbese, 359 West 53d St., Manhattan, at Riverside Hospital.
Bernard Doss, 1,729 Fulton Av., Bronx.
John Riley, 92 West 103d St., Manhattan, at Riverside Hospital.
Evelyn Adlerstein, 1,068 Simpson St.

NEW CASES—BROOKLYN.

Evelyn Lagerwall, 508 Clinton St.
Dorothy Fchsenfeld, 169 Coffey St.
Charles Sime, 225 Conover St.
Sylvester Sims, 225 Conover St.
Clara Ginse, 100 Court St.
Patrick Russell, 519 Court St.
Rose Frandatza, 47 Emmett St.
Clemento Ruzsisy, 279 Front St.
Luigi Bangi, 203 Hudson Av.
Lulu Ahman, 134 Luquer St.
Kali Raders, 537 Pacific St.
Helen Mallony, 531 Sterling Place.
William Lowery, 61 Tallman St.
Liscolette Sass, 123 Walcott St.
Helen Rogers, 48 Wyckoff St.
Edward Nelson, 455 6th Av.
Louise Peters, 502 10th St.
Christina Lloyd, 552 11th St.
Carroll Ferten, 247 11th St.
Joseph Solnsky, 149 23d St.
Meyer Kirsch, 147 Fountain Av.
Ida Lockowitz, 154 Herzl St.
Joseph Block, 329 Hinsdale St.
Abraham Gerber, 535 Saratoga Av.
Benjamin Silverberg, 303 Sheffield Av.
—— Walker, 113 Sneidiker Av.
—— Stein, 348 Van Sickien Av.
Sam. Blacker, 41 Bartlett St.
Mary Silverman, 313 Bushwick Av.
Arnold Benderasky, 130 Cook St.
Baby Levy, 48 and 50 Debevoise St.
Sadie Sirokin, 73 Debevoise St.
John Rovengno, 65 Guernsey St.
—— Osborn, 227 Humboldt St.
Hugh Osborn, 227 Humboldt St.
L. ewing, 617 Humboldt St.
——i Sinkar, 174 Meserole St.
Sydney Lipshitz, 242 Metropolitan Av.
Petro Onranga, 444 Metropolitan Av.
Baby Schwartz, 21 Morrell St.
Sam Sakalows, 12 Oakland St.
William Hurley, 30 Powers St.
Francis Bagano, 188 Union Av.
Ethel Ringer, 38 Varet St.
Julia Litzin, 136 Wallabout St.
Daniel Ryan, 91 South 1st St.
Sadie Callello, 208 North 8th St.
Rudolf Schwartz, 9,405 Fort Hamilton Av.
Vincent Russo, 42 Forest Place.
—— Harrie, 5,601 3d Av.
Frank Barrone, 924 4th Av.
John Griffin, 5,309 5th Av.
Ernest Schuman, 6,523 17th Av.
Herbert Gopper, 6,601 19th Av.
Concetpina De Vita, 1,320 59th St.
Helen Ahrenfeld, 664 61st St.
Loretta Pickell, 259 62d St.
Gustave Fasbinder, 231 94th St.
Fred Hoff, 350 96th St.
Randhfil Chrienanson, 316 Lincoln Rd.
Baby Porter, Manhattan Lodge, Seagate.
Wm. Betts, 308 E. 8th St.
Lancalita, 2,747 W. 15th St.
James Hubbard, 816 E. 26th St.
Ghelina Lowenstein, 1,169 44th St.
Baby Shinshuk, 32C Bushwick Av.
James Robel, 85 Chauncey St., care White.
Angelo Ndone, 578 De Kalb Av.
Josephine Napli, 7 Ellery St.
Wilbur & Milton Le Clair, 1,235 Fulton St.
Pauline Millstein, 237 Floyd St.
Edward Greiling, 759 Halsey St.
Dominico Bochella, 133 Jefferson St.
Wm. Meyer, 686 Jefferson Av.
Leonard Salkin, 230 Linden St.
Joseph Braddish, 100 Marion St.
Michael Marino, 315 Melrose St.
Alice Shanley, 1,546 Pacific St.
Wm. Rosenow, 594 Park Av.
Kate Silverman, 998 Pulaski St.
August Auld, 215 Wyckoff Av.
Hoffman, 503 Central Av.

DEATHS—BROOKLYN.

Aaron Schwegler, 198 Bay 23d St.
Adam Sheputis, 4 Stagg St.
Rose Borowski, 115 Bridge St.
Rose Orlando, 2,742 W. 15th St.
Joseph Baar, 518 Powell St.
Raughito Christianson, 316 Lincoln Road.
Arvo Lindell, 680 53d St.
Mary Schreiber, 319 Madison Av. (Flushing Hospital.)
Margaret Baker, 121 Marion St.

NEW CASES—QUEENS.

Agele Peltz, 717 8th Av., Astoria.
George Woods, 779 Steinway Av., Astoria.
William Bisabito, 75 5th St., L. I. City.
Vicent Eghoff, 507 Webster Av., L. I. City.
Harry Von Sosten, 1,858 Madison St., Ridgewood.
David Steinberg, 30 West Jackson Av., Corona.
John Ritson, 93 Vine St., Corona.
Charles Ketterer, 143 Albertus Av., Corona.
Joseph Spinetta, 5 South Av., Corona.
Matthew Sullivan, 80 Railway Av., Corona.
David Howson, 113 N. 18th St., Flushing.
Dorothy Connell, 937 Chestnut St., Richmond Hill.
George Wall, Chichester St. and Cedar Av., Richmond Hill.
Charles Redding, 736 Union View Av., Woodhaven.
Anna Holler, 1,137 Ruby St., Woodhaven.
Rita Neevaum, 4,261 Atlantic Av., Woodhaven.
Hilden De Deaux, 1,260 Portland Av., Chester Park.
Volinti Pirsa, 128 Rockaway Road, Jamaica.
Sidmond Ralinsky, 34 Catherine St., Jamaica.
Stephen Gales, 3 Bush Pl., Jamaica.
Wm. Gojwossky, 4 Bush Pl., Jamaica.
Chas. Wagman, 363 German Av., Rockaway Beach.
Viola Sloane, 22 So. Hamels Av., Hamels.
Stanley Bayer, 101 Alexander Av., Arvene.
Louis Stern, 18 Kneer Av., Arvene.

DEATHS—QUEENS.

Anna Amato, 40 No. Railway Av., Corona.
Chas. Wagerman, 363 Germanic Av., Rockaway Beach.
Sigmund Malinosky, 34 Catherine St., Jamaica.
Lulu De Veaux, 1,260 Portland Av., Chester Pk.
Arthur Kane, 11 Sophie St., E. Williamsburg.
John Stapleton, 87 Lawrence St., Flushing.
Anna Haller, 1,137 Ruby St., Woodhaven.

NEW CASES—RICHMOND.

James Riley, 87 Tyson St., New Brighton.
Paul Hughes, Billies Hotel, Nostrand Av., Great Kills
James McInerny, 58 Sand St., Stapleton.
Lucile Wilcox, 395 Van Duzer St., Stapleton.
Mary M. Musizza, 70 Elm St., Port Richmond.
Adolphus Duhs, Union Av. and Chester Rd., Chester.
Arthur Shaughennessy, 83 Bodine St., West New Brighton.

DEATHS—RICHMOND.

James Riley, 87 Ryson St., New Brighton.
Charles Steuke, 1,428 Richmond Terrace, West New Brighton.
William De Witt, Boulevard and Lincoln Av., Grant City.

The new cases yesterday, it was noted, continued to indicate that the epidemic was slowly spreading up the east side of Manhattan.

OYSTER BAY CLEAN-UP BEGINS.

Col. Roosevelt Stirs Town Meeting to Quick Action.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 26.—Stirred by conditions found in Oyster Bay on Tuesday by the committee he named to survey the village in an effort to end infantile paralysis, Colonel Roosevelt tonight attended the town meeting and woke Oyster Bay from what he characterized as its "long sleep."

The town was there when the Colonel arrived. After denouncing conditions, the Colonel had committees named to take up at once the establishment of a sewer system, a garbage plant, and an isolation hospital. He volunteered to act on a committee to raise funds, and was cheered when he asserted that the work must start at once.

The Colonel vigorously declared that it was also time for the town to have a park, adding that he was willing to help raise the money. "This town has never had a real clean-up, but it is going to get one now," he said. "The sign posts to Oyster Bay are tin cans and old newspapers."

There was discussion as to where a building could be found for a hospital, and the Colonel jumped to his feet to exclaim:

"There's a building near the railroad station that is used for a saloon. Why not take that building? It would serve a better purpose." This brought another cheer.

Dr. Frank Overton, a State Health Supervisor, said conditions in Oyster Bay were "shocking," and other speakers voiced indignation.

The committee then voted to engage a doctor and nurse to make a house-to-house canvass, and to hire wagons to haul away the garbage, and tomorrow a garbage dump will be selected.

Judge Robert W. Duval will have the forty-six prominent citizens arrested for violating the Sanitary Code before him tomorrow.

Mrs. Oliver L. Jones, mother of Charles H. Jones, the millionaire for whom a warrant was issued, gave orders today to have the Jones property in Oyster Bay cleaned up.

Record Day for New Cases.

ALBANY, July 26.—Forty new cases of infantile paralysis outside of New York City were reported to the State Department of Health today, the greatest number on any day since the outbreak began. Although the new cases far exceeded those of any previous day, only two deaths were reported—one from Huntington and the other from Lake View. There have been 297 cases and 28 deaths to date.

The new cases today were reported as follows: Poughkeepsie, 4; Lake View, 3; Ramapo, 3; Saugerties, 2; Huntington, 2; New Rochelle, 2; Rochester, Oyster Bay, Valley Stream, Ravenna, Hudson, Freeport, Saratoga Springs, Glenham, New Hamburg, Troy, Cohocton, Valatie, Catskill, Westbury, Floral Park, West Sayville, Yonkers, Mount Pleasant, Southold, Quogue, Smithtown, (Suffolk County,) Mount Hope, Philadelphia, (Jefferson County,) Tarrytown, and Cornwall-on-Hudson, 1 each.

Progress of Disease in Jersey.

New cases of infantile paralysis and deaths were reported in New Jersey yesterday as follows:

Newark, twenty new cases, four deaths; Jersey City, one new case; Orange, one new case; Camden, one new case; Montclair, one new case; Town of Union, one new case; Flemington Borough, one new case; Burlington, one case.

The Sanitation Committee of the Newark Board of Health met last night to discuss further means for fighting the disease, and representatives of the Boards of Health of Kearny, North Arlington, Harrison, and East Newark met in Arlington and decided to quarantine the four municipalities against children under 16. Employes of factories in the four places, it was also decided, who live outside the restricted zone must obtain health certificates.

Several families recently arrived in Hoboken were deported yesterday, and a Brooklyn family was put out of Great Neck, L. I., where quarantine against all children under 16 has been established.

Two new cases were reported in New Rochelle yesterday and one death, making twelve cases for the town.

Six new cases and one death were reported in Suffolk County, four of the cases being in Greenport.

BRITAIN SEES IN U. S. LASTING PEACE HOPE

Prof. Murray Bespeaks Our Aid in Insuring That Present War Shall Be the World's Last.

FORESEES TRADE CONTEST

Tells Pilgrims at Luncheon of England's First Duty to France, Belgium, and the Colonies.

Professor Gilbert Murray, Regius Professor of Greek in Oxford University, now lecturing at the Columbia Summer school, was enthusiastically received by the Pilgrims yesterday at the luncheon given in his honor at the Bankers' Club. Vice President George T. Wilson presided. He read a letter from Joseph H. Choate, President of the Pilgrims, now at his Summer home at Stockbridge, regretting his inability to be present, and suggesting that it might be fitting to introduce Professor Murray in Greek. Amid the laughter of the guests Mr. Wilson confessed that he knew only four Greek words, and he did not think that would be sufficient. A letter from Chauncey M. Depew was also read, and Professor Murray raised another laugh by saying that from the glimpse he had of it, he thought it was written in Greek.

The British flag, draped between two United States flags, was the only decoration behind the speakers' table. It was meant to be suggestive of fraternal feeling between the two nations, and Professor Murray in his address dwelt chiefly upon international friendship and changes which the European war had occasioned and may cause in the near future.

"This fraternal feeling between England and the United States is something I have been preaching all my life," said Professor Murray. "We of England now stand at a crisis. There is no lack of sympathy here; indeed, it is profoundly touching to any Englishman to receive, as I have in so many cases, the expressions of heartfelt sympathy for us in our present trouble. It comes very close to the Englishman at home. Yet a division is naturally opening between us as a result of our other interests in this war, which must for a few years at least bind us with peculiar closeness to others not American.

"We are suffering and bleeding, oppressed by a sense of loss, and living, as it were, with a heavy cloud over us. Yet through it all there is a magnificent sentiment of unity, due to that spirit of loyalty and patriotism shown by the British colonies in India, Australia, Canada, and from our former enemies, the Boers. We are knit together in a spirit of devotion to an ideal that is stronger than ever before.

"Then there are the nations of the allied powers with whom we are bound by the closest ties, and it is but natural that after the war our first and deepest feelings will be toward those who are suffering with us.

"Heaven forbid that our nations shall ever be any less cordial in fraternal sentiment than today, but economically our first duty will be toward rebuilding the ruins of France and Belgium."

"I have always been a free-trader," added Professor Murray. "In fact, I have been termed a pigheaded free-trader, as I have believed that the ports of England should be open to all the world. It is, however, quite likely that we may have to recede for a while from that free-trade attitude. It is indeed possible that we may make commercial difficulties for you, but I hope they will be small. You recognize what drives us to that position. It is our duty to the allies who have suffered more than we.

"The United States is a liberal nation. We have long stood together in support of the highest ideals of the highest international politics for humanity and righteousness. We are still devoted to those principles, as you are, and within a few years after this terrible crisis is over these two nations will, I am sure, be co-operating to insure the peace and stability of the world."

The war has caused two great changes in the mind of the average liberal Englishman, said Professor Murray.

"First," he explained, "against all our traditions we had to accept what we regarded as the greatest of evils—war—or else give way to an unjust claim and the sacrifice of our national honor. And, second, as we look back on the pacifist denunciations of war—and I was with them in that—we have come to realize that nothing which was said or imagined of th evils of war came within leagues of the hellish reality. The heart of every Englishman is filled with a desire that this thing shall never occur again, and when it is all over America and England will be found standing shoulder to shoulder to preserve the permanent peace of the world. We shall then surely look to you for help and sympathy."

Among those present were Professor Paul Shorey of Oxford, Professor James C. Egbert of Columbia, C. Clive Bayley, British Consul General; Martin Vogel, Assistant Treasurer of the United States; A. Barton Hepburn, Captain Guy Gaunt, Naval Attaché of the British Embassy; F. Cunliffe-Owen, Frederic R. Coudert, Charles D. Hilles, J. Van Vechten Olcott, Henry W. Sackett, George T. Mortimer, Schuyler S. Wheeler, Job E. Hedges, Henry Clews, E. T. Holmes, Sumner Gerard, Darwin P. Kingsley, Oscar S. Straus, and E. H. Outerbridge.

DECIDED STIELOW MUST DIE.

Supreme Court Refuses New Trial to Buffalo Murderer.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26.—Justice George W. Cole of the Supreme Court today denied application for a new trial for Charles F. Stielow, the murderer of Charles Phelps and Margaret Wolcott of West Shelby, Orleans County. Stielow's execution has been postponed three times—once by an appeal to the Court of Appeals and twice by respites granted by Governor Whitman.

The latest attempt to obtain a retrial was made by Mrs. Grace Humiston, representing the Public Defender Association of New York. Mrs. Humiston asserted that Stielow never made the confession that was an important factor in his conviction. Dr. Parsons, a Sing Sing alienist, supporting this contention, said Stielow had the mind of a seven-year-old boy and had a vocabulary of less than 100 words, while the alleged confession contained 350 different words.

Stielow probably will be executed on Friday morning.

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